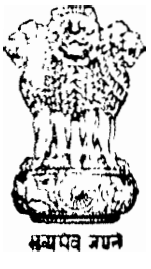
Eighth Series, Vol. XXVI; No. 29

Monday, April 6, 1987
Chaitra 16, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(English Version)

Eighth Session

(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA

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Monday, April 6, 1987/ Chaitra 16, 1909 (Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Report of National Commission on Urbanisation

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*552. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission on Urbanisation has submitted its report to Union Government recently;

(b) if so, the main suggestions made in the Report; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon and the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Commission submitted its first interim report in January, 1987.

(b) The report, besides giving an overview of urbanisation, deals with some of the legal constraints on urban development, such as the ceiling on urban land holdings and rent control acts and proposes accelerated development and growth of nerve centres, besides reiterating possibilities of strengthening and revitalising the national cities.

(c) The report of the Commission is being processed. Copies thereof have been sent to all States/Union Territories and Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India and comments from them are awaited.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, the National Commission on Urbanisation has since submitted this report in January, 1987. They have come out with some very good recommendation, to be adopted in the field of urban development. I would like to know, through you, from the Hon. Minister what are the legal constrains as pointed out by this Commission that stand in the field of Urban development and what are the recommendations of the commission to overcome them and the reaction of the Government thereto ? Besides, another recommendation is that the Commission has expressed its grave concern at the present states of health of our four metropolitan cities, that is, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Bombay. They have evolved a new concept of national status for these four metropolitan cities. They have also termed them as nerve centres of our urban system. So, what action is the Government of India going to take in this direction to save these four metropolitan cities about whose health the Commission has expressed grave concern and asked for immediate intervention by the Government ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the commission's report, there are 538 such cities which have a population upto 5 lakhs and 17 cities have more than 5 lakh of population. The growth rate of our urban population is 19 per cent whereas our national average of the rate of

growth in population is 24 to 25 per cent. So it is an important question which the Hon. Member has asked. There are 19 groups working in the commission and the first interim report has been submitted. We hope that the second report is likely to be received by April, 1988, in which comparatively, we will look into all the aspects. As regards our four metropolian cities, that is, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, all the facts have been taken into consideration, especially in respect of these four cities and in the Charles Correa Commission, special importance has been given to 2 or 3 points.

[*English*]

Overview of urbanisation, legal constraints, nerve centres and so on.

[*Translation*]

So these are important points for which we are waiting for the report and unless the interim report is received, we cannot do much. But if the Hon. Members desire, we can provide the first interim report to them.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : My question was not fully answered, in the sense that I pointed out that the Commission in its interim report has asked for immediate intervention of the Centre to save the four metropolitan cities. Pending the sub-mission of final report, Government is supposed to take some action in the light of suggestions made by the Commission. Secondly, the Minister has indicated that the report is being processed and States, Union territories and different Ministries/Departments have been asked to give their comments on the interim report How long will this process with regard to the Report take in the Ministry and what has been the progress in this direction ? Has the Governments received any comments from different State Governments, Union Territories and different Ministries/Departments; if so, what is it going to do about it ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, these matters have been sent to the respective State Governments for comments. These matters have been sent to the Central Ministries also. We are making efforts to receive the comments as early as possible. All concerned have been requested to submit their comments early, but we did not receive the comments even by 31st March. We are requesting the State Governments that they should send their comments at the earliest so that we can take further action.

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether any steps so far have been taken to see that the migration from rural areas to metropolitan cities directly which has been going apace for the last few decades is decelerated; if so, what is the result ? What does the Government propose to do with regard to that aspect of rural migration into metropolitan cities ? So long as this cannot be checked and the population of metropolitan cities goes on growing, what does the Government propose to do to reduce the pollution level in all aspects of these metropolitan cities.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Member has asked as to why the people from the rural areas migrate to cities. The Central Government is constantly vigilant that the rural people do not migrate to metropolitan cities. The first resport of the Commission has been received now. You will see all these things have been mentioned in it. Similarly, under the I.D.S.M.T. programme, the cities with upto one lakh of population should be provided with all the amenities so that the people do not migrate to metropolitan cities. It is a grave situation for the country when the people are migrating to urban areas. The Government is alert to control this problem. We have plans in this regard and we are also trying to implement them.

[*English*]

SHRI T. BASHEER : There is a strong feeling among the people about the necessity of urban land ceiling because of the accumulation of urban lands in some people's hands. I would like to know from the Hon Minister whether Government proposes to have the law for the urban ceiling or advise the State Governments to have such a law.

MR. SPEAKER : The same question is coming.

National Gene Bank

+

*553. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a National Gene Bank at the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi;

(b) whether a national symposium on plant genetic resources organised by the NBPGR was held on March 3, 1987;

(c) if so, the major recommendations made therein and whether Government have considered them; and

(d) if so, the action taken to implement the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The symposium made some major recommendations which include strengthening of germplasm collection of priority crops and areas, quarantine facilities, documentation and retrieval systems, establishment of tissue bank and cryopreservation of germplasm. Establishment of duplicate repository to hold genetic resources has also been suggested to avoid risk of loss of germplasm due to unforeseen circumstances.

(d) Follow up action is being initiated.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Sir, I would like to know when actually was this gene bank established and how many explorations were undertaken either by the gene bank or by the Bureau of plant Genetic Resources and how many accessions of agriculture and horticulture crops have hither to been collected. The genetic wealth in different parts of the country is having its own rarity in major part of our country. So, I would also like to know whether to preserve that native genetic wealth, the Government is proposing to establish gene sanctuaries and if so, at how many centres and what are the places proposed.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, this was established only because of preserving the original germplasm in the country and it was established in 1944. So far 106 explorations have been undertaken and 48,326 samples have been collected.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Sir, my second point has not been answered, that is, whether the Government is proposing to establish gene sanctuaries.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Yes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : Sir, there have been small centres in the beginning but a bigger one was established by ICAR in 1976.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Sir, of late, may be because of import of foodgrains for some years, we are now seeing various diseases and pests which were not prevalent in our country. It is going to prove to be a very dangerous thing for the agricultural economy of our country. So, I would like to know whether Government have analysed the reasons for these new diseases and pests which were not prevalent and whether Government have contemplated taking effective action and also whether Government is negotiating for a project on Plant Genetic Resources under the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Agriculture, and if so, whether the negotiations have been completed and when is the project going to be implemented.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, the research for the number of diseases and pests which are there in the country is being done by the scientists and they evolve new varieties which are disease free. So far as the steps taken to prevent it are concerned, there is a quarantine system and every seed which is received from outside is being quarantined.

As regards tbe particular project mentioned by the Hon. Member, with 70 countries we are exchanging our germplasm and there are number of organisations throughout the world where we are exchanging our germplasm. We send to them and we receive from them also and it is only on free basis.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Sir, with the establishment of so many agricultural universities in different States, there is lot of duplication of research. In the case of this gene bank also, I would like to know what type of coordination is there between the agricultural universities and the authorities of the gene bank.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, there is well-knit coordination between all these research organisations, including the State universities and ICAR at the Centre. So, there is no question of duplication. But duplication may be in some areas where some universities also may be doing some research on some aspects. That cannot be avoided.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, there is ICRISAT at Hyderabad. They are developing many germplasms specially on dryland and agricultural crops. I would like to know whether the ICRISAT people are exporting germplasm to outside countries, or whether they are supplying germplasm for the Indian crops and Indian Universities. The other thing is, I want to know whether the Universities have developed germplasm for wild grasses. If not, are you going to develop that ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is called Congress grass in Maharashtra !

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, ICRISAT also has a collection of germplasm and they share it with us as wc share it with other countries also. It is a free exchange of germplasm between country to country, that is, in order to evolve new varieties which are diseas free. That is one thing. So far as the grass is concerned, we have germplasm of grasses also but congress grass is wild, unused, least used varieties of grass.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Regarding CRISAT I want a categorical reply, not an evading type of reply.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : May I inform the Hon. Members, Sir, that in the ICRISAT we have the collection of sorghum, bajra, arhar and as you mentioned, gram groundnut and small millets.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : But they are not supplying to us.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, I have already replied to the question of the Hon. Member. He asked us a specific question as to whether the germplasm of ICRISAT is sent outside. Is it not ? If this is the question, then I said that there is a free exchange of germplasm between country to country because we want to develop new varieties. That is the reason.

[Translation]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, several Hon. Members are not satisfied by the Hon. Minister's reply. Sir, in our agricultural conferences, several things are discussed and so far as I remember, you had inaugurated an oilseeds conference two or three days back and you had expressed your doubts that if oil is imported in this country to check the rising prices, then the farmers engaged in oil seeds production will be discouraged. Therefore, why donot we do something by which neither have we to import oilseeds nor are our farmers discouraged. In this connection, I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to inform him that earlier groundnut was grown in 5 lakh hectares of land which has now been reduced to one lakh hectares of land and because of the smaller area, experiments are being made to grow more in the same area as a result of which 3 kinds of diseases are mainly afflicting the groundnut plants. One, the roots of the plants decay; second, groundnuts do not form in the roots and third, the leaves wither which leads to a

loss in production. The farmers are very disheartened on account of it. Has the Government directed the agricultural scientists and I.C.A.R. to hold some sort of research by which the area under groundnut production may be increased and the farmers are benefited. Will the Hon. Minister take steps to import genetic material of improve the quality of seeds and also to increase the area under oilseeds production ?

[*English*]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, this question relates to the rapidly vanishing indigenous plant genetic wealth. For that we have taken sufficient measures.

So far as the question of the Hon. Member is concerned, regarding groundnut we are working on it and we want to develop a variety which can give more yield and it will also be disease free. Our scientists are working and for that matter if it is necessary to bring some germplasm from outside, we are prepared for that also. Recently we have brought germplasm of sunflower and we have cultivated it in various parts of the country. After it is harvested, we can decide about the import of the germplasm in large quantity.

HUDCO loan to Cooperative Societies

*554. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many Cooperative Housing Societies have come up with the loan assistance from HUDCO in the urban centres whereas no such benefit is available in the rural areas;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to evolve any scheme for housing in the semi-urban and rural areas by providing loan assistance to individual members;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) HUDCO has so far sanctioned 71 schemes for construction of 1,30,428 houses in rural areas through cooperative housing societies, as against 69 schemes for construction of 15,101 houses in urban areas through cooperative housing societies. It is, therefore, not correct to say that HUDCO gives loan assistance to cooperative housing societies only in urban areas.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Sir, looking to the number of houses, there is definitely a vast difference in the rural and urban areas. But looking towards the number of societies that have come up, it is almost negligible Hence, this itself proves that more work is done in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

Secondly, before I ask my question, I would like to draw your attention to the answer given by the Government "That it is, therefore, not correct to say..." I am not saying this. I am simply asking a question from the Government whether it has been brought to the notice that more work in HUDCO is done in the urban areas against the rural areas. So that clause should be deleted. I am not making any contradictory statement. I am simply asking the question. I would like to know how many applications have been received by the Government so far in the last year and how many are awaiting.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The Hon. Member is of the view that more work by HUDCO is done in the urban areas as against the rural areas. It is not so. Sir, the requirements of our Group Housing Societies and other Societies come to us. We do not give loan to any individual. HUDCO sanctions loans only through societies and Housing Boards. Therefore, it will be wrong to say that we are ignoring the rural areas. We are looking after our rural areas also. We receive applications from States like Tamilnadu and Rajasthan and we are giving them loans regularly.

You have just inquired as to how many applications have been received from the States. The State Governments send their applications here according to their requirements. HUDCO sanctions loans all the time. Under the Seventh Five Year Plan, Rs. 577 crores are earmarked for the landless workers. For the purpose of site development in the States. Rs. 500 is granted as subsidy and Rs. 1500 for construction work. This is full subsidy. It is also coming from the State Government. Secondly, under the Seventh Plan, Rs. 125 crores were earmarked for the Indira Housing Scheme. It is all meant for the Tribal people. It is not that housing work is not progressing and I would submit that we are paying considerable attention to rural areas also.

[*English*]

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Sir, due to the indifferent attitude of the engineers and the contractors in the rural areas and also due to the low wage being given to the workers, the HUDCO schemes in the rural areas are lagging behind in construction. I would like to know from the Government what steps are being taken to rectify this and when will the work be completed ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : HUDCO pays particular attention to Finance and Technology. The National Building Organisation of our Ministry also has Centres. We instruct them to hold demonstration of our new equipments and technology in the villages so that cheap houses could be constructed there. It is not that we are ignoring this aspect; in fact, we are constantly paying attention to it.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated just now and it has been stated in his report that HUDCO has so far sanctioned 71 schemes for construction of 1,30,428 houses in rural areas and 69 schemes for construction of 15,101 houses in urban areas. According to the figures, the progress in the rural areas seems to be quite good. I want to know as to what are the State-wise figures in this regard. If the Hon. Minister has the required information, he must furnish it. Similarly, I want to know as to how people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been benefited and if the information given in this regard is correct, than it is all right. Another thing towards which I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister is that nowadays whosoever gets the loan for houses building purposes, he builds it in an urban area rather than in a rural area. Will you put a check on this tendency so that villages may develop and urban areas are not overburdened ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Member may be aware that the Hon. Prime Minister has announced in his Budget speech that the Housing Bank is being set up and along with it, as I have said earlier also, most of our attention is towards EWS category and the limit fixed for it earlier was Rs. 350 per month, which has now been increased to Rs. 700 per month. The loan of Rs 6000 which is granted is to be repaid within a period of 20-22 years with 5 per cent interest. Similarly, Rs. 6000 which is granted under the Indira Housing Scheme is full subsidy and in this way, Rs. 577 crores which are being spent are full subsidy. Hence, it cannot be said that work is not being done; rather a lot of work is being done. I do not have the information about the state-wise break-up with me at present, specially of the rural areas, but if you want to know about the position in the urban areas, I can provide it just now.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated that the housing schemes prepared by the Government have helped in considerable development of the rural areas and under the Indira Housing Scheme, all Harijans are being provided loans and houses. I want to know if some similar schemes has been prepared to provide houses and loans to all classes of people in the rural areas.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : So far as housing is concerned, reports from the State Governments are received regarding the housing requirements of the various sectors and on the basis of their information and suggestions, loans are given. However, loans through the HUDCO are given to the

Housing Boards only and not to any individuals.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Under the HUDCO Scheme lot of funds are being allocated for the States for the purpose of construction of the houses. I appreciate the Government for having allocated a loan facility of Rs. 577 crores for the urban areas. With regard to the rural areas, the allocation made by the Government is only Rs. 125 crores I can say that only the urban areas are being given preference.

With the loans of HUDCO, the States are constructing more houses. Tamil Nadu is the first State in availing of the opportunity of getting loans from HUDCO for constructing houses.

As regards cooperative societies, many of them are being formed. But actually, they avail the loan facilities and the funds are not being utilised for the purpose for which the loans are being received under the HUDCO.

I would like to know whether the Government has come across such malpractices in the cooperative societies and whether any action is being initiated by the Government so far.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : It is not that societies can take loans for house building purposes and spend it on some other sectors. We are always vigilant in this regard and our officials verify the identity of the societies and also look into their work and wherever our schemes are implemented, it is seen as to how much work is being done for the weaker sections. Fifty per cent of houses in a particular scheme are meant for the weaker sections. It is not that loans are sanctioned without any justification. Constant monitoring is done and loans are given on the basis of the reports received by us.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you should also look into the kind of houses which are being built. You might have seen in the trans-Yamuna areas that pigeon holes have been built. You cannot even breathe there. They have indulged in corruption in regard to land allotted for this purpose. They have left no open space. What will happen here ? You may have noticed that when some rural land is acquired, the rural people are restricted within the *Lal Dora* beyond which they are not allowed to extend ? Hence, while allotting land, attention should be paid to the fact that there should be adequate open space for the villagers.

[*English*]

Availability of ferrous scrap

*555. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken or propose to take any steps for increasing the availability of ferrous scrap for the mini steel sector;

(b) whether any plan has been chalked out for setting up ship breaking yards for getting scrap; and

(c) if so, the details of the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Imports of scrap have been increased to meet the requirement of the mini steel plants. In addition, efforts are being made to increase recovery of scrap available in steels plants.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I think, considering the capacity which has been built in mini steel plants on which a lot of capital has been blocked by this country—and there is dearth of capital in this country—the Ministry should ensure that the mini steel plants' full capacity is utilised. One of the ways in which it can be done is by seeing that enough scrap is available for the mini steel plants to utilise their capacity

fully. Whether the scrap comes from domestic sources or from import is not very material. The question has been put like this because of tbe assumption that tbe entire domestic scrap is being fed into the mini steel plants in any case. So, the only other source is import. Will the Hon. Minister make it clear as to what is the total capacity of the mini steel plants, to what extent we have been able to utilise it in this year and what additional scrap import would have been required to have the capacities fully utilised.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The mini steel industry, the mini steel plants, are now producing something like 25 per cent of the crude steel in this country. In the last two decades they have grown considerably. They are having 160 units. The capacity of the units which are installed is 4.8 million tonnes, licensed is 6.8 million tonnes. The production which used to be at the level of 2 million tonnes in 1983-84 has gone up in 1985-86 to 7.9 million tonnes and for 1986-87 the projected figure is also 2.9 million tonnes. So far as availability of scrap is concerned, that too has gone up. Specifically the Hon. Member referred to imports. Imports have risen from 7.44 lakh tonnes to 24 lakh tonnes in 1986-87. So, we have certainly been trying to increase...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What was the base year?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am giving you the absolute figures.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : 7.44 lakh tonnes in which year ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : In 1983-84. It rose in to 8.1 in 1985-86, 15.44 in 1985-86 and to 24 in 1986-87.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I fail to understand the figures given by the Hon. Minister. How is it that, in spite of the increase in scrap, having gone up so dramatically, nearly three times, this has not been reflected in the increase in the production of steel from mini steel plants. There must be an explanation and perhaps the Minister may give this explanation if he would care to take the House into confidence. That is part (a).

Part (b) is this. In many countries they make their own scrap by breaking ship, and ship-breaking is a labour-intensive industry. India, where labour is cheap, is one of the most suitable countries in the world for going in for ship-breaking, but the answer of the Government to this particular part of the question is entirely negative. I would like to know why Government does not want to go in for ship-breaking when there is so much prospect for it in India.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Scrap it used by other industries also, not just by mini steel plants. For instance, the induction furnaces also use scrap. The requirement of mini steel plants is of the order of 3.3 million tonnes. Now, there is a certain limit to how much they can use and sell because the integrated steel plants also produce items which are similar. I think, ultimately, demand is also one of the factors in deciding what the capacity ought to be and how much production there ought to be. And this applies particularly to ship-breaking. It is true that ship-breaking is employment-intensive. But the scrap from ships is generally rolled : 60 to 70 per cent of the scrap is used directly for rolling; only six to seven per cent is used for melting. So it is not a solution to the problem of the scrap requirements of the mini steel plants. It is supplying scrap to the re-rollers, more of it. That too is needed. But that is untested material. Out of the total requirement of about five million tonnes of bars and rods which can be made, 1.5 is tested material for priority sectors, Government and so on. The rest is for the other sectors. So, it sets a limit of how many ships you can break. The other thing is that we are not getting smaller ships abroad. One to five is the ratio of indigenous ships broken to foreign ships and unless we develop the mechanisation to break the bigger ships and the harbours that can take the bigger ships, that is again the limiting factor. Once you go in for mechanisation, the employment factor starts suffering. These are the various aspects that we will have to take into account.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Has it been brought to the notice of the Minister that because of the increase in the import duty from 15 per cent to 25 per cent and now which has been reduce to 20 per cent

tbe cost of the ferrous scrap as also the sponge iron has become so high that it is difficult for the manufacturers of mini steel plants to compete with the major plants ? Is it under the consideration of the Government to reduce further the import duty of the scrap ? I would like to know, since the Hon. Minister has been pleading for the scrap not being used, but sponge iron being used more and more and making steel in these mini steel plants through sponge iron route how many of these 160 units have switched over to sponge iron route and the further licences of about 40 or 50 units which have been licenced recently, how many have gone into production and out of them how many are based on sponge iron and how many are based on scrap.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as import duty is concerned, as my Hon. friend said, import duty has been reduced on shedded scrap from 30 per cent to 20 per cent, on hot-briquetted iron and on sponge iron from 25 per cent to 20 per cent, also on heavy melting scrap from 80 per cent plus counterveiling duty of Rs. 365 per tonne to 20 per cent plus counterveiling duty. This is by way of relief to this sector. The mini steel plants have represented for greater relief. Studies have been conducted and ultimately this is the relief that has been given. They still say that the relief is not enough But that is not a point which can be answerd during the question-answer session.

The other question he asked was about sponge iron. Technology does not allow 100 per cent use of sponge iron. You cannot substitute scrap by sponge iron completely. Present day technology takes use of sponge iron to the level of 30 per cent. Some of the units are using sponge iron but not too many yet.

Allocation of funds for houses to plantation laboures

*556. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation from the Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association for making necessary allocation of funds for advancing loan and providing subsidy to the employers of tea gardens through Government of West Bengal for construction of houses for labour in tea plantations in Darjeeling hill areas;

(b) if so, when the funds would be made available to mitigate the problem of shelterless workers on priority basis; and

(c) whether Government propose to reivive the scheme for all the tea plantations in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Government of West Bengal (Housing Department) has reported that no such representation has been received by them. No representation has been received in the Ministry of Urban Development or the Ministry of Labour.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Sir, when the Prime Minister visited Darjeeling on 19th December, 1986 the Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister. I do not know how the Government is functioning when these people have submitted a memorandum and the Minister does not know about it. The position is that thousands and thousands of workers...

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the question.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Because he does not know anything so I have to explain. There are about 9 lakh workers and their family members are about 11 lakh. According to Government's answer to my last question by now 39,864 houses bave been constructed. That means for 50 workers only one house. It is very amazing. Government had scheme to provide subsidy and loan but recently that too has been withdrawn. In view of the seriousness of the situation I would like to know whether Government would re-interoduce

the scheme immediately and come to a realistice assessment about the unit cost of such house for tea plantation workers throughout the country ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, the question of the Hon. Member is connected with the issue of tea gardens and in this connection, we have asked the State Government several times whether any proposals or representations have been received from the tea garden labourers, but no such representation has been received by the State Government or the Central Government from their Association so far. The Centre has been providing subsidy since 1971, but we have felt that the tea garden owners do not take any interest and only a few houses have been constructed for the workers. Besides central subsidies, loans were given by the State Government as well. Central subsidy was provided since the Fourth Five Year Plan, but latter after much discussion it was discontinued, because the Government felt that it becomes the responsibility of the tea garden owners to take some measures for the welfare of their workers. So far as the second question of the Hon. Member is concerned, I want to make it clear to him that if some schemes or proposals are sent to us for financial assistance, we will look in to them and make loans available as well.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : The point is that we cannot do anything directly. The tea-garden labourers in the Darjeeling hill areas are facing acute problem of housing. First, earlier we received some subsidy from the Government, but how it has been discontinued. Presently, the Government has formulated a scheme by which maximum financial assistance will be provided to solve the housing problem and crores of rupees are being given for this purpose. A respresentation has also been sent by the Gorkha National Liberation Front demanding loan and other kinds of assistance for building houses for the teagarden workers. Now their Condition is such that they are totally runied and there is no provision for construction of houses for them. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government will make some arrangements for providing special assistance or subsidy at the earliest so that their problems are solved ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Although it is upto the State Government to provide housing facilities and to decide as to where the houses are to be constructed, but so far as the question of financial assistance is concerned, I have also clarified earlier that if some proposals are sent to us, we will consider them and provide the loans. You must send proposals under our scheme Earlier, Central subsidy was given, but we have not provided for in the Seventh Five Year Plan, because the Government felt that the tea-garden owners were not quite alert about the welfare of the labourers. Though earlier, subsidy was continuously being given by the Centre in the Housing sector, yet the workers were not benefited and they were not able to build houses for them. It was due to this very reason that we had to discontinue it. We believe that the owners of the tea-gardens also have certain duties towards their workers and it is their responsibility to provide houses for them. So far as loans are concerned, we are prepared to sanction them, but it is also essential that we receive formal proposals for them.

[*English*]

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It is an unsatisfactory state of affairs. Between these two Ministries, they seem to be doing nothing just because the State Governments are not doing anything and the planters themselves are not playing their own role. Government themselves admit that the conditions of housing for plantation labour are very unsatisfactory.

Will they try now between the Labour Ministry and this Ministry to take some initiative in cooperation with the State Governments to think so some schemes by which the housing conditions for the plantation labour would be improved ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards Hon. Shri Ranga's contention that nothing has been done, I want to submit that the Central Government has been

granting subsidies continuously for the last 18 years and it has been enhanced as well. But the State Government should prepare a plan about the housing requirements of tbe tea-garden labourers and send it to us. We are always ready to sanction loans accordingly. We are not rejecting the requst for loans.

[*English*]

Policy on urban land ceiling

*557. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to revise their policy on urban land ceiling; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Certain proposals to amend the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 are under the consideration of Government.

[*English*]

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Sir, will the honourable Minister enlighten this House about certain proposals which, he says, are under active consideration of the Government ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : It has to be looked into deeply. In our Urban Ceiling Act there is nothing that provides benefit only to the big people and deprives the ordinary people. Those proposals as you have mentioned are under our consideration and we are looking into every aspect of them. The suggestion provided by the Correa Commission in this connection are also being looked into and we are paying attention to them.

[*English*]

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Is it a fact that the Correa Commission has already submitted its first report ? Will the Hon'ble Minister enlighten us about the salient features of this report ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : There is nothing like it, Sir. I have said it in reply to an earlier question that it is an interim report. More reports have to come from them and 19 groups are working there. When all the reports are received from them, then we will look into them comprehensively and we will ask the State Government to give their comments and suggestions on them.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Urban Ceiling Act has become very obsolete and we have not been able to pass it for the last 40 years. In the villages, ceiling laws have been enforced after an Act in that regard was passed, but in urban areas, we have not been able to do anything as a result of which people are in possession of 25 to 30 acres of land in the cities. As the Urban Land Ceiling Act has not been passed, land ceiling cannot be enforced there. Therefore, I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether you will direct the State Governments and the administration of Union Territories including Delhi to put restrictions on the sale of land in the urban areas till the Urban Land Ceiling Act is passed ? What is your difficulty in this regard ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : We understand the sentiments of the Hon. Member. We are constantly keeping a watch on it. We want that the common people should get more benefits. It should not happen that they are deprived and the influential people reap all the benefits. Therefore, the Government is considering all the aspects so that the common people may get maximum benefits.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the matter was one or two years old, then we could have understood it, but it is not so. This matter has been pending for years. When land Ceiling laws were passed in regard to agricultural land, although their implementation was not very effective, still a limit was imposed. Why has the same not been done in the urban areas

as well ? We want to know the difficulties so that we can help the Government. What are the difficulties in fixing a ceiling on the land of the influential and the rich people ? We want to know it in order to help the Government. We want to know one, two or three reasons behind it.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : What the Hon. Member has stated about the rich and the influential people whether owning land or other properties, we are constantly vigilant about this matter. We are looking into all these aspects. Therefore, we want that the big people should not get benefit from it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : What have you been doing for all these years ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Let him reply, why are you interrupting ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, 8 years have passed. Have they been sleeping or are they awake ? What is the difference between the two ?

AN HON. MEMBER : There should be half-an-hour discussion on this issue.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : 40 years or 50 years may have passed, but why do you interrupt ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The Hon. Members and the House...(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Allow a half-an-hour discussion on it.

AN HON. MEMBER : We cannot achieve much by a half-an-hours discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the question be completed.

[*English*]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I would like to ask the Hon. Minister, whether it is a fact that after passing of the Urban Land Ceiling Act by this Parliament, in cities like Delhi, the land and house owners, owning more than five hundred square yards of land—I am not talking of the factory owners, but the owners of the residential areas—who are multi-millionaires have got large plots of land for their bungalows. The surplus land was supposed to be taken over by the Government, but under the guise of exemption provision of this Act, these people whose land was to be taken away, have been immensely benefited. The surplus land was so far kept as vacant land in Delhi. As you know, construction was not allowed beyond a certain portion of the plot which was held by an owner; it was to be fifty per cent or one-third. But after the passing of this Act, these house owners have been allowed indiscriminately to put up multi-storeyed buildings in the name of housing for weaker section. The entire area has been covered and millions of rupees have been earned by each of them. But for this Act they could not have constructed. They have now constructed on the entire area and they are earning millions of rupees from each bungalow by way of sale and rent from well-to-do people. These houses are not allotted to weaker section. As I said, indiscriminate construction has taken place and thereby they have suffocated the environment of Delhi. What has the Government done to stop this kind of recketeering which has been indulged in with the collaboration and connivance of the Municipal Corporation and the DDA who are delaying implementation of the ceiling law.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The matter is already under consideation.

[*Translation*]

It is being considered in depth.

(*Interruptions*)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : What is that depth ?

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Is it the depth of the sea or that of something else ?

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

Child labour in glass industry at Ferozabad

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*558. SHRI G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRI GANGA RAM :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of labourers engaged in the glass industry including bangles, chandeliers and decorative pieces in Ferozabad, U.P.;

(b) the number of child labour engaged in this hazardous job;

(c) the action Government have taken to deal with this problem; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to rehabilitate the child labour deprived of their jobs consequent upon the visit to the glass factories in Ferozabad recently by a team of Members of Parliament headed by the Minister of State for labour; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

The total number of labourers engaged in the glass industry, including the manufacture of chandeliers and decorative pieces in Ferozabad, U.P. is approximately 37,600 as reported by the State Government. The number of child workers presently engaged in this work is approximately 2,000 as reported by the State Government.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been enacted by the Central Government which, inter-alia, provides for penalties for violations of this Act, as well as of Section 67 of the Factories Act, 1948. Implementation of law in the employments mentioned in part (a) of the Question is the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Central Government has been addressing the State Governments from time to time to take strict action in cases where the employment of children is in violation of the law.

The Government of U.P. is formulating a scheme to deal with the rehabilitation of the children deprived of their jobs consequent on strict enforcement of the law.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Sir, I want to know the observations of the Members of Parliament who visited Ferozabad. How come, they found a large number of child workers imprisoned in a room and what did the Hon. Minister do after that ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : The observations of Hon. Members of Parliament have not come yet because this was the first visit of the Sub-Group of Members of Parliament. They have yet to visit many more places and after visiting all the other places only, they will submit their report. It is too early to say as to what were the observations of the members of the Sub-Group.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : It is wrong to say that observations have not been received because this was shown on the television it self. A large number of M.P.s visting these factories was shown on the TV screen. You must have at least got a preliminary report from these M.P.s and I want to know about it.

My another point is that in such cases you say that the implementation part of these matters is in the hands of the State Governments. What do we do in such cases? Are we helpless spectators, sitting pretty and doing nothing, or can we expose those State Governments who do not implement these laws ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : There is no question of our being helpless spectators. As far as this particular case is concerned, I must say that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has been cooperating very well. They have tried their best to implement the law. Incidentally, along with the Members of Parliament who made this visit, I was also present. After our visit which was on 14th January 1987, there have been 15

inspections by the Inspectors of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. And they have already launched 12 prosectutions. It is not as if the Government of U.P. is not taking interest. In this particular case, I can myself certify tbat they are taking proper action.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : On the occasion of this visit which is being referred to, the Hon. Minister himself, as far as I recall, had made a statement saying that they had found a number of children. Child labourers have been locked up in a room or a shed by the owners, perhaps in order to hide them from the sight of the visiting team. They were found and brought out. As has been asked in the question also, I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether those children whom he want and rescued have subsequently lost their jobs. Is that a fact and if so what is being done to rehabilitate them ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir, at the time of our visit, the estimated number of child labour at Ferozabad was about 6,000. After our visit and after some people have been taken to task by arrests, the Members of Parliament and myself had a meeting with the Government of U.P. and the manufacturers themselves. We wanted that within two months of time they should get rid of child labour because children should not be employed in such hazardous occupation. They pleaded for six month's time and I said that it was okay and six months time was good enough. After the visit, officers of my Ministry and tbe Joint Secretary concerned made surprise visits to three factories and they did not find any more child labour inthose three factories. There are people who are coming to me and telling me that there was no child labour in Ferozabad. But the Government of U.P. has reported that 2000 children are still working out of those 6,000 which means that 4,000 are out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are they being rehabilitated ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : The pertinent question is about the rehabilitation of those children. The Government of UP has given us a scheme for their rehabilitation. We have asked the Government of UP to make minor adjustments in their scheme. I hope to get that scheme very soon from the Government of U.P. But on the top of what the Government of UP is doing, we from the Central Government also have a scheme to rehabilitate all those children who no longer have their jobs.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

International year of shelter for homeless

*559. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of the International Year of Shelter for Homeless Apex Committee at the National level;

(b) the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) the number of meetings held and resume of the work done so far by this Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is given in the statement given below.

Statement

(a) The Composition of the Apex Committee, as presently constituted, is as follows :

1. Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development —Chairman
2. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. —Member
3. Joint Secretary (H & HS) Ministry of Urban Development —Member

4. Joint Secretary (Finance), Ministry of Urban Development —Member

5. Representative of Planning Commission —Member†

6. Representative of Ministry of Finance Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) —Member†

7. Representative of Ministry of Environment & Forests —Member†

8. Representative of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Department of Family Welfare —Member†

9. Representative of Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development. (Deparment of Rural Development) —Member†

10. Representative of Department of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy —Member†

11. Representative of Ministry of Welfare —Member†

12. Shri A. P. Singh, Secretary, Housing & Urban Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh —Member

13. Smt. Sarala Gopalan, Secretary, Housing, Government of Kerala —Member

14. Shri K. A. Ahmed, Secretary, Housing Municipal Admn. & U.D., Govt. of Andhra Pradesh —Member

15. Shri J. S. Varshneya, Dy. Managing Director, State Bank of India, Bombay —Member

16. Shri P.S.A. Sundaram, Administrator Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority —Member

17. Shri Om Kumar, Vice-Chairman. D.D.A. —Member

18. Shri Dharmendra Deo, Vice-Chairman, Ghaziabad Development Authority —Member

19. Smt. Leena Chakravarty, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority —Member

20. Shri R. Ramakrishna, Secretary, Housing & U.D., Govt. of Rajasthan —Member

21. Shri D. Basu, Secretary, Housing, Govt. of Gujarat —Member

22. Shri G.C. Mathur, Director, N.B.O. —Member

23. Shri S.D. Sharma, Director, Ministry of Urban Development —Member

24. Shri T. Nandakumar, Director (H & HS) Ministry of Urban Development —Member

†Officers of the level of Joint Secretary.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are :

(i) to identify possible action areas for the International Year of shelter for the Homeless:

(ii) draw up plans and programmes in the country far IYSH;

(iii) coordinate the activities in the country in connection with the IYSH;

(iv) interact with the State Level Apex Committees for drawing up effective action programmes; and

(v) any other issue considered relevant.

(c) The Apex Committee has held two meetings so far wherein detailed deliberations on the terms of reference of the Committee were held. Proposals for the consideration of Government were initially formulated regarding the plans and programmes to be undertaken in the country for the IYSH, the manner in which they may be implemented, the constitution of State Level Committees role of cooperative and other organisations in the field of housing, setting up of a National Housing Bank etc. The subsequent meeting reviewed the progress and decided to publish monographs of notable IYSH Projects.

New techniques by ICAR for agricultural production

*560. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed new techniques to get higher production of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have evolved a system of coordinated research for improvement of productivity of various crops through multidisciplinary and multi-location research. The techniques developed involve the improvement of varieties for higher yields, resistance to diseases, pests and other stresses, appropriate crop production and crop protection measures, improved harvest and post harvest handling of the crops. This Coordinated system has resulted in the evolution of 230 varieties of food crops together with appropriate production and protection technologies. Cropwise improved varieties developed recently have been given in the statement below.

Statement

High yielding varieties of various food crops developed recently

Sl. No.	Food crops	No. of varieties
1	2	3
I.	**Rice**	
1.	Rainfed upland	10
2.	Rainfed lowland	7
3.	Rainfed deepwater areas	7
4.	Salt affected areas	8
5.	High altitude areas	7
6.	Irrigated areas	9
7.	Resistant to gallmidge	4
8.	Resistant to stem borer	3
9.	Resistant to Bacterial leaf blight	1
II.	**Wheat**	
1.	Northern Hills zones	4
2.	Northern plains zone	8
3.	North Western plains zone	8
4.	North eastern plains zone	7
5.	Far Eastern zone	2
6.	South Eastern zone	6
7.	Central zone	5
8.	Peninsular zone	6
9.	Southern Hills zone	1
III.	**Maize**	11
IV.	**Sorghum**	14
V.	**Pearl Millet**	12
VI.	**Barley**	6
VII.	**Ragi**	8
VIII	**Barnyard Millet**	4
IX.	**Kodon Millet**	3
X.	**Pulses**	
1.	Gram	13
2.	Arhar	19
3.	Mung	6
4.	Urd	7
5.	Cowpea	7
6.	Horse gram	5
7.	Mothbeam	4
8.	Lentil	8
9.	Peas	6

Working of crop Insurance scheme

*561. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the working of the Crop Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, its outcome;

(c) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the setting up and working of the crop insurance fund in each State for undertaking crop insurance work;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corpus of this fund and the portion thereof proposed to be provided by Union Government during the current financial year, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). A Committee was set up by the Ministry of Agriculture for making an assessment of working of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme as also to recommend measures so as to make the scheme more attractive and beneficial to the farmers. Based on the recommendation of the Committee, Government have decided that in respect of wheat and paddy, the indemnifiable limits may be 80 per cent, 85 per cent and 90 per cent of the average yield of last three years depending on the stability of crop production. The State Governments shall have the freedom to opt for the scheme with reference to district as a unit; however, the option once exercised in respect of any district shall not be allowed to be changed or withdrawn for a period of three years.

Another High Powered Committee has also been set up recently by the Ministry to undertake an in-depth and critical review of the functioning of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme with a view to suggest policy changes, if any for improving its functioning in future.

(c) and (d). Guidelines for the setting up and working of the Central Crop Insurance Fund and State Crop Insurance Funds for each implementing State for implementing this scheme were issued at the time of commencement of the scheme in 1985. The Guidelines for State Crop Insurance Fund require the implementing States to set up such funds with an initial corpus of Rs. 1 to 2 crores contributed equally by the Central and State Governments. The State Crop Insurance Funds are administered by a Committee headed by Chief Secretary and consisting of Secretary (Agriculture), Secretary (Cooperation), Secretary (Finance), Directer of Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Director of Agriculture of the implementing States and representatives of Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, General Insurance Corporation of India, Convenor Bank for State Level Committee, Reserve Bank of India, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and the Managing Director of the State Cooperative Bank The main functions of the State Fund and the Committee are :

a) to authorise the Fund to act as a co-insurer to the extent of 33.33 per cent in respect of crop insurance schemes introduced in the State;

b) to administer the in-flow of fund by way of premium income and outflow by way of claims paid;

c) to ensure proper and adequate conduct of crop cutting experiments on various crops taken up under crop insurance.

d) to send the yield data for each crop and each defined area to G.I.C. as well as to the Indian Agriculture Statistical Research Institute, New Delhi.

e) to ensure wide publicity to the scheme; and

f) to send detailed accounts to the Ministry of Finance (Insurance Division), as required under the Insurance Act, 1938.

(e) State-wise information regarding corpus of the State Crop Insurance Fund is

given below:

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Corpus of the State Crop Insurance Fund (Rs. in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.00
2.	Assam	0.60
3.	Bihar	1.50
4.	Gujarat	1.00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.40
6.	Karnataka	2.00
7.	Kerala	0.15
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0.97
9.	Maharashtra	2.00
10.	Meghalaya	0.40
11.	Orissa	0.55
12.	Rajasthan	2.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	2 00
14.	Tripura	0.10
15.	Uttar Pradesh	4.00
16.	West Bengal	2.20
17.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.15
18.	Delhi	0.20
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0 25
20.	Pondicherry	0.32
	Total	22.79

No request from any State/U.T. for release of Government of India's contribution to the State Crop Insurance Fund is pending in the current financial year.

Procurement of PIG Iron by West Bengal foundry Industry

*562. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether foundry industry of West Bengal has requested the Iron and Steel Controller to allow the units to get their pig iron requirements from any source they like;

(b) if so, whether the necessary permission has been given; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The members of the Indian Foundry Association, Calcutta have been permitted to draw their requirements through the Association in case of direct despatches.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of lease hold system into free hold system in Delhi

*563. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) since when the proposal for converting the lease hold system into free hold in Delhi is under consideration of Government;

(b) the specific reasons for delay in taking a decision in the matter; and

(c) whether a decision is likely to be taken during this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The proposal is under the consideration of Government since 1980.

(b) Any decision in this regard requires careful consideration of all relevant aspects, including financial implications.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Construction of new ESI Hospitals in Andhra Pradesh

*564. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have approved a scheme for the construction of

new Employees State Insurance hospitals and hostels as also for renovation of the existing hospitals in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the amount earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The ESI Corporation have reported that they have not received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for construction of new ESI hospitals, hostels and renovation of existing hospitals in the State.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment generated under poverty alleviation programmes

*565. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mandays generated under the poverty alleviation programmes from the inception of the schemes;

(b) whether Government propose to change the norms which have already been stipulated for the States; and

(c) the funds allocated for poverty alleviation programmes during 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are the two major poverty alleviation programmes for generation of wage employment. The number of mandays generated under these programmes in different States/UTs. during the Sixth Plan and the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 of the Seventh Plan is given in the statement below.

(b) There is at present no proposal to materially change the existing norms/guidelines for implementation of NREP/RLEGP.

(c) The Central allocation for NREP/RLEGP as per budget for 1987-88 is as under :

NREP	Rs. 480.00 crores.
RLEGP	Rs. 725.00 crores.

For Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), which is also one of the major anti-poverty programmes under which assistance is given to persons below the poverty line, central allocation for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 308.14 crores.

Statement

Employment generated during Sixth Plan, 1985-86 and 1986-87 Under NREP/RLEGP

(Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	State/UT.	NREP				RLEGP			
		Sixth Plan (1980-85)	1985-86	1986-87*	Total	Sixth Plan (1983-85)	1985-86	1986-87*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1853.25	214.48	182.83	2250.56	217.55	224.99	233.77	676.31
2.	Assam	262.22	25.77	34.18	322.17	47.96	22.32	23.26	93.54
3.	Bihar	1995.67	416.27	240.73	2652.67	336.52	232.73	210.91	780.16
4.	Gujarat	515.58	69.71	110.59	695.88	85.33	70.62	63.86	219.81
5.	Haryana	349.80	14.77	11.89	376.46	7.90	15.18	14.89	37.97
6.	Himachal Pradesh	88.23	15.98	16.51	120.72	17.93	15.85	15.39	49.17
7.	J & K	102.90	19.11	22.73	144.74	11.07	8.59	7.97	27.63
8.	Karnataka	1152.88	201.45	121.55	1475.88	186.19	188.29	160.46	534.94
9.	Kerala	628.59	84.23	70.97	783.79	50.01	76.89	63.12	190.02
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1809.22	212.82	241.28	2263.32	240.61	194.24	214.77	649.62
11.	Maharashtra	1601.07	250.03	175.39	2026.49	327.69	230.27	141.97	699.93
12.	Manipur	8.21	2.65	5.22	16.08	5.46	0.47	1.45	7.38
13.	Meghalaya	5.43	3.89	3.33	12.65	0.23	2.02	1.87	4.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Nagaland	105.77	2.56	2.50	110.83	3.46	2.56	2.90	8.92
15.	Orissa	983.22	147.83	151.75	1282.80	73.22	121.29	130.33	324.84
16.	Punjab	102.68	27.34	17.95	147.97	20.95	20.69	16.43	58.07
17.	Rajasthan	568.26	497.86	874.46	1940.58	73'27	64.27	101.25	238.79
18.	Sikkim	8.65	2.36	2.20	13.21	0.66	1.67	1.90	4.23
19.	Tamil Nadu	1798.87	298.07	290.16	2387.10	313.83	288.45	262.95	865.23
20.	Tripura	122.34	7.12	7.14	136.60	10.32	12.09	5.88	28.29
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2238.37	501.90	374.44	3114.71	516.15	468.25	409.63	1394.03
22.	West Bengal	1383.54	130.95	180.16	1694.65	72.83	110.64	183.13	366.60
23.	A & N Islands	18.41	2.82	2.93	24.16	—	0.29	0.61	0.90
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.68	2.17	1.71	13.56	—	1.12	1.00	2.12
25.	Chandigarh	0.74	0.35	0.22	1.31	0.31	0.24	0.09	0.64
26.	D & N Haveli	2.78	1.94	0.40	5.12	—	0.81	0.39	1.20
27.	Delhi	0.40	0.28	0.29	0.97	0.20	0.32	0.25	0.77
28.	G. D. & Diu	10.70	3.79	1.83	16.32	2·51	1.99	1.43	5.93
29.	Lakshadweep	3.87	1.66	1.26	6.79	0.65	0.84	0.92	2.41
30.	Mizoram	11.47	1.58	0.94	13.99	2.82	1.06	7.42	11.30
31.	Pondicherry	9.05	2.40	2.06	13,51	1.83	0.75	0.94	3.52
	All India	17751.85	3164.14	3149.60	24065.59	2627.46	2379.79	2281.14	7288.39

*On the basis of reports received upto 30.3.87.

Development of Phulwari Sharif in Bihar

*566. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small and medium towns in Bihar selected for development under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) whether Phulwari Sharif town has been included under the said scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Four new towns, viz. Siwan, Kishanganj, Sitamarhi and Buxer, and two new towns, viz. Nawadah and Purnia in Bihar, were included under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns during 1985-86 and 1986-87, respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Within the over-all allocation, towns for inclusion under the Scheme are sanctioned on taking into consideration the recommendations of the State Government. All the six new towns allocated to Bihar for the Seventh Plan have been included under the scheme, as stated in reply to clause (a) above, in accordance with the recommendations of the State Government.

Changes in functioning of Agricultural Universities

*567. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to bring about new changes in the functioning of Agricultural Universities in order to ensure return from them commensurate with the investment made;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the concrete plan to bring in accountability in the working of these universities ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Agricultural Universities are autonomous institutions established by the State Governments through an Act passed by the respective State Legislature. The administration as well as accountability of the agricultural universities is governed by their Acts and Statutes. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research does not have any Statutory powers to direct the administration of these universities.

Rice Production

*568. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of rice has increased in the States where the programme to grow more rice has been introduced and if so, the achievements thereof; and

(b) the achievement made by the grow more rice programme in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As compared with 1984-85, production of rice during 1985-86 has increased in five of the six Eastern States where Special Rice Production Programme was launched. In West Bengal, however, there was a marginal decrease in production, as might be seen

from the table below :

Production of Rice

(Lakh tonnes)

State	1984-85	1985-86	Increase in 1985-86 over 1984-85
Assam	24.4	28.5	4.1
Bihar	53.8	60.7	6.9
Madhya Pradesh	37.6	57.6	20.0
Orissa	41.7	52.0	10.3
Uttar Pradesh	71.6	82.0	10.4
West Bengal	80.9	78.3	(—) 2.6

Drinking water supply to problem villages

*569. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages which still remain to be covered under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme as on 1 January, 1987;

(b) the likely date by which all these villages would be covered and the total financial resources required for achieving this target; and

(c) whether it has been ensured that the programme takes special care of the weaker sections of the society, especially in hill areas ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) to (c). 1,54,919 problem villages remain to be covered under rural water supply programmes, including State sector Minimum Needs Programme and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme as on 1.1.1987. All these villages are expected to be covered by the end of the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 3454.47 crores (Rs. 2253.25 crores under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme and Rs. 1201.22 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme) has been provided for the rural water supply sector in the Seventh Plan. Apart from this, part of the funds available under Rural Development Programmes such as National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) etc. are also being dovetailed to projects for supply of safe drinking water in rural areas. It is aimed to cover all the residual problem villages within the constraint of overall plan allocation through cost-effective schemes. It has been ensured that the programme takes special care of the weaker sections of the society, especially in hill areas.

[*Translation*]

Diamond stones in Panna mines

*570. SHRI DAL CHADER JAIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of one-carat diamond stones found in Panna diamond mines run by the National Mineral Development Corporation;

(b) the percentage of expenditure incurred per year on labour, administration and other items; item-wise;

(c) the reasons for the losses incurred;

(d) the steps taken to check the losses; and

(e) whether the expenditure can be reduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Number of one-carat diamonds found at Panna in 1985-86 and 1986-87 was 60 and 61 respectively.

(b) The information for the year 1985-86 is given below :

Particulars of Expenses	Percentage of Tatal Cost
1. Consumption of stores and spares	14
2. Power and Electricity	7
3. Payments & Benefits to employees	40
4. Repair & Maintenance (Outside)	1
5. Interest on Government loans	3
6. Share of H.O. Expenses	4
7. Other expenses	10
8. Depreciation	6
9. Deferred Revenue expenses	1
10. Adjustments relating to earlier years	1
Total	87
Less : Misc. Income	4
Total production cost	83
Add : Royalty	8
Cess	8
Selling Expenses	1
Total Cost :	100

(c) The factors responsible for losses in the diamond projects are as uuder :

(i) Increase in cost of production due to general price rise.

(ii) Continuous reduction in sales realisation per carat in the last 10 years.

(iii) Poor incidence of diamonds in Panna Diamond Project.

(d) and (e). The Government have taken the following steps to reduce the expenditure and losses in the project :

(i) The production capacity has been increased from 12,000 carats per year to 15,000 carats per year. During 1985-86, the Diamond Project at Panna exceeded the installed capacity by 5.5 per cent. Efforts are being made to make improvements in operations to further improve the productivity.

(ii) The Company is attempting to reduce its level of expenditure, including manpower related expenses,

[*English*]

Closure of sulphuric acid plant of fertilizer corporation of India

*571. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally decided to close down the sulphuric acid plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India's Sindri unit despite the fact that various Committees have recommended for its rehabilitation;

(b) the number of employees who will be rendered surplus and will have to be retrenched; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUTURE (DR. G. S. DILLON) : (a) It is proposed to close down Sindri Rationalisation plant consisting of sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid and

TSP plants which ceased production in October, 1984 due to poor quality of raw material and design deficiencies.

(b) and (c). The Fertilizer Corporation of India has reported that 836 employees would be rendered surplus as on 31.1.1987 due to proposed closure of the Sindri Rationalisation Plant. A scheme for reduction of number of surplus employees is being worked out.

Production of minerals in Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts of Orissa

5635. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity in tonnes of different kinds of minerals produced in Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts of Orissa, in 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) the total cost of those minerals; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The mineral production data is being maintained on calendar year basis. The mineral production in Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts of Orissa during the year 1985 and 1986 with the value thereof is given below in the statement given below.

Statement

Mineral production in Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts of Orissa, 1985 and 1986

Value in Rs. '000'

Unit of Quantity	1985		1986 (P)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
Keonjhar district				
All minerals (Value)		36,50.09		40,52,17
Chromite '000' tonnes	111	7,05,24	106	8,21,36
Dolomite ,,	19	18,76	21	20,61
Iron Ore ,,	4,557	23,08,63	4,896	25,43,11
Manganese Ore ,,	303	6,09,55	321	6,58,60
Pyrophyllite tonnes	6,059	4,38	6,908	6,15
Quartzite ,,	4,700	2,12	5,200	2,34
Steatite ,,	786	1,41	...	...
Mayurbhanj district				
All minerals (Value)		1,16.03		97,58
Iron Ore '000' tonnes	199	97,31	215	8,47,87

1	2	3	4	5
Kaolin tonne	15,472	14,54	3.310	9,45
Quartzite ,,	12,864	3,51	10,127	2,04
Steatite ,,	1,645	67	809	32
Sundargarh district				
All minerals (Value)		51,04,14		53,11,58
Bauxite tonne	205	9	...	...
Copper conc. ,,	731	26,32	890	32,04
Dolomite '000' tonnes	907	7,93,34	917	7,85,50
Fireclay ,,	13	8,56	24	12,04
Iron Ore ,,	2,104	15,27,17	2,414	17,46,70
Lead conc. tonnes	4,642	25,57,11	5,642	6,77,12
Limestone '000' tonnes	2,637	19,87,01	2,404	18,33,17
Manganese Ore ,,	105	2,04,01	109	2,24,30
Quartizite tonnes	2,571	53	3,972	71

*Excluding fuels, minor minerals and atomic minerals.

[*Translation*]

Civic amenities in government of India Press colony, Mayapuri

5636. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA . Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the department which constructed Government of India Press Colony, Mayapuri in West Delhi, when this colony was constructed and which department is responsible for providing civic amenities there;

(b) whether responsibility of providing civic amenities has not been entrusted to Delhi Municipal Corporation, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether residents and Associations of the said colony have requested several times to hand over this colony to DMC for providing civic amenities there; and

(d) if so, the time by which the work of providing civic amenities will be entrusted to the Delhi Municipal Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Government of India Press Colony, Mayapuri quarters were constructed by the Central Public Works Department. 249 quarters of various types were handed over to the press in 1969-70 and 152 quarters in 1973-74. The responsibility for maintenance of the civic amenities remains with the Central Public Works Department till it is handed over to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) The responsibility for providing civic amenities has not been entrusted to the Delhi Municipal Corporation pending final assessment of deficiencies in regard to roads, drainage, sewerage system and water supply by the MCD and payment of deficiency charges to them.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Action is already in hand to entrust the work of providing civic amenities in the colony to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as early as possible.

[*English*]

Turnover of N.B.C.C.

5637. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Buildings Construction Corporation has targeted for a turnover of Rs. 125 crores only for the year 1986-87 which is lower than the turnover achieved by it during 1985-86;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, particularly when there is an increase in Government equity investment;

(c) the number of regular employees of the Corporation compared to previous year;

(d) whether the projected turnover of 1986-87 is even less than the turnover of Rs. 111 crores achieved by the Corporation during 1983-84, at 1983-84 prices, taking escalation in cost at a minimum rate of 7 per cent during the period; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take to rectify the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, By 3 crores only.

(b) The target for turnover for the year 1986-87 records a significant increase in respect of the Home Projects. The target for the Overseas Projects had, however, to be toned down due to general recession in the construction activities in the Middle East and Gulf countries.

(c) 1970 as against 1984 during the previous year (1985-86).

(d) The turnover overseas projects is not subject to any escalations as it is based on fixed rate contracts. Even in home projects, full reimbursement of the escalation is in fact not provided. Hence, discounting the turnover of 1986-87 by 7 per cent would not be an appropriate criterion for measuring the growth rate in turnover over previous years.

(e) Question does not arise, in view of the above position.

Profitability of N.B.C.C. in home and overseas projects

5638. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the turnover and profitability of National Buildings Construction Corporation in home projects and overseas projects at the close of the third and fourth quarters of the year 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) whether there is any consistency in the results achieved in the areas of turnover and profitability in the third quarter and the fourth quarter during above years; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) As per statement given below.

(b) and (c). The details in the enclosed statement would show that turnover and consequently the profitability of the National Buildings Construction Corporation had improved considerably during the last quarter. This usually happens due to efforts of the various clients organizations to step up the pace of works to watch their budgetary allocations, and corresponding efforts made by the NBCC during the last quarter of the year.

Statement

Years	Qtrs.	Turnover			Profitability
		Home	Overseas	Total	
		(In rupees in crores)			
1983-84	III	9.32	16.18	25.50	(+) 0.27
	IV	17.38	28.86	46.24	(+) 1.38
1984-85	III	11.75	8.65	20.40	(+) 0.16
	IV	22.62	40.04	62.66	(+) 1.68
1985-86	III	16.12	12.55	28.67	(+) 0.18
	IV	26.43	22.57	49.00	(+) 1.41

Production of urea

5639. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise production of urea in the various fertilizer factories during the last three years; and

(b) the gap between the production and demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) A statement giving unit-wise and year-wise production of Urea in terms of nutrient during the year 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given below.

(b) The gap between demand (consumption) and production of Nitrogen, including Nitrogen from Urea, is indicated below :

Year	Gap (in lakh tonnes of Nitrogen)
1984-85	15.69
1985-86	14.88
1986-87 (Estimated)	6.95

Statement

Production of Urea

(in thousand tonnes of nutrient)

Name of Unit	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4
Sindri	125.2	73.6	123.0
Gorakhpur	82.4	78.9	84.0
Ramagundam	93.4	55.3	111.0
Talcher	55.1	52.9	59.0
Nangal-II	137.8	138.3	127.0
Bhatinda	143.6	168.2	168.6
Panipat	157.1	141.9	192.0
Namrup-I	15.9	11.5	2.3
Namrup-II	57.5	58.7	81.0
Durgapur	57.5	46.2	52.0
Barauni	37.7	92.8	63.0
Cochin-I	107.9	56.3	108.0
Trombay	43.2	41.4	46.0
Trombay-V	125.0	136.0	153.0

1	2	3	4
Thal	48.9	376.5	468.0
Madras	46.2	41.2	57.0
Neyveli	58.9	59.1	59.0
Kalol	188.3	138.7	183.0
Phulpur	200.1	191.0	220.0
Hazira	—	126.7	585.0
Baroda	147.8	173.0	173.0
Kanpur	286.3	267.8	265.0
Goa	116.4	120.0	146.0
Tuticorin	244.3	244.4	268.0
Mangalore	134.0	110.8	138.0
Bharuch	212.8	270.7	282.0
Kota	143.7	163.1	155.0

Recovery of loans from Land Development Bank of Tamil Nadu

5640. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Land Development Bank of Tamil Nadu has taken large amount of loans from the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) the details thereof and the interest collected from the Bank; and

(c) the steps taken to collect the remaining dues ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) to (c). The State Cooperative Land Development Bank raise their resources through floatation of ordinary and special debentures for advancing loans for term investment in agriculture to their borrowers. It is the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and not the Reserve Bank of India which subscribes to the special debentures alongwith Government of India and the State Governments. At the end of February, 1987 the amount of debenture dues outstanding to NABARD from the Tamil Nadu Cooperative State Land Development Bank was Rs. 42.73 crore. The interest amounts paid by the Land Development Bank to NABARD during 1985-86 and 1986-87 were Rs. 268.21 lakh and Rs. 280.80 lakh respectively. NABARD had however allowed deferment of repayment of annual instalments amounting to Rs. 60.40 lakh and Rs. 61.07 lakh during these two years.

Proposal for Urban Infrastructure Corporation

5641. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Urban Infrastructure Corporation in the country to provide capital expenditure for urban development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). With a view to extending technical help and guidance as well as long term finance to the municipal bodies and local authorities in the country for the formulation and implementation of Urban Infrastructure Development Projects relating to Water Supply, Sewerage, Sanitation and other Urban Services, a proposal to set up an Urban Development and Urban Water Supply financing Corporation is under the consideration of the Government. In the Central Sector of the 7th Five Year Plan, there is a provision of Rs. 55 crores for the setting up of this Corporation.

Targets under IRDP

5642. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state : the physical and financial targets set for the next three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan under the IRDP Statwise ?

THE MINISTER [OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): During the Seventh Plan (1985-90) it is proposed to assist 20 million families under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) including the old families assisted in the Sixth Plan who could not cross the poverty line for no fault of their own. The tentative total outlay for this programme is Rs. 2358.81 crores out of which the envisaged central share is Rs. 1186.79 crores. Besides, institutional credit of the order of Rs. 4000 crores is expected to be mobilised.

Annual targets are fixed on a year to year basis. Tentative outlay for the year 1987-88 has been finalised recently and is shown in the statement given below.

Statement

(Financial in lakhs Rupees)

(Physical in Number)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Total allocation for 1987-88	Total Central share for 1987-88	Total targets for 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4347.718	2173.859	273909
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	384.000	192.000	18860
3.	Assam	1365.164	682.582	81256
4.	Bihar	8410.680	4205.340	536427
5.	Gujarat	2123.028	1061.514	147921
6.	Haryana	673.454	336.727	42438
7.	Himachal Pradesh	385.758	192.879	27930
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	606.136	303.068	37745
9.	Karnataka	2593.468	1296.734	161239
10.	Kerala	1635.488	817.744	115419
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5851.954	2925.977	384078
12.	Maharashtra	4424.248	2212.124	276970
13.	Manipur	129.142	64.571	7741
14.	Meghalaya	192.962	96.481	9718
15.	Mizoram	160.000	80.000	7368
16.	Nagaland	168.000	84.000	10720
17.	Orissa	3244.502	1622.251	208680
18.	Punjab	728.952	364.476	55158
19.	Rajasthan	2879.054	1439.527	198162

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Sikkim	32.000	16.000	2017
21.	Tamil Nadu	4234.504	2117.252	269380
22.	Tripura	153.116	76.558	10662
23.	Uttar Pradesh	11657.576	5825.788	766063
24.	West Bengal	4725.096	2362.548	239674
25.	A&N Islands	40.000	40.000	1640
26.	Chandigarh	8.000	8.000	425
27.	D&N Haveli	8.000	8.000	445
28.	Delhi	40.000	40.000	3038
29.	G.D. & Diu	96.000	96.000	6252
30.	Lakshadweep	40.000	40.000	1700
31.	Pondicherry	32.000	32.000	2280
	All India	61364.000	30814.000	3911815

Accidents in coal mines

5643. CH. RAM PARKASH :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the rise in percentage of accidents in coal mines and the number of persons killed/injured in each of them during the year 1986 and how does it compare with the accidents during 1984 and 1985; and

(b) the total amount of compensation paid to the families of the victims during 1986 as compared to the amount paid during 1984 and 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) In comparison to the number of accidents which occurred in coal mines during the year 1984, there has been a decrease of 2.25 per cent in the year 1986. But as compared to the number of accidents which took place in 1985, there has been an increase of 11.98 per cent in the year 1986. In these accidents, there has been an increase of .007 per cent in the death rates per thousand worker during 1986 as compared to 1984 and an increase of .003 per cent as compared to 1985. The injury rates per thousand worker show an increase of .011 per cent during 1986 over the rates in 1984 and an increase of .021 per cent as compared to that in 1985.

(b) The compensation is paid by the managements as provided under the Workmens' Compensation Act, 1923. Information in this regard is not maintained.

Setting up of regional archival centres by National Film Archive

5644. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of infrastructure in the rural and remote areas of the country for the spread of information through film media during the Sixth Plan;

(b) the details of new centres set up for production of films in 16 m.m., specially for rural audiences during the Sixth Plan;

(c) the details of regional archival centres set up by the National Film Archive of India during the Sixth Plan; and

(d) the details of theatres constructed in rural areas during the Sixth Plan for the exhibition of Films Division films and children's films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The Films Division is responsible for production of documentary films on various programmes and policies of Government. It is compulsory for all cinema theatres in the country to screen approved documentary films, not exceeding 20 minutes in duration, in every show. As such, a large number of documentary films produced by Films Division which are basically in the nature of information films have been regularly shown by cinema theatres all over the country during the Sixth Plan.

Furthermore, the Directorate of Field Publicity has a network of 257 Field Units spead throughout the country for dissemination of information on programmes and policies of the Government. These Units also screen documentary films as part of their publicity programmes. As per norms, 80 per cent of such film shows are organised in rural and backward areas.

(b) During the Sixth Plan, Films Division had set up two Regional Centres at Calcutta and Bangalore for production of rural-based featurettes in 16mm in the languages and dialects spoken in the Eastern and Southern regions of the country.

(c) The National Film Archive of India had set up three Regional Archives during the Sixth Plan located at Bangalore, Calcutta and Trivandrum.

(d) No threaters are constructed/used exclusively for the exhibition of Films Division films and Children's films.

Release of HYV of soyabean

5645. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of new high Yielding Varieties of soyabean which are resistant to pests, released during the last one years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : A Soybean variety, PK-472 has been released and notified in 1986 for commercial cultivation in the Central Zone comprising of the States of Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra and Gujarat. This variety is resistant/higbly tolerant to yellow mosaic, bacterial pustules and leaf spot diseases. It is less susceptible to girdle beetle as compared to popular variety Gaurav.

Telecast of historical films

5646. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will tbe Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the titles of feature films telecast by Deihi Doordarshan during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to select some historical films to be shown on T.V.; and

(c) if so, the details in the regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4169/87].

(b) and (c). Doordarshan considers for telecast only those films which are offered by producers/T.V. right holders. If suitable films having a bearing on historical themes are offered, these will be telecast.

[*Translation*]

Development of lake and park near Tihar village

5647. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether development work of big lake and park between Tihar village and Hari Nagar in West Delhi has been undertaken by Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which development work of this lake has been completed and when it will actually be opened for tourists; and

(d) the reasons for not converting this big dry pit into a real lake and the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Shaping, digging, levelling and dressing is complete. A tube well has been provided and the pipe line has also been laid. Horticulture work has been partially completed. Large number of persons already visit this area. The lake area will be available as soon as the lake has sufficient water.

(d) The whole of the dry pit has been utilised for the lake and is dry because of failure of rains and lack of arrangement fot water.

[*English*]

Evil of fake seeds

5648. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of high yielding variety seeds and the farmers have to pay a premium for procurement of such seeds;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the production of these seeds with a view to achieve higher production targets, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to protect the farmers from the evil of fake seeds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Production and distribution of quality seeds including those of high-yielding varieties is primarily the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Governments. However, National Seeds Corporation (NSC), State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI) and private seed producers supplement their efforts. The State/Union Territory Governments formulate detailed programme variety-wise, for seed production/ requirements from season to season. Government of India organises zonal seed conferences before the commencement of the Kharif and Rabi seasons in which seed requirements of the State/Union Territory Governments are finalised and arrangements made for their supply. Through this arrangement the seed requirements of the farmers are met by and large. However, there could be occasions when there might be shortage of a particular variety of seed in specific areas of the country. The shortage of any such particular variety of seed could be either due to outbreak of disease or natural calamities or even non-availability of the parent material of that particular variety. The quality seeds are made available to the farmers by NSC, SFCI, State Seed Corporations (SSCs) and State Agriculture Departments at the prices fixed by the respective Boards of Directors/State Governments concerned.

In order to develop necessary infrastructural facilities for the production and timely availability of quality seeds to the farmers throughout the country, the Government of India implemented Seed Projects with the help of World Bank known as National Seed Project-I (NSP-I) and National Seed Project-II (NSP-II). During this period, (from 1976-1985) nine State Seed Corporation have been established in the States of Andhra Pradesh. Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab, under NSP-I and Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa. Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh under NSP-II.

In order to further strengthen the facilities, Government of India propose to launch Phase-III of the National Seed Project from 1987-88 covering the States of Assam, Gujarat, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and

North-Eastern States besides augmenting facilities in the existing project States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

As a result of the various measures taken by the Government from time to time, the distribution of certified/quality seeds has been constantly increasing as is evident from the following table :

Year	*Quantity in lakh qtls.*
1984-85	48.46
1985-86	55.81 (Likely achievement)
1986-87	55.83 (Anticipated achievment)

However, there has been shortage of quality seeds of some varieties of oilseeds and pulses. All possible efforts are being made to increase the availability of these seeds.

The targets for distribution of certified/quality seeds including those of high yielding varieties has been fixed at 73 lakh quintals for 1987-88 which is considered to be adequate to meet the requirements of certified/quality seeds of farmers for higher production.

(c) In ensure the quality of seeds sold to the farmers, the State/Union Territory Governments are empowered to take various steps as envisated under the Seed Act 1966, such as setting up of the Seed Testing Laboratories, appointment of Seed Inspectors and Seed Analysts and setting up of the Seed Certification Agencies to certify the Seeds. The power to enforce the Seeds Act is vested with the State/Union Territory Governments and prosecution is launched whenever any violation of the provisions of the Seed Act and Rules is observed.

Milk production

5649. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of milk procured during the last three years, year wise;

(b) the annual production and import of milk powder during the above period, year-wise;

(c) the per capita consumption of milk during the above period, year-wise; and

(d) the role played by the Indian Dairy Corporation and the National Dairy Development Board in increasing the procurement and production with specific reference to Operation Flood Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The quantity of milk procured during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 from the milk sheds covered under Operation Flood is given below :

Year	*Average Lakh Kg. per day*
1983-84	52.10
1984-85	57.80
1985-86 (Provisional)	78.85

(b) Table below indicates the estimated quantitites of milk powder including infant milk food produced in the Operation Flood Milk sheds and the quantities of milk powder received as gift during the years 1983-84, 1984-85, and 1985-86.

Year	Quantity of Milk powder produced in 000' M.T.	Quantity of milk powder imported in M.T.
1983-84	58.03	7694.70
1984-85	70.87	68,803.278
1985-86	90.00	9515.975

(c) The per capita estimated availability of milk on All India Basis during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given

as below :

Year	Per Capita Availability of Milk (Kg. per year)
1983-84 (Provisional)	53.8
1984-85 (Provisional)	55.6
1985-86 (Provisional)	56.2

(d) Operation Flood is being implemented by the participating State Dairy Development Cooperative Federations/Unions. While the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) is a financing institution for the project, the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) acts as a technical consultant.

Root wilt disease

5650. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the coconut cultivation in Karnataka has been badly affected by the 'root wilt' disease and unprecedented drought;

(b) whether Government have received any demand for Central assistance in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to save the coconut cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. No incidence of root wilt disease of coconut has been reported from Karnataka. No reports have been received regarding any serious damage to coconut cultivation due to unprecedented drought either.

(b) No, Sir. However, Government of India has approved a financial assistance of Rs. 4.81 crores for drought relief against the State Government's projection of Rs. 11.00 crores for employment generation, drinking water supply, fodder and veterinary care, agriculture input subsidy and conversion of short-term loans into medium-term loans.

(c) Financial assistance has been extended to the cultivators to the extent of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for installation of 500 pump sets in the State for promoting irrigation facilities in coconut gardens.

Karnataka suggestion for separate T.V. channel in States

5651. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka has suggested that there should be a separate channel on television exclusively for programmes telecast from the transmitting stations of the concerned States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) (a) The Government of Karnataka has made a plea for establishment of a second channel for TV for mounting programmes of education in close liaison with local agencies in their local languages.

(b) A separate channel is not considered necessary.

Introduction of new industrial work culture by Rourkela Steel Plant

5652. SHRI MAURICE KUJUR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the introduction of new industrial work-culture by Rourkela Steel Plant, a good number of employees have been removed from service;

(b) if so, the number of employees removed, category-wise, during the last three years and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them; and

(c) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No employee has been removed because of introduction of new work culture in Rourkela Steel Plant of Steel Authority of India Ltd.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Central Institute for Brackish Water Fisheries Research

5653. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Central Institute for Brackish Water Fisheries Research; and

(b) if so, the headquarter proposed for the institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has approved the establishment of Central Institute of Brackish Water Aquaculture (CIBA).

(b) Not yet decided.

National Integration through Media

5654. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the measures Government propose to take to popularise the values of national integration through the various media such as Doordarshan, All India Radio and Films;

(b) whether any screening is done of the persons incharge of implementing these measures as to their background and commitment of these values; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and whether a constant watch is kept on the functioning of such programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Doordarshan telecasts on regular and continuing basis programmes for the promotion of National Integration through various formats of programmes. Similarly for encouraging National Unity and Communal Harmony, a large number of programmes are broadcast by the AIR. Films Division of this Ministry had been producing documentary films on National Integration since 1973 and quite a few films are in the pipeline. These films are shown in the various theatres. The Directorate of Field Publicity also popularise themes of National Integration and communal harmony by utilising both modern as well as traditional modes of communication like films, slides song and drama programme etc.

(b) and (c). It is ensured that such assignments are given to suitable Programme officers who have the requisite background and aptitude for the job. The programmes are monitored and evaluated regularly. Their formulation and implementation is supervised by senior level officers of various Media Units.

Courts for land celling cases

5655. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise details of special courts to deal with land celling cases;

(b) the reasons for not having such courts in some States; and

(c) the time by which such courts will be opened in those States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Special Courts/Appellate authorities to deal with land ceiling cases exist in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Details are as under :

Andhra Pradesh :

Tribunals constituted under section 6 of

the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1973 are functioning.

Jammu and Kashmir :

Special Tribunal has been set up recently.

Tamil Nadu :

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) (Amendment) Act, 1983 was enacted for constitution of Special Appellate Tribunals. As no provision had been made in it for the transfer of writ petitions pending in High Court to the Special Appellate Tribunal etc., the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) (Amendment) Act, 1986 has been enacted on 8.9.1986. The question of constituting the special Appellate Tribunal is under consideration of the State Government. With a view to expedite the disposal of land ceiling cases two Land Tribunals presided over by the District Revenue officers are functioning at Madurai and Thanjavur.

Karnataka :

32 appellate authorities have been constituted to deal with land ceiling cases exclusively. 19 appellate authorities are functioning. Appellate authority consists of one judicial member of the rank of civil judge, one revenue member of the rank of class I senior scale and one officer of the rank of class I junior scale to defend the cases on behalf of Government. The authority is provided with supporting staff. The remaining 13 appellate authorities will start functioning in due course.

(b) and (c). The position in respect of those States/U. Ts. where there are not such courts, according to the information received from them, is as under :

Assam :

Volume of pending cases does not justify constitution of separate Land Tribunal.

Bihar :

The Bihar Land Reforms (Creation of Celling Area and Acquisition of surplus Land) (Amendment) Ordinance 1986 has been promulgated on 20.12.1986 for creation of Tribunals to deal with agricultural land ceiling cases. It shall come into force on such date as may be notified by the State Government.

Gujarat :

At Taluka level regular Mamlatdars conduct ceiling cases. At district level, Deputy Collectors are entrusted supervision of implementation Revision, appeal. There is no special court at district level.

Haryana :

As the machinery constituted under the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972 is sufficient for quick disposal of ceiling cases, the State Government does not consider any need to create Tribunals.

Himachal Pradesh :

There are no pending cases now requiring special arrangements for disposal.

Kerala :

The Kerala Land Reforms Act does not envisage setting up of special courts to deal with land ceiling cases. But Taluks land Boards which are of Quasi judicial in nature headed by officers of the rank of Deputy Collector and consisting of non-official members not exceeding six have been constituted for each Taluk for the disposal of land ceiling cases. The High Court of Kerala has revisional powers over the decisions of these Taluk Land Boards. Special arrangements have been made with the Chief Justice of the High Court for the expeditions disposal of the revision cases pending before the High Court whereby one or two judges exclusively hear cases connected with land reforms.

Maharashtra :

No special court has been so far set up in State of Maharashtra to deal with land ceiling cases. But the matter is under active consideration.

Manipur :

No special court bas been set up. The number of pending land ceiling cases does not justify setting up of such court.

Orissa :

Government have initiated action for constitution of a Tribunal under Article 323-B of the Constitution.

Rajasthan :

Government welcome the suggestion for creation of a Land Tribunal. Copies of the Bihar and Tamil Nadu Bills are being obtained.

Tripura :

No special court is considered necessary as very few cases are pending.

Uttar Pradesh :

Creation of Tribunal is not considered useful at this time when major portion of work relating to implementation of ceiling law has been completed. However, the High Court has been requested by the Chief Minister to constitute Special Benches for disposal of ceiling cases.

West Bengal :

The matter is still under examination of the State Government.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli :

In view of the small number of cases, the setting up of a Special Land Tribunal is not felt necessary.

Delhi :

Keeping in view the quantum of work, it was felt that there was no need of a special court to deal with land ceiling cases.

Pondicherry :

No special court has been set up to deal with land ceiling cases. Only 49 cases involving 468 hectares of land are pending in different courts and do not justify creation of special court.

Views of Union Territory of Chandigarh and States of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab have not been received.

Agricultural Land Ceiling it not in force in 5 States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim and 3 Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep.

Industrial disputes referred for adjudication by assistant labour commissioner (C), Adipur, Gujarat

5656. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Adipur (Kutch) (Gujarat), had forwarded three industrial disputes relating to workers of Alcock Ashdown and Co., Bhavnagar, to the Central Labour Ministry for referring them to adjudication on 26 June, 1985, 25 March, 1985 and 29 October, 1985 respectively;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken for reference of these disputes to adjudication; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Adipur, had sent three failure of conciliation reports dated 26.6.85, 25.3.86 and 29.10.85 on the industrial disputes relating to the establishment referred to in the question for taking a suitable decision under Section 12 (5) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(b) After due consideration, it was decided not to refer the dispute contained in the report dated 26. 6. 85 for adjudication, while disputes contained in the reports dated 25.3.86 and 29.10.85 have been referred for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. I and No. II. Bombay, respectively.

(c) Does not arise.

National Industrial Tribunal

5657. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Industrial Tribunal Award No. NTB 1 of 1985 for which failure report was received by the Ministry in 1986 has been referred to the National Industrial Tribunal for interpretation;

(b) if not, the resons for delay; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

Findings of Sub-committee on suicide in ICAR

5658. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sub-committee of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research that inquired into the causes of suicide of late Shri R. R. Patro, of the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the action contemplated by Government to implement the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Sub-Committee has concluded that there are some administrative lapses and no scientific lapse in dealing with the personnel matters of Shri R. R. Patro. Suitable departmental action has already been initiated aghinst the officers responsible for the administrative lapses. The Sub-Committee has also suggested some long-term measures for improvement in procedures and administrative set up in the ICAR system. Steps bad been initiated to implement these suggestions.

Manufacture of gallium

5659. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some aluminium plants in the country have taken steps to manufacture gallium from bauxite tailings;

(b) if so, the names of aluminium plants that have taken steps in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Construction of houses in backward and tribal areas of Maharashtra

5660. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the programmes chalked out for construction of houses in backward and tribal areas of Maharashtra, particularly in Vidarbha; and

(b) the progress made so far in implementation of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Housing being a State subject, all the social housing schemes are being implemented by the State Governments according to their needs and plan priorities. The Union

Government monitors the housing schemes only State-wise.

Since the year 1980, under the scheme of the allotment of house sites to rural landless families, 2,25,369 families have been provided with house sites. Out of this 17,275 Scheduled Tribe families have been allotted house sites. Under the Indira Awas Yojana, 23,000 units have been planned since 1985 for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labour.

[English]

Setting up of TV transmitters in hill States

5661. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the installation of TV transmitters in hill States/ regions has been any priority in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the nature of priority given and the target dates fixed for the installation of these transmitters in the districts of each of the eight Hill States and the hill regions of the other States; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to promote the flow of information ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The VII Plan of Doordarshan includes the establishment of a large number of new TV transmitters which, when commissioned, are expected to provide coverage to the extent possible in all the hill districts of the country. The installation of these transmitters will, however, depend on the time needed by indigenous manufactures to supply the required equipment and annual allocation of plan resources.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Joint registration for allotment of Flats/plots in DDA

5663. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH :
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has recentty taken the spouses ;

(b) if so, the details there of;

(c) whether joint registration of allotment/ownership of DDA flates has been made compulsory in all cases retrospecitively; and

(d) whether any representations from the allottees/ owners have been received against the above decision of DDA; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4170/87]

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) One representation has been received from Shri Syed Shahabuddin, MP for the grant of exemption to the Muslims from the policy of Joint registration.

[English]

Incentives for growing oilseeds

5664. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set a target for self-sufficiency in oilseeds, if so, target quantity and the target date;

(b) the incentive proposed to be provided to the grower for diverting land to oilseed production;

(c) the steps taken to upgrade the productivity of oilseeds cultivation; and

(d) the steps taken to promote oilseeds cultivation in hitherto uncultivated land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Efforts are being made to achieve self-sufficiency in oilseeds production as early as possible. However, the production targets of oilseeds has been fixed at 180, lakhs tonnes for the terminal year of the 7th Five Year Plan (1989-90).

(b) Under the National Oilseeds Development Project, farmers are advised to grow oilseeds in the areas where cultivation of other crops is less economical than oilseeds cultivation.

(c) In order to increase the productivity of oilseeds, assistance under the National Oilseeds Development Project is provided in important oilseeds growing states on various inputs and for adoption of improved package of practices through field demonstrations.

(d) Cultivation of oilseeds like soyabean, sunflower and Castor is being encouraged in Kharif fallows while mustard, taramira, sunflower, groundnut is being advocated during Rabi/Summer fallows by providing assistance on various inputs under the National Oilseeds Development Project.

Publicity of Government policies by Publications Division

5665. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Publications Division gives publicity to Government policies, Plans and 20 Point Programme if so, in what manner;

(b) whether the Publication Division brings out books, pamphlets, brochures in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and how the publicity and propaganda reach the district and block levels;

(d) the manner in which the reaction of the public thereon is brought to Government's notice; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Due publicity is given to the Government policies, Plans and 20 Point Programme through suitable articles and write-ups in the various journals brought out by the Publications Division.

(b) No, Sir. However, pamphlets and brochures on various aspects of Government policies are being brought out by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity.

(c) The books and journals of the Publications Division are being sold all over the country through a net-work of 8 Departmental Sales Emporia and more than 3000 dealers. The brochures and pamphlets brought out by the DAVP in Hindi and regional languages are not only being mailed directly to district/block level recipients free of charge but also widely distributed by the field publicity units of the Directorate of Field Publicity.

(d) and (e). The reaction of the public is received in the shape of letters to the editors of the journals, the impressions recorded in the Visitors Book maintained by the Exhibition Units of DAVP and Public Reaction reports sent by the field publicity units.

Permits for fishing vessels

5666. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the Seventh Plan target of acquiring large fishing vessels-vis-a-vis their availability at present;

(b) how many such vessels can be accommodated in the Exclusive Economic Zone;

(c) the number of chartered permits issued to private companies and public sector undertakings;

(d) whether certain companies are being allowed to import vessels; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA) MAKWANA) : The number of deep sea fishing vessels (20 meter and above overall length) in the country at present is about 142 including chartered vessels. It is proposed to raise the number of deep sea fishing vessels to 500 during the Seventh Plan period.

(b) It is estimated that about 1500 deep sea fishing vessels can be accommodated in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone.

(c) Since the introduction of revised charter policy in 1981, charter permits have been issued to 3 public sector undertakings and 25 private companies.

(d) and (e). A number of companies have been permitted to import fishing vessels under three schemes. The details are given below :

(i) General Import :

Since 1985 Letters of Permission have been issued to 28 companies to import 36 vessels.

(ii) Charter Obligation :

Since 1984 Letters of Permission have been issued to 15 companies to import 30 vessels.

(iii) 100 per cent Export Oriented Unit :

Since 1984 Letter of Permission have been issued to 91 companies to import 178 vessels.

Proposal to merge FEDO with project and Development India Limited

5667. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to merge the FACT Engineering and Design Organization (FEDO) of Fertilisers and Chemicals, Udyogamandal, kerala with Projects and Development India Limited;

(b) if so, whether FEDO will be considered as a unit of the Projects and Development India Limited; and

(c) whether the service conditions of the staff and workers of FEDO would be protected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Consequential action would arise only if a decision, in principle, to merge the two organisations is finally taken by the Government.

Proposal to set up diammonium phosphate plant by Fertilizer Corporation of India

5668. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up 600 TPD capacity diammonium phosphate plant in the local unit of Fertiliser Corporation of India with the aid of consortium of four foreign companies;

(b) if so, the site selected for the plant;

(c) the financial implication thereof; and

(d) the time by which the plant will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (d). Do not arise.

Gas-based Fertiliser Production

5669. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce gas-based fertiliser production in various parts of the country in view of the successful commissioning of giant gas-based fertiliser plant in Hazira, Gujarat;

(b) whether Government are also considering the supply of gas to other industrial units including the power sector in other regions; and

(c) if so, whether Government would be able to meet the demand of gas both for industrial and domestic purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir. Six more gas-based fertilizer plants four in Uttar Pradesh and one each in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan—have been/are being taken up for implementation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Commitments of gas have been made to sectors other than fertilizers also. Gas will be available to meet all commitments of fertilizers and other sectors.

Rehabilitation of fertilizer plants

5670. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to rehabilitate the existing fertilizer plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure estimated for such rehabilitation;

(d) whether some foreign agency has agreed to finance the rehabilitation of the fertilizer plants; and

(e) if so, the particulars of the agency and details of the agreement reached ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). The following proposals alongwith their likely estimated costs have been received by the Government for revamping/rehabilitation of the existing fertilizers plants :

	Expenditure estimate
A. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI)	
(i) Ramagundam Unit	Rs. 156.86 crores
(ii) Talcher Unit	Rs. 253.54 crores
(iii) Gorakhpur Unit	Rs. 39.00 crores
B. Fertilizer And Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT)	
(iv) Modernisation of Urea Plant, Cochin Division	Rs. 14 12 crores
(v) Additional Sulphuric Acid Plant at Cochin Division	Rs. 17.40 crores
(vi) Additional Ammonia storage installation at Cochin Port and Cochin Division	Rs. 18.49 crores
(vii) Modernisation of NPK plants at Cochin Division	Rs. 8.47 crores
(viii) Installation of captive power plant at Cochin Division	Rs. 18.78 crores

C.	**Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC)**	
	(ix) Revamping of Namrup, Durgapur and Barauni Plants	The company has been asked to appoint consultants for preparing the detailed project report.
D.	**Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO)**	
	(x) Kandla (xi) Kalol (xii) Phulpur	Rs. 129.20 crores.

(d) and (e). Except for the rehabilitation schemes of IFFCO, no commitment has so far been given by any foreign agency for financing the rehabilitation schemes of other companies.

For IFFCO, the World Bank has agreed to finance Rs. 49.50 crores out of the total foreign exchange component of Rs. 67.79 crores.

Supply of free wheat to Gujarat for drought relief

5671. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat is reeling under unprecedented drought conditions for the last three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 5 per cent of the planned provisions of the State has already been spent to combat the situation arising out of drought;

(c) whether Government propose to provide free wheat for famine relief; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of Gujarat reported drought conditions in certain parts of the State during the last two crop years i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87.

(b) As per statement of expenditure furnished by the State Government, the expenditure incurred on drought relief is more than 5 per cent of the State's Annual Plan outlays for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87.

(c) It is proposed to provide wheat on concessional terms for drought relief works. Details are being worked out.

(d) Does not arise.

Plan for training and employment of youth

5672. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey or study regarding the unemployment problem of educated and technical manpower in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's plan for providing suitable training and employment opportunities to all the talented and hard working youths of the country by the turn of century ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The National Sample Survey Organisation conducts country-wide quin-quennial survey on employment and unemployment in various rounds, latest being 38th Round (Jan.-Dec., 1983).

As per the Seventh Five Year Plan document the estimated unemployment among educated manpower was 3.7 million.

(c) The following are the plans for providing employment and training :

(i) Employment opportunities as a result of economic and technological development;

(ii) Employment opportunities in organised and unorganised sectors;

(iii) Schemes to provide self-employment opportunities for science and technology graduates and diploma holders alongwith financial assistance;

(iv) The programme on generation of manpower in computers;

(v) Upgradation and expansion of training facilities in technical institutions; and

(vi) The programmes of training for small industrialists and entrepreneurs for educated and technical youth.

[*Translation*]

Introduction of electro magnetic train

5673. CHOWDHRY AKHTAR HASAN : SHRI DEEP NARAIN VAN :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce electro-magnetic train in neighbouring districts of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Filling up of posts on ad-hoc basis in NDMC

5674. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts filled up on ad-hoc basis in the New Delhi Municipal Committee at present, department-wise;

(b) when and on which basis these ad-hoc appointments have been made and the particulars of the persons appointed on ad-hoc basis; and

(c) the number of posts lying vacant and the action being taken by Government to fillup these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The details are given below :

	Name of the Department	*No. of posts*
1.	Civil Engg. Deptt.	2
2.	Electric Deptt.	3
3.	Architech Deptt.	1
4.	Education Deptt.	22
5.	Health Deptt.	6
6.	Law Deptt.	1
7.	Labour Welfare Deptt.	2

(b) These adhoc appointments were made by the NDMC due to exigencies of the service. The details of these appoints are given in the statement below.

(c) According to the NDMC, about 420 posts in various categories are at present lying vacant, out of which about 200 posts of Beldars are to be filled up by regularising the Muster Roll Workers. Efforts are being made by the NDMC to form panels for the remaining posts after inviting applications from Employment Exchange and various other agencies as per the approved Recruitment Regulations.

Statement

S. No.	Name	Date of Apptt.	Category of post
1	2	3	4
		Civil Engg. Department	
1.	Sh. Hakim Khan	16-2-87	Beldar
2.	Sh. Fauzdar	9-10-86	Beldar
		Electric Department	
1.	Sh. A. K. Dixit.	7-3-86	Jr. Engineer (E)
2.	Sh. Akshay Kumar	8-4-86	Sub-station Apprentice
3.	Sh. Ram Milan	16-7-86	—do—
		Architect	
1.	Sh. Rakesh Goel	3-7-86	Architect Asstt.
		Education	
1.	Smt. Rama Kanta Sharma	20-12-85	Asstt. Teacher
2.	Sh. Jagdish Narain	29-9-86	—do—
3.	Smt. Pushap Lata Gupta	14-4-86	—do—
4.	Smt. Malka Goel	14-4-86	—do—
5.	Smt. Nutan Sharma	22-8-86	—do—
6.	Miss Ramanjeet Kaur	1-8-86	—do—
7.	Mrs. Sudesh Trehan	30-10-86	—do—
8.	Mrs. Birender Kaur Ranger	14-2-87	—do—
9.	Mrs. Sudershan Katyal	4-2-86	Nursary Teacher
10.	Sh. Brij Pal Sharma	1-3-86	Lab. Assistant
11.	Mrs. Kaveri Sharma	22-7-86	Aya
12.	Mrs. Sushma Kumari	4-8-86	Creche Attendant.
13.	Miss Meena Kumari	10-2-86	—do—
14.	Mrs. Deepika	8-8-86	—do—
15.	Mrs. Shobha Sharma	5-3-82	Social Edn. Teacher.
16.	Mrs. Nirmal Sharma	28-7-84	—do—
17.	Mrs. Urnil Prashar	11-11-85	—do—
18.	Mrs. Santosh Bist	16-7-81	—do—

1	2	3	4
19.	Miss Santosh Ahluwalia	Approx. 4 years.	Social Edn. Superviser
20.	Mrs. Jaya Shree Basu	29-8-86	PGT Bengali
21.	Mrs. Kirti Walia	17-9-84	Junior Librarian
22.	Mrs. Neelam Bhardwaj	12-12-86	Receptionist, Working Girls Hostel.
		Health Department	
1.	Smt. Sarbati Devi	29-1-86	Sweepers
2.	Smt. Prakash Wati	23-1-86	—do—
3.	Smt. Santosh	25-3-86	—do—
4.	Miss Renu Chug	6-9-86	Nursary teacher, child Guidance Clinic
5.	Sh. Bal Ram	13-9-86	Wood work Instructor
6.	Sh. Vijay Kr. Tiwari	10-10-86	Lab. Attendant.
		Law Department	
1.	Sh. Mohd. Moin Khan	12-5-86	Attorney Assistant.
		Labour Welfare Department	
1.	Sh. Bharat Bhushan	Jan. 1986	Caretaker
2.	Sh. Inder Dev.	Sept. 1986	Incharge Night shelter.

[*English*]

Potato yield

5675. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the yield rate of potato in different States of North Eastern Region as compared to the all-India average;

(b) whether yield rate of potato in North Eastern Region is much lower than the all-India average;

(c) whether low yield rate of potato is due to non-availability of foundation; and

(d) if so, the steps Government are contemplating to raise the production of foundation seed to meet the requirement of the region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yield rates of potato in different States of North-Eastern Region and all-India average for the year 1985-86 are as under :

State	Yield (Kgs/ha.)
1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	6154
Assam	5719

1	2
Manipur	5213
Meghalaya	7863
Mizoram	7000
Nagaland	5255
Sikkim	5152
Tripura	14769
All-India	12610

(b) Yield rates in all the States of North Eastern Region are significantly lower than the all-India average, except in Tripura, which has a higher yield rate.

(c) Non-availability of foundation seeds is one of the reasons for the low yield rate of potato.

(d) The Central Potato Research Institute, Simla, is producing Breeder seeds which are supplied to the State Departments of Agriculture/Horticulture National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India etc., for further multiplication into Foundation Seed I, Foundation Seed II and Certified Seed, to meet the requirements of the farmers in different States and Union Territories, including the North-Eastern region.

Paddy seed-er developed by IRRI

5676. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a low cost paddy seed-er ideally suited for small and marginal farmers has been developed by the agricultural engineers at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Manila (Philippines);

(b) if so, the salient features of the seed-er;

(c) whether its utility has been tested under Indian conditions; and

(d) if not, whether Union Government propose to test its utility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two manually pulled models capable of seed-ing pre-germinated paddy seeds in 8 and 12 rows have been developed. These have gravity seed metering systems to deliver 60, 80 or 100 Kg. seed per hectare. These can cover an area of one hectare in about 8 hours and 5 hours, for 8-row and 12-row models respectively. However, these seeders need level puddled field with proper drainage. These are operated two days after puddling, (after draining out standing water), depositing the seed on the soil surface in rows thus allowing use of mechanical devices for weeding, plant protection and harvesting. The approximate cost in the Philippines is about 800 and 1000 pesos (approximately equal to Rs. 500 and Rs. 625) for 8-row and 12-row models respectively.

(c) No, Sir. The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) has in the past developed paddy seeders which were tried in India and found to be of limited utility. Now, IRRI has recently developed the models mentioned in part (a) and (b) above.

(d) Yes, Sir. Steps have been taken to obtain detailed drawings and, if possible, a prototype each to test its utility in Indian conditions.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

5678. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government for universal acceptability of the concept of cooperation and compulsory membership of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies for the people residing in the area of their operation; and

(b) if not, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. According to the provisions in the State Cooperative Societies Acts/Rules, membership in a cooperative society is open and voluntary to persons who fulfil the eligibility criteria and who are residing within the area of operation of the society.

Loss to IFFCO

5679. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the loss suffered by the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd (IFFCO) during 1985-86;

(b) the reason for this loss in spite of the fact that there was a higher turnover;

(c) whether some of the employees unions in IFFCO have gone to High Court; and

(d) if so, what are the issues involved and what is the present position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. (IFFCO) did not suffer a loss during 1985-86.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Three petitions filed by the unions of Kalol and Kandla units are pending before the Gujarat High Court. The main issues involved are :

(i) The Management had initiated a case against the then General Secretary of the Union for instigating the workers;

(ii) Alleged unfair labour practices indulged in by the Management by forcing the employees to express their willingness to accept some settlement; and

(iii) Termination of contract labour at Kalol.

Demand of steel

5680. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleaeed to state :

(a) the production and demand of steel during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) whether there will be any gap between the demand and supply by the close of Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to bridge the gap ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Working Group on Iron and steel set-up by the Planning Commission had estimated the demand and availability of finished steel during the Seventh Plan period as follows :-

('000' Tonnes)

Year	Estimated Demand	Estimated Availability	Gap (—) Surplus (+)
1985-86	11354	9920	(—) 1434
1986-87	11929	10720	(—) 1209
1987-88	12535	11184	(—) 1351
1988-89	13172	12284	(—) 888
1989-90	13856	13020	(--) 836

(c) Imports are allowed to the extent that indigenous availability is indequate to meet demand.

Problems of iron ore industry

5681. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the Problems of iron ore industry;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to bring down the transport costs and to solve other problems; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The iron ore industry is faced with reduced demand from integrated steel plants within the country due to increased availability from their captive mines and the limited scope for increase in exports due to staganation in growth of world steel production.

(c) and (d). Attempts are being made to reduce ocean freight by deepening ports to accept larger vessels and containing the increase in Railway freight charges.

[*Translation*]

Loss of crop due to Tiptia weed

5682. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tiptia weed causes a heavy damage to Khariff crop in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether there is any technique available to destory this weed; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to destory this weed completely ?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Tiptia Weed (Desmodium triflorum) is one of the comonly found weeds in hilly regions of U. P. If left uncontrolled it can cause some demage to the crops.

(b) and (c). There is no *specialised* tecnique for its control. It can be controlled by clean cultivation followed by weeding and hoeing. Post emergence application of 2,4-D is effective against this weed.

[*English*]

Allotment of plots to slum dwellers in Delhi

5683. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people living in juggies in Delhi since 1980;

(b) whether Government propose to rehabilitate them; and

(c) if so, the number of plots allotted to such persons so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Although no recent survey has been carried out, it was estimated that there were about 2 lakh jhuggis in Delhi in May 1986.

(b) and (c). Only old and established jhuggi dwellers are provided alternative sites on their removal. Over 2 lakh such families have been resettled in various resettlement colonies/transit camps since 1960.

Availability of iron ore

5684. SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of iron ore available per annum in the country;

(b) the quantity of iron ore exported every year and the names of the countries the iron ore;

(c) whether Government propose to restrict the export of iron ore; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The production of iron ore in the country during

the last three years is as under :

1984 ... 42.31 million tonnes.

1985 ... 44.09 million tonnes.

1986 (Provisional) ... 48.82 million tonnes.

(b) The export of iron ore during 1984-85 to 1986-87 (April 1986 to February 1987) is :—

1984-85 ... 25.40 million tonnes.

1985-86 (provisional) ... 27.96 million tonnes.

1986-87 (April 86 to February' 87) ... 25.11 million tonnes.

Japan, Romania, South Korea, German Democratic Republic, Italy, Bahrain, Czecholovakia, Republic of China, DPR Korea and Bulgaria are the main importers of iron ore from India.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to restrict the export of iron ore as it contributes substantially to foreign exchange earnings for the country and total reserves are adequate to meet indigenous requirements as well as exports.

Distribution of surplus land

5685. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleassed to state :

(a) the recommendations of the Revenue Minister's Conference regarding identifying, acquiring and distribution of surplus land;

(b) how many of those recommendations have been followed by States; and

(c) the progress made in this respect so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) A statement indicating important recommendations made at the Revenue Ministers Conferences held on 18th May, 1985 and 25th November, 1986 regarding identifying, acquiring and distribution of surplus land is given below.

(b) and (c). As land Reforms is a State subject, recommendations have been sent to State Governments for necessary action.

Statement

Major recommendations of the Revenue Minister's Conferences regarding identifying, acquiring and distribution of surplus land

I. Revenue Ministers' Conference held on 18.5.85

(i) Time bound remedial action should be taken for disposal of pending returns.

(ii) Cases involved in litigation be got decided expenditiously. Creation of tribunals under Article 323 (B) of the Constitution and/or creation of special Courts/Benches in High Courts for quick disposal of ceiling cases may be considered.

(iii) Vigorous action to investigate the evasion and avoidance of law be taken, followed by concrete remedial measure, legislative and otherwise, within 2 years.

(iv) Review of application of the ceiling laws in areas, irrigated by projucts and schemes financed by public exchequer should be taken upto subject them to the appropriate ceiling.

(v) State may consider including major sons as members of the family retrospectively from January 24, 1971 for the computation of family ceiling units, restricting the provision for a separate family unit of ceiling for the major sons in respect of self acquired property only.

(vi) Lowering of land ceiling limits to get more land for distribution and bringing land under religious and charitable institutions within the purview of normal ceiling limits may also be considered by States.

II. Conference of Revenue Ministers held on 25.11.86

(i) While generally reiterating the recommendations made in the last conference for identifying, acquiring and distributing ceiling surplus land, it was agreed that the already declared ceiling surpuls land should be

distributed to eligible beneficiaries at the earliest.

(ii) Wherever pending litigation stands in the way of distribution of surplus land, effective measures should be taken to get the cases disposed of by the concerned courts. Some States have made elaborate arrangements for constitution of special legal cells in the Revenue Department for persuing these cases. Other States may take similar steps.

(iii) It was considered useful to constitute land tribunals under Article 323-B so that cases pending in High Courts and other courts under ceiling laws can be disposed of speedily It was agreed that steps in this direction would be taken at the earliest.

(iv) No State reported any progress in respect of the consensus arrived at in the last Revenue Ministers Conference regarding lowering of ceiling limits, including inclusion of a major son as member of the family unit. States/UTs concerned may report action taken at the earliest.

(v) It is observed that in some States the average areas allotted under surplus ceiling land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is much less than allotted to other beneficiaries. This trend needs to be corrected immediately.

(vi) It was agreed to make suitable provision in the existing ceiling law whereby the State Government could be conferred the power for choice of an alternative piece of land in case the piece of land surrendered as surplus by the landowner is not fit for distribution.

(vii) The ceiling surplus land should not be earmarked for distribution to persons displaced under projects. Such persons should be rehabilitated at project cost.

(viii) It was agreed that vigorous steps have to be taken to identify benami, farzi and clandestine transations in land undertaken to evade provisions of ceiling law.

Supply of ingredientes of cattle feed for processing plants

5686. SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines adopted in regard to supply of important ingredients of balanced cattle-feed to the processing plants in the coperative sector, with a view to meet the requirement of rural milk producers; and

(b) whether Government propose to supply the same at subsidised rates, if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as received.

[*English*]

Consumer price index

5687. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the consumer price index at the end of December, 1986 and that at the corresponding period in 1984-85;

(b) whether it is rising and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the items taken into account to determine the price index and since when;

(d) whether Government propose to include more items like house rent for determining the consumer price index; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Consumer price index numbers for industrial workers for the month of December for the years 1984-86 on base

1960-100 are given below :

Year	*Index for December*
1984	588
1985	630
1986	688

(b) A rising trend has been observed in tbe index. It is mainly due to increase in prices of different items, seasonal fluctuations, varying supply of ration items etc.

(c) A list of items taken into account to determine the all India consumer price index for industrial workers on base 1986-100 is given in the statement below.

(d) and (e). In the proposed new series on base 1982, a number of new items are being included as a result of change in consumption pattern revealed by 1981-82 survey. Housing is one of the items taken into account under 1960 as well as proposed 1982 series.

Statement

List of items taken into account to determine the All India consumer price index for industrial workers on base 1960=100

I-A FOOD GROUP

(a) Cereals & Products

1. Rice
2. Paddy
3. Wheat-Whole
4. Wheat Atta
5. Jowar
6. Gram
7. Bajra
8. Barley
9. Maize
10. Mixed Cereals
11. Ragi
12. Topoica
13. Rice Products
14. Sattoo
15. Rawa (Suji)
16. Bread
17. Grinding Charges.

(b) Pulses & Products

1. Arhar dal
2. Gram dal
3. Moong dal
4. Masur dal
5. Urd dal
6. Mater dal
7. Khesari dal
8. Peas
9. Basen
10. Mati-kolai

(c) Oils & Fats

1. Coconut oil
2. Groundnut oil
3. Gingelly oil
4. Mustard oil
5. Hydrogenated oil/Vanaspati
6. Karod oil (or any other vegetable oil)
7. Linseed oil.

(d) Meat, Fish & Eggs

1. Meat/Mutton
2. Meat (Buffalo)
3. Beef
4. Pork
5. Poultry
6. Fish (Fresh)
7. Fish (Dry)
8. Eggs (Hen/Duck)

(e) Milk & Products

1. Milk
2. Curd
3. Ghee
4. Butter
5. Powdered Milk.

(f) Condiments & Spices

1. Salt
2. Turmeric
3. Chillies (Green)

4. Chillies (Dry)
5. Tamarind
6. Onion
7. Garlic
8. Coriander
9. Coconut
10. Ginger
11. Pepper/Kalimirch
12. Methi
13. Mustard
14. Zeera
15. Clove (Laung)
16. Elachi
17. Garam Masala/Mixed Spices
18. Other Spices.

(g) Vegetable & Fruits (Seasonal Basket)

(h) Other Food

1. Sugar
2. Gur
3. Tea Leaves
4. Coffee Powder
5. Meals
6. Snack-Saltish
7. Snack-Sweet
8. Hot drink Tea
9. Hot drink Coffee
10. Cold drink.

I-B PAN, SUPARI, TOBACOO AND INTOXICANTS GROUP

1. Pan Leaf
2. Pan Readymade
3. Supari
4. Katha
5. Bidi
6. Cigarettes
7. Snuff
8. Chewing Tobacco
9. Smoking Tobacco
10. Toddy
11. Country Liquor
12. Refined Liquor
13. Ganja.

II—FUEL AND LIGHT GROUP

1. Firewood
2. Coke
3. Charcoal
4. Cowdung Cake
5. Saw Dust
6. Kerosene oil
7. Electric Bulb
8. Electricity charges
9. Match Box.

III HOUSING GROUP

1. Housing

IV. CLOTHING, BEDDING AND FOOTWEAR GROUP

1. Dhoti
2. Saree
3. Trouser Cloth
4. Shirting
5. Coating
6. Blouse Cloth
7. Blouse readymade
8. Long Cloth
9. Mulmul
10. Markin
11. Other Cloth
12. Chintz
13. Satin
14. Lungi
15. Towel
16. Frock Cloth
17. Frock Readymade
18. Shirt Readymade
19. Gamcha
20. Half Pant
21. Pant (Full size)
22. Vest
23. Bush-shirt
24. Ganji/Banian
25. Bed Sheet
26. Bed Cover
27. Pillow

28. Blanket
29. Mosquito Net
30. Shoes
31. Sandals
32. Chappals

V. MISCELLANEOUS GROUP

(a) Medical Care

1. Doctor's Fee
2. Medicine
3. ESI Premium.

(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.

1. School Fee
2. School Book
3. Stationery
4. Newspaper
5. Periodicals & Journals
6. Cinema Show
7. Hostel Charges
8. Toys.

(c) Transport & Communications

1. Railway Fare
2. Bus Fare
3. Tram Fare
4. Postage
5. Bicycle Tyre repairs
6. Rickshaw charges.

(d) Personal Care & Effects

1. Hair oil
2. Barber charges
3. Soap Nut
4. Toilet Soap
5. Tooth Powder
6. Tooth Paste
7. Comb
8. Blade
9. Ornaments (Glass)
10. Ornaments (Silver)
11. Watch
12. Fountain Pen
13. Face Powder
14. Snow Cream
15. Umbrella.

(e) Others

1. Cot
2. Durrie/Carpet
3. Trunk
4. Suit Case
5. Utensil-Earthenware
6. Utensil-Aluminium
7. Utensil-Brass
8. Utensil-Iron (Tawa)
9. Utensil-Belmetal
10. Utensil-Enamel
11. Mattress/Gadda
12. Bucket
13. Glassware
14. Wall Lamp
15. Lantern
16. Broom
17. Lock
18. Washing soap
19. Washing soda
20. Laundry charges
21. Washerman charges
22. Tailoring charges
23. Boot Polish.

[*Translation*]

Selection of films for telecast on national hook-up

5688. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to telecast the award winning Oriya film "Maya Mrigaya" (Mrig Marichika) on the national hook-up; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The film has been in-

cluded in the schedule for telecast of regional films during the quarter April-June, 1987.

[*English*]

Maintenance of Government buildings

5689. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that outward look of Government buildings in Delhi and New Delhi is too ugly because of the seeping water from the desert coolers installed in the windows; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to rectify the existing arrangement for proper upkeep of Government buildings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The outward appearance of some of the Government buildings does at times get spoiled because of spill over of water from Desert Coolers installed in windows of these buildings.

(b) These buildings were not designed for use of water coolers on the windows. The buildings are painted periodically to maintain their outward appearance.

Production by Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

5690. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the production plan of the Hindustan zinc limited for 1986-87 and the actual production; and

(b) the increase in production as compared to 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The figures of the production plan and actual production of zinc and lead metals by Hindustan Zinc Limited for 1986-87 as compared to actual production in 1985-86 are given as follows :

Metal	1986-87		1985-86	Increase in 1986-87 over 1985-86
	Target	Actual production (provisional)	Actual production	
Zinc	60,000	66,375	60,123	6,252
Lead	22,600	19,933	17,208	2,725

Second Channel for States

5691. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed Second Channel is to be a States' Channel under the control of Doordarshan with a clear accent on regional programmes; and

(b) if not, the outlines of the draft prepared by his Ministry in regard to participation of the States over the second channel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The setting up of the second channel in the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras has been decided with a view to meeting the multilingual requirement of cosmopolitan character of the population in these areas with emphasis, of course, on regional programmes.

Discontinuation of Konkani news bulletin by External Services of All India Radio

5692. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the news-bulletin in Konkani language broadcast by the External Services of All India Radio has been discontinued; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) and (b). The Konkani service of All India Radio consisted of only a News Bulletin of a duration of 10 minutes only on a daily basis, which was being directed to East Africa. Only a microscopic minority of Indian community speaking Gujarati or Konkani language now reside in East Africa since a large number of them have moved to the United Kingdom. Keeping in view the Geopolitical situation currently existing between India and East Africa, a decision was taken to extend the Swahili service to that target group who understand that service instead of Konkani.

Child Labour

5693. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has come into force, if so, from which date;

(b) the provisions of this Act which have not yet come into force;

(c) whether any instructions have been issued to the State Governments since the enforcement of this Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and response of the State Governments thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes Sir; The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, came into force from the 23rd December, 1986.

(b) The provisions of Part-III of the Act have not yet come into force.

(c) and (d). All State Governments and Union Territories have been addressed to enforce strictly the provisions of the Act, and to send an annual return in respect of the number of inspections made under the Act, the number of violations detected, the number of prosecutions launched etc. Since the return is to be sent on an annual basis, the information to be sent by the State Governments will be available in due course.

Agricultural production

5694. DR. V VENKATESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether agricultural production and productivity is going up in the country, particularly in Karnataka;

(b) whether any new schemes have been introduced and implemented for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Planning Commission's financial allocation for Karnataka during Seventh Five Year Plan in respect of agriculture sector is more vis a-vis Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Agricultural production and productivity has been showing an upward trend in the country. The same is also, by and large, true in case of Karnataka.

(b) and (c). In the recent past, a number of major schemes viz, Assistance to

Small and Marginal Farmers Programme, National Watershed Development Project in Rainfed Agriculture, National Oilseeds Development Project and National Pulses Development Project were introduced for implementation in many States including Karnataka to give a further boost to agricultural production and productivity. Full impact of the same is expected to be reflected in its future development.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As indicated in the Five Year Plan Documents and other communications from the Planning Commission, financial allocation for Karnataka during the Seventh Plan was Rs. 300.00 crore as against Rs. 194.26 crore during the Sixth Plan.

Seminar on use of plastic in agriculture

5695. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a national seminar on the use of plastics in agriculture was held recently;

(b) if so, the recommendations made at the seminar;

(c) the steps taken to implement the recommendations made therein; and

(d) how far it will be helpful and economical for the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the National Seminar are as follows :

1. For adoption of the proven plasticulture technology, State Level Committees on Use of Plastics in Agriculture in collaboration with Agriculture, Horticulture, Irrigation and Forestry Departments should prepare and implement an intensive time-bound action plan for dissemination and adoption of plasticulture technology.

2. To ensure availability of plastic material/systems to be plasticulture sector, the present constraints on availability of raw material needed to be eliminated.

3. The Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals and National Committee on Use of Plastics in Agriculture (NCPA) should identify the plasticulture applications which fiscal/duty concessions for facilitating their mass adoption.

4. The Plastic Industry should develop durable plastic films for outdoor applications mainly for Green house, Low tunnels, Cap covers etc.

5. The Agriculture Universities who are assigned the task of setting up of Plasticulture Development Centres should make every effort to generate meaningful results adhering to the time schedule given to them.

6. Doordarshan, the All India Radio and news media should be used to propagate the concept of plasticulture on a regular basis.

7. State Governments should organise Seminars/Workshops jointly with Agriculture Universities to popularise the plastics technology amongst the users.

8. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research would constitute a task force to prepare a curriculum on plasticulture, and request agriculture Universities in the country to include plasticulture as a part of their under graduate programme.

9. State Governments should appoint one Officer at the level of Joint Director in charge of plasticulture activities in the State, if need be,

by suitable reorganisation of duties among the existing staff.

10. National Committee on use of plastics in Agriculture would institute a national award for meritorious adoption of plastics in Agriculture in the country.

11. Standardisation of plastic materials used in the Agriculture should be taken up by the Indian Standards Institution.

(c) These recommendations are being circulated to all State Governments and State Agricultural Universities for taking necessary action to popularise the use of plastics in Agriculture.

(d) Various plasticulture applications are being tried in different parts of the country under varied agro-climatic conditions. No assessment has been made so far regarding the benefits expected to accrue to the farmers.

[*Translation*]

Formulation of MEG scheme

5696. SHRI DILIP BHURIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suggestions have been received to formulate and implement a minimum employment guarantee scheme for ten years in order to find a permanent solution for backward and draught affected tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestions have been sent to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for necessary action.

[*English*]

HUDCO loans to Karnataka for water supply

5697. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested HUDCO for assistance to solve the drinking water problem in 133 towns in the State;

(b) if so, the total amount sought for from HUDCO; and

(c) the amount sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No Sir. However, the Government of Karnataka had initially sought loan assistance from HUDCO for water supply schemes for 13 towns. Out of these, 4 towns have been kept in abeyance by the State Government.

(b) Out of the 13 towns referred to above, the Government of Karnataka have sought loan assistance of Rs. 268.75 lakhs for water supply schemes in 9 towns only.

(c) The HUDCO has sanctioned Rs. 40 lakhs for the Chickmagalur water supply scheme. Other schemes are still under correspondence.

No Objection Certificate for slum clearance in Bombay

5698. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about 50,000 hutments on Union Government lands in Bombay;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested Central Government for 'No Objection Certificate' to carry out slum improvement schemes for such slums;

(c) if so, when the request was made; and

(d) whether 'No Objection Certificate' has been given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The State Government have informed that there are approximately 42000 huts on Central Government lands in Bombay as per 1976 Census.

(b) to (d). On request from the State Government each individual case is to be decided by the landowning Ministry/Department on merits. As per formation received from the State Government Bombay Port Trust, Central Public Works Department, Airport Authority of India and Army have already given 'no objection' for providing the basic amenities to 2901 hutments.

Telecast of Films on Madhya Pradesh and Tribals

5699. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Doordarshan has not telecast any Films on Madhya Pradesh, particularly on Tribals as well as Rajasthani regional films so far;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a significant percentage of population belonging to Madhya Pradesh as well as Rajasthan living in and around Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not telecasting Madhya Pradesh films, particularly on tribals as well as Rajasthan films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (c). A number of TV documentaries/ programmes having a bearing on Madhya Pradesh tribals (Adivasis) have been telecast by Doordarshan Kendra and Upgrah Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi from time to time. However, Doordarshan has not so far telecast any feature film in Rajasthani language as no Rajasthani film fulfilling the criteria of eligibility for telecast in the National hook-up has so far been offered to Doordarshan for telecast.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Fertilizer Production

5700. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fertilizer production during 1986-87 was satisfactory;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to reduce the fertilizer cost; and

(c) the extent to which the fertilizer production will be increased during 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost of indigenous production of fertilizers is largely determined by the capital related costs and prices of feedstock and inputs over which the manufacturers hardly have any control. However, the fertilizer units are taking steps to reduce production costs to the extent possible, by improving capacity utilisation and achieving efficiencies in the consumption of feedstock and inputs.

(c) The production of fertilizers during 1987-88 is targetted at 77 lakh tonnes of nutrients as against the estimated production of about 69.5 lakh tonnes during 1986-87.

Poultry Development

5701. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have urged the State Governments to encourage poultry farming;

(b) whether the Central Poultry Development Advisory Council has given any

direction to the State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures proposed by the Central Poultry Development Advisory Council to encourage poultry farming ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of the recommendations made by the Central Poultry Development Advisory Council in its meeting held on 21.1.1987 are as under :

1. The State Governments may be again requested for granting the poultry farming for production of eggs and table birds, the status of agriculture specially in respect of electric tariff, land laws, institutional finance and exemption of day-old chicks from the levy of sales tax.

2. State/Union Territory Governments may be requested to monitor the information regarding disease outbreaks in public/private sector hatcheries/poultry farms.

3. State/Union Territory Governments who have not set up the State level Poultry Development Corporations/Federations may set up the same.

4. State/Union Territory Governments may include the members of Central Poultry Development Advisory Council as the members of the respective State level Poultry Development Advisory Councils so that they will be able to discharge their duties more effectively.

5. State/Union Territory Governments may constitute State level Poultry Development Advisory Councils who have not set up the same so far.

6. The State level Poultry Corporations/Federations may give priority to the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) beneficiaries for providing necessary inputs and marketing facilities.

(d) The Central Poultry Development Advisory Council in the meeting held on 21.1.1987 has proposed the following measures to encourage poultry farming :

(i) Treating poultry farming at par with agriculture in respect of electric tariff, land laws, institutional finance and exemption of day-old chicks from levy of sales tax.

(ii) ISI specification may be made compulsory for the feed manufacturers

(iii) Procurement of maize for the feed manufacturers through NAFED at the time of harvest.

(iv) Market intervention by NAFED and bearing of losses on account of support price for eggs by various agencies.

(v) Establishment of State level Poultry Development Corporations/Federations by the State/Union Territory Governments.

(vi) Constitution of State level Poultry Development Advisory Councils by the State/Union Territory Governments.

(vii) Grant of short-term loan to individual farmers by NAFED.

(viii) To give priority to the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) beneficiaries for providing necessary input and marketing facilities by the State level Poultry Corporations/Federations.

(ix) Restoring the cash incentive on export of poultry products.

(x) Withdrawal of export duty on export of poultry products.

Accommodation to government employees

5702. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether accommodation is allotted oo out of turn basis to Government employees; and

(b) if so, the number of Quarters in each category allotted to the Government employees in Delhi on out of turn basis during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b)

Category	*No.*
Type 'A'	100
Type 'B'	850
Type 'C'	77
Type 'D'	89
Type 'E'	114
Type 'Special'	44
Hostel	72
Total	1346

Import of Fertilizers and Pesticides

5703. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether our country is the largest importer of fertilizers and pesticides in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether use of organic manures and bio-fertilizers can sub-stantially reduce imports of fertilizers;

(d) if so, the action taken to popularise the use of organic manures and bio-fertilizers amongst the farmers;

(e) whether Integrated Pest Management can also reduce the use of pesticides;

(f) if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(g) the new improved varieties of different crops developed in the country, which are resistant to pests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). In so far as fertilizers are concerned, India is the second largest importer in the world. As regards pesticides, only 5 per cent to 6 per cent of total consumption is met through imports.

(c) No, Sir, use of organic manures and bio fertilizers cannot substantially reduce imports of fertilizers. They only supplement the use of chemical fertilisers.

(d) Government has sanctioned a National Project on Development and use of Bio-fertilizers and States are also advised to promote the use of organic manures.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Following action has been taken in this regard :

(i) Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Scheme on 'Pest and Diseases Surveillance to monitor the pest buildup and to forewarn the farmers with a view to advising them to take timely control measures including need based applications of pesticides only when the pests develop beyond economic thresh-old level.

(ii) Measures have been taken to popularise and to propagate Integrated Pest management approach among farmers and demonstrations on farmers' fields (paddy) are conducted in various States/UTs at different locations.

(iii) Training programmes are also being organised for the plant protection functionaries of the States/UTs and the farmers to educate in the IPM technology.

(iv) The institutes of ICAR and Agricultural Universities are also evolving and demonstrating suitable IPM packages of practices to the farmers in their operation research projects/programmes.

(g) In the crop improvement programmes multi disciplinary research on various crops is carried out through the aegis of All India Coordinated Crop Improvement Projects, ICAR Crop based institutes, Research Project Directorates and National Research Centres.

For stablising the yield, varieties resistant to biotech stresses (diseases, pests, nematodes etc.) and a-biotech stresses (drought, flood, high temperature, salinity, low temperature, alkalinity etc,) in various crops have been developed. Varieties resistant to pest in some of the Crops are listed below :

Name of Crop	Name of Pest	Name of resistant variety
1. Paddy	Stem borer	'Ratna', 'Sasyasree'. 'Saket 4', 'IET 3127'. 'IET 2812', 'Vikas', 'Ramakrishna'.
	Gall-midge	IR 36, Kakatiya, Surekha, Rajendradhan 202, Asha, Usha, Shakti, Phalguna; Vikram, Samalei, IET 7918, IET 6187.
	Brown Plant hopper	Jyothi, 'Co 42', 'Pavizham', 'IET 7943'. 'IET 7575', 'IET 6315', 'Mtu 5195, Mtu 5249.
2. Sorghum	Shoot-fly	IS 2123, IS 18551, PS 21113, SB 1085, SB 168, SPV 462, SPV 496, SPV 662, SPV 669, SPV 655, SPV 727 PS 14454.
	Stem-borer	81B,SPL 17R, IS 2205, IS 5469, IS 12308, IS 18579, IS 18580, SPV 544, SPV 497, SPV 679, SPV 570, SPV 657, IS 18573.
	Midge	DJ 6514, IS 18733, IS 15107, CSV 10, SPV 679 and DM 8787.
3. Cottoo	White-fly	LPS 141, LK 861 & Supriya
	Jassids	H 999, HS2, HS6, Sharda, CF 1425-45.
	Bollworm	H 93-8, Pusa-34, L-21, L-184, IC-1282.
4. Sugarcane	Scale Insect	CO 6501, CO 1132, CO 673, CO 617, CO 6907, CO-C 671.

Setting up of HPT relay centre at Dhule

5704. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a High Powered T.V. Relay Centre at Dhule, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Interest on delayed payment of gratuity

5705. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Ministes of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the scheme under which the employers are to pay interest for delayed payment of gratuity to the workers; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to make a suitable provision in the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 making it obligatory on the employers to pay simple interest at a specified rate if the gratuity is not paid within 30 days from the date it becomes payable. For this purpose, an amending Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 18th March, 1987.

MICA prodcction in Bihar

5706. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an alarming drop in mica production in Bihar during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to check this trend and to bring about improvement in production of mica ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). There has been a decline in mica production, the main reason being exhaustion of surface reserves of working mines and change in demand pattern.

Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines have been making efforts to identify more mica bearing pegmatites. Efforts are under way for production of value added mica products.

Time allotted for telecast of serials

5707. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the weekly time spent on serials by the various Doordarshan Centres;

(b) whether any ceiling has been placed on the time allotted to serials;

(c) the brief particulars of serials which are presently being telecast; and

(d) the brief particulars of the nine serials which have been accepted and which are under consideration for allotment of time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The time spent on serials is approximately nine hours in a week on the National network including Delhi and linked Transmitters. The time spent by five major Kendras is as below :

Calcutta	—	75 minutes per week
Bombay	—	46 minutes per week

Srinagar — 62 minutes per week
Bangalore — 50 minutes per week
Madras — 124 minutes per week.

(b) At present about 11 per cent of the total transmission time is alloted to serials on the National network.

(c) Brief particulars of serials under the scheme of sponsorship presently being telecast are as under :

S. No.	Title	Producer	Theme
1.	Ramayana	Ramanand Sagar	Old classic epic
2.	Zindagi Zindagi	Wg. Cdr. A. S. Bedi	Social
3.	Sara Jahan Hamara	M/s. Odessey	Children's interest
4.	Sau Baat Ki Ek Baat	Laxman Dalmia	Children's interest
5.	Chote Babu	Somen Banerjee	Social
6.	Kashmakash	Manju Asrani	Stories by Women Writers
7.	Buniyaad	G. P. Sippy	On saga of three generations of a family migrated from Punjab after Partition
8.	Subah	Bharat Rangachari	Drug abuse
9.	Pradakshina	M/s Rediffusion	Environmental
10.	Swayam Siddha	Vijay Tendulkar	Social
11.	Ek Kahani	Manju Singh	Stories from regional dialects
12.	Rakshak	Bittoo Sehagal	On Wild life and social forestry
13.	Theatre of the month	Different Theatrical Group	T.V. adaptation of well-known Theatrical Plays
14.	Tagore's short stories	Bijoy Chatterjee	T.V. adaptation of Tagore's stories.

(d) The brief particulars of the serials Pilot Programmes of which have been seen and approved by the Committee are as under :

S. No.	Title	Producer	Theme
1	2	3	4
1.	Kabir	Anil Choudhary	The story of a saint

1	2	3	4
2.	Apne Paraya	Devi Dutt	Social
3.	Sinhasan Battisi	Vidaya Sinha	Children's interest
4.	Ham Se Seekho	Virendra Sharma	For Children (educational)
5.	Puraskar	Poonam Kapoor	Children's interest
6.	Nai Dishayen	Vivek Vaswani	Drug abuse
7.	Chehre	Uma Banerjee	Social
8.	Honge Kamyab	Latesh Shah	Problems of Youth
9.	Chunauti	Rakesh Choudhary	Social.

Prices charged by DDA in Janakpuri Flats

5708. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has charged different prices from the allotteess for the same type of flats in pocket C-6A, Janakpuri, New Delhi built in the same design and at the same time;

(b) whether the excess amount from the allottees will be refunded; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) In all 324 LIG houses were constructed in pocket C6/A Janakpuri, out of which 200 houses were completed in 5/83 and the remaining 124 houses in 7/84. The cost of flats in each lot was different due to rise in the cost of labour and material, etc.;

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Royalty paid by steel plants

5709. DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of amount being spent by each steel plant on royalty and know-how import; and

(b) the steps taken to save the foreign exchange payments made therefor by developing latest technology in our own Research and Development Centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fodder Bank in Rajasthan

5710. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a fodder bank in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Change of category of Flats from LIG to MIG

5711. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority has permitted change of category of flats from LIG to MIG to registered persons under the New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979;

(b) if so, the total number of applications received for change of category during 1986;

(c) whether new registrations in the desired category have since been made; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Out of 203 applications received for change of category, conversion has been allowed in 177 cases and Registration Certificate issued. In the remaining 26 cases, Registration Certificate will be issued an completion of formalities.

Films selected for telecast by Doordarshan

5712. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the titles of feature films selected by Delhi Doordarshan for telecast during the next six months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : No half yearly schedule for telecast of films is prepared by Doordarshan. However, the following films have been tentatively decided to be telecast during the months of April-May, 1987 subject to their availability from the Producers/TV right holders :

1. Massey Sahib
2. Yahan Se Shahar Ko Dekho
3. Imtihaan
4. Dulha Bikta Hai
5. Rang Birangi
6. Teesri Manzil
7. Hare Ram Hare Krishna

Private sector entry into steel making industry

5713. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to liberalise the licensing policy and permit the entry of the private sector into the integrated steel making industry;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) what will be its effect on the integrated steel plants in the public sector; and

(d) whether Government have recbived any application in this respect from any private party if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The guidelines for grant of industrial licences for steel making are under review in the light of the projections of demand and availability of steel.

(c) The production from the integated steel plants has been fully taken into account in the projections of demand and availability.

(d) Proposals have been received from a number of private parties for setting up units of varying capacity and product-mix.

Allocation of funds to D.D.A.

5714. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government other financial institutions have advanced funds to DDA

during the last four years to help it to tide over its financial liabilities; and

(b) if so, the amount received by DDA from such agencies during the last four years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite information is as under :

(Rs. in crores)

Agencies	Amount received by DDA during the years			
	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86
1. LIC	...	...	...	35.00
2. UTI	...	...	...	30.00
3. GIC	...	...	...	5.00
4. HUDCO	1.06	...	...	...
	1.06	...	...	70.00

Besides above loans, Government of India also paid to DDA Rs. 4.00 crores during 1983-84 and Rs. 10.00 crores during 1985-86 as ways and means advances from contingency fund of India to enable the Authority to meet it urgent requirments of funds.

Quality control of pesticides

5715. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Government plans for quality control of pesticides as well as control of insects, pests and weeds by biological methods;

(b) the consumption of pesticides during the last two years, State-wise and

(c) the names of places where pesticide testing laboratories have been set up and are proposed to be set up in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government has taken the following steps for the enforcement of the Insecticides Act, 1968, and quality control of insecticides, in the country :

(i) While granting Certificates of Registration, the physico-chemical characteristics of insecticides are critically examined and suitable standards are laid down/adopted by the Registration Committee to enable the State Governments to enforce appropriate standards of quality of insecticides.

(ii) The quality specifications for insecticides are formulated by the Indian Standards Institution with the help of an Export Committee called pest Control Sectional Committee. The products registered in the country are mandatorily required to meet these specifications for standard of quality.

(iii) Most of the States and Union Territories have notified functionaries under the Insecticides Act, 1968, for the enforcement of the Insecticides Act. Four important functionaries for the purpose are Appel-

late Authority, Licensing Officer, Insecticides Analyst and Insecticides Inspector.

(iv) Directives have been issued by the Central Government on various aspects of quality control. As per these directives, the Licensing Officers, while granting/renewing manufacturing licences, are required to satisfy themselves about the requirements.

(v) State Governments have been advised to set up their own Insecticides Testing Laboratories.

(vi) Regular training programmes are organised at the Central Plant Protection Training Institute, Hyderabad, to help the State functionaries in the analysis for quality control of insecticides.

(vii) Central Insecticides Laboratary at Faridabad, with its two branch laboratories at Bombay and Hyderabad has been established to help the States/Union Territories in the analysis of samples of insecticides and also to undertake the analysis of samples under the Insecticides Act, 1968.

(viii) The Union Ministry of Agriculture keeps organising special campaigns to check the quality of insecticides in various States. It also holds meetings with the State representatives for making suitable recommendations to the States for improving the status of quality control and for enforcement of the Insecticides Act in their respective States.

For biological control of insects, pests and weeds, Government of India has set up 11 Central Biological Control Stations in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa and Karnataka and one Parasite Multiplication Unit at Bangalore for mass rearing of potential parasites, predators, insect pathogens and phytophagous insects. Besides, the State Governments of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are also undertaking rearing of parasites for the biological control of coconut blackheaded caterpillar, sugarcane borers, gram podborer, tobacco caterpillar, red hairy caterpillar and Solvinia weeds.

Research support on biological control of crop pests and weeds is being provided by The All India Coordinated Research Project on Biological Control of crop pests and weeds of Indian Council of Agricultural Research through 13 different cooperating centres located at the Central Institute of Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agricultural Universities.

(b) The State-wise quantity of pesticide consumed during the last two years (1985-86 and 1986-87) is given in the statement below.

(c) At present, there are 34 Insecticides Testing Laboratories in various States/Union Territories. Their break up is as under :

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Insecticides testing laboratories
1.	Tamil Nadu	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4
3.	Maharashtra	4
4.	Gujarat	2
5.	Assam	1
6.	Bihar	1
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
9.	Karnataka	1
10.	Kerala	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1
12.	Manipur	1
13.	Mizoram	1
14.	Orissa	1
15.	Punjab	1
16.	Rajasthan	1
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1
18.	West Bengal	1
19.	Pondicherry	1
	Total	34

In addition to these laboratories, there is a Central Insecticides Laboratory at Faridabad, with its branch laboratories at Bombay and Hyderabad, to help the States/ Union Territories in the analysis of samples of insecticides and also to undertake the analysis of samples under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka are setting up additional Insecticides Testing Laboratories also at Meerut, Varanasi and Bellary.

Statement

Quantity in M.T. Tech. Gr.

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1985-86 (Actual consumption)	1986-87 (Anticipated consumption)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,400	12,000
2.	Assam	810	1,050
3.	Bihar	1,750	3,000
4.	Gujarat	4,500	3,000
5.	Haryana	3,608	3,860
6.	Himachal Pradesh	690	650
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	748	700
8.	Karnataka	3,280	4,200
9.	Kerala	1,130	1,120
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3,400	4,000
11.	Maharashtra	3,089	6,070
12.	Manipur	43	46
13.	Meghalaya	40	42
14.	Nagaland	8.65	9
15.	Orissa	1,200	1,600
16.	Punjab	4.620	5,600
17.	Rajasthan	2,444	2,330
18.	Sikkim	16	18
19.	Tamil Nadu	10,000	11,200
20.	Tripura	190	150
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6,010	7,000
22.	West Bengal	5,000	5,500
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	7	13
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	18
25.	Chandigarh	3	3
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	5
27.	Delhi	39.6	150
28.	Goa Daman & Diu	56	70
29.	Lakshdweep	3.5	5.2
30.	Mizoram	6	7
31.	Pondicherry	106.3	125
	Total	67,218.05	73,541.2

Import of deep-sea trawlers

5716. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any representation from the Government of Kerala for import of deep-sea fishing trawlers; and

(b) if so, the particulars of foreign companies from which the vessels are proposed to be imported and the number of vessels to be imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) An application has been received from Kerala State Cooperative Federation for Fisheries Development Ltd., Trivandrum for import of vessels.

(b) Under the proposal two deep sea fishing vessels of 24.5 meter overall length are proposed for import from M/s. Samsung Co. Ltd., Korea at a cost of US $ 15,40,000 (for two vessels) under 100 per cent export oriented scheme.

[Translation]

Extension of time for depositing cost of DDA Flats

5717. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the persons in each category (LIG, MIG, Janta) out of those registered under the 1979 scheme who were declared successful in the draw held by DDA in March, 1986 and who had asked for extension of the time for depositing the cost of flats;

(b) the extend to which time limit was extended by DDA in case of each person in each of the aforesaid categories and the maximum time limit fixed for depositing the money; and

(c) whether DDA would agree to extend the time limit for depositing money in case of those Government employees, the sanctioning of whose House Building Advances from their offices will take time and if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The requisite information is as under :

	MIG	*LIG*	*Janta*
(i) Total No. of persons declared successful in March, 1986	1715	3260	4382
(ii) Cash Down basis	1715	1630	Nil
(iii) Hire purchase basis	Nil	1630	4382
(iv) No. of persons who applied for extension	815	1200	69
(v) No. of persons to whom extension was given	Nil	Nil in case of CD but in HP cases as in (b) below.	69

(b) No extension of time was granted in those cases, where allotment has been made on Cash Down basis. As per terms of allotment, allottees are required to pay the amount within a total period of three months (two months without interest and one month along with interest @ 12 per cent per annum). In cases of allotment on Hire Purchase basis, the maximum time allowed as per terms of allotment was two months (one month interest free and in the second month along with interest @ 12 per cent per annum) period of one additional month has also been allowed on payment of interest @ 18 per cent.

(c) No, Sir In cases of Cash Down there is no provision for extension of time. However, the matter is subjudice and a writ petition is pending in the Supreme Court and as per orders of Supreme Court status-quo has been maintained.

[*English*]

Special financial assistance to Kerala to provide relief to unemployed persons

5718. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special Central assistance was provided to Kerala other than the plan assistance, to provide relief to acute unemployment problem among the educated unemployed in Kerala during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details together with the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

[*Translation*]

Offices of DDA Rohini Residential Scheme

5719. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether offices of the Rohini Residential Scheme of DDA are located at two places i.e., at Saraswati Vihar, Delhi and Vikas Sadan, New Delhi;

(b) whether DDA is not following the policy of providing all the facilities under one roof to the persons belonging to weaker sections of society and middle income group;

(c) if so, whether the persons belonging to weaker sections of the society and middle income group have to waste their time and money to contact the officers of the Authority as these are located at the aforesaid two places; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remove this inconvenience ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). All the management offices of the Rohini Residential Scheme of the DDA are located at Vikas Sadan. Only the site office for handing over the physical possession at the site is located inside the Rohini Project.

The DDA is trying its best to provide all facilities at one place for the convenience of the public to the extent possible.

[*English*]

Printing of Telugu magazines by publishers

5720. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) The details of applications received from the publishers to print and publish Telugu magazines from Hyderabad and Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh) during the year 1986 and 1987; and

(b) the details of applications cleared with titles of the magazines month-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The number of applications received by the Registrar of Newspapers for India is as follows :

1986	108
1987	37 (upto 31st March, 1987)

Of these 145 applications, the Registrar of Newspapers for India cleared the titles in respect of 36 as per the Statement given below. The remaining applications could not be entertained for non-availability of titles etc.

Statement

Number and names of applications cleared with titles—month wise

Sl. No.	Name of the Title	Language & Periodicity	Place of Publication
1	2	3	4
January 1986			
1.	Vimukti Konda	Telugu/Monthly	Hyderabad
2.	Meru Kanuka	Telugu & Eng./Monthly	,,
3.	Poultry Jyoti	Telugu & Eng./Fortnightly	,,
February 1986			
4.	Maha Taram	Telugu/Daily	,,
March 1986			
5.	Vengya Chitra	Telugu/Monthly	,,
6.	Manarajadhani Daily	Telugu/Daily	,,
7.	Tarangini Yuvatha Vara Patrika	Telugu/Weekly	,,
April 1986			
8.	Sandhya Ragam	Telugu/Daily	,,
May 1986			
	Nil		
June 1986			
9.	Vedic Kranti	Telugu/Monthly	,,
10.	Poultry Jyoti	Telugu/Engl./Fortnightly	,,
July 1986			
11.	News Stand	Telugu/Daily	,,
12.	Viswa Saraswatha Vinutna Vedika	Telugu/Monthly	,,
13.	Yoga Jyothi	Telugu/Monthly	,,
14.	Detective Khadhalu	Telugu/Monthly	,,
15.	Sravanthi Sachitra Yuvatha Vara Patrika	Telugu/Weekly	,,

1	2	3	4
16.	Dynamic	Telugu/Fortnightly	,,
17.	Chakra Shakti	Teluge/Fortnightly	,,
18.	Shiv Shakti Vyapar Samiksha	Eng. & Hindi & Telugu/Daily	,,
19.	Cine Haar	Telugu/Weekly	,,
August 1986			
20.	Malika		
September 1986			
21.	Anjali Dharavahika Mavalala Vara Patrika	Telugu/Weekly	Hyderabad
22.	Krishnapatrika	Telugu/Weekly	,,
23.	Sravanthi Vinnuthana Vara	Telugu/Fortnightly	,,
24.	Swedha Vedhika	Telugu/Fortnightly	,,
25.	Bhagyanagar	Telugu/Weekly	,,
October 1986			
26.	Vigilant Sbiuhc	English & Telugu/Weekly	,,
27.	Vijeta Yadardha Gadhala Maasa Patrika	Telugu/Monthly	,,
November 1986			
	Nil		
December 1986			
28.	Kavya Jyothi	Telugu	,,
January 1987			
1.	Chandra Bimbam	Telugu/Monthly	,,
February 1987			
2.	Defective Khadhalu	Telugu/Monthly	,,
3.	Viswa Saraswathi Vinutha Vedika	Telugu/Monthly	,,
4.	Vijeta Tadardh Gudhala Maasa Patrika	Telugu/Monthly	,,
5.	Ankita Yadardha Gaadhala Sachitra Vara Patrika	Telugu/Weekly	,,
6.	Dwarka Mai	Telugu/Monthly	,,
7.	Sramika Vani	Telugu/Fortnightly	,,
8.	Pedala Palita Deevam	Telugu/Weekly	,,

Setting up of air stations during 1987-88

5721. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up some more radio stations in the country in 1987-88; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four new Radio Stations are expected to be ready for commissioning one each at Agra (Uttar Pradesh), Madurai (Tamil Nadu), Keonjhar (Orissa) and Jamshedpur (Bihar), during 1987-88.

Cluster villages selected for National Demonstrations/Operational Research Projects

5722. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cluster of villages was selected for the National Demonstrations/ Operational Research Projects under the agricultural extension scheme for transfer of agricultural technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to monitor the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. 'Cluster of Villages' were selected under National Demonstration Project and the Operational Research Projects.

(b) There are 48 National Demonstration Project Centres and 150 Operational Research Project Centres in the country. At each National Demonstration Centre, 2 contiguous clusters of 3-5 villages each are selected for conducting National Demonstrations on farmer's fields. In the Operation Research Project, the area of operation is also a cluster of villages or a watershed so that the natural resources are developed and appropriate technologies are evaluated and refined to suit the needs of various socio-economic groups inhabiting these villages/ watersheds. Such an arrangement facilitates the working of the scientists with rural communities representing different kinds of resource limitations and agricultural production constraints. The system promotes the participation of rural communities in the project activities and also provides the required feed back to the scientists.

(c) The National Demonstration Projects and Operational Research Projects are monitored at 3 levels. Central level monitoring is done by the ICAR Headquarters staff, Zonal level monitoring by the Zonal Coordinators and implementing level monitoring by the Directors of Extension of Agricultural University or Director, Department of Agriculture in the Union Territories of Goa and Pondicherry. The National Demonstrations Projects are exclusively monitored by 4 Regional Coordinators located at Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, Orissa University of Agricultural and Technology, Bhubaneswar and J. N. Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur. The monitoring is done by making on-the-spot visits, scrutinizing periodic reports and by conducting biennual workshops.

Revamping of T and V system of agricultural extension

5723. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have not implemented the Union Government's recommendation to revamp 'Training and Visit' system of agricultural extension;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to impress upon the States to implement the scheme in letter and spirit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The majority of the States have taken steps to implement the recommendations made by the Union Government from time to time for effective operation of 'Training and Visit' System of agricultural extension. Some States are not in a position to adhere to the implementation schedule of the Project on account of inadequate resources.

(c) Instructions have been issued to State Governments for providing adequate funds. National level Seminars/Workshop are being held for indepth analysis of the problems being faced by the State Governments in the implementation of the scheme and appropriate remedial measures suggested. Review Teams/Consultants and senior officers are also regularly visiting the States for guiding them in proper implementation of the scheme.

Survey on deep sea fishing areas

5724. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any systematic study has been made to identify the various kinds of fish in deep sea and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the programmes formulated under the Seventh Five Year Plan for fuller exploitation of the fishing resources in deep sea areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Systematic Survey of deep sea fishery resources in Indian Exclusive Economic zone is a continuous activity done by the Fishery Survey of India, Bombay which is the nodal agency for the purpose. Survey of the demersal fishery resources upto 70 M depth has been completed. In some areas viz. Wadge Bank, Gulf of Mannar, Kerala-Karnataka Coast, Lower Tamil Nadu Coast, survey of demersal fishery resources upto 300 M depth has also been completed. Survey of South Kerala Coast, South Maharashtra Coast, North-West Coast, Orissa and West Bengal Coast is in progress. A number of potential grounds for deep sea prawns, deep sea lobster, tuna, perches, horse mackeral, squid and cuttlefish have been located.

(b) In order to optimally utilise the available fishery resources in deep sea areas, it is envisaged to build up a fleet of about 500 deep sea fishing vessels through indigenous construction, import, charter, and joint venture by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan.

Morning Transmission by Bombay Doordarshan

5725. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Doordarshan was scheduled to start the Morning Transmission from 31 January, 1987;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time by which it will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). The morning transmission originates from Delhi and is relayed by all the Kendras on the National network including Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay. Initially, the transmission was decided to start from the 31st January, 1987. However, because of constraints of Programme planning, the transmission has commenced from 23rd February, 1987.

Development of satellite centres for metro cities and rural growth centres

5726. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being contemplated to diffuse the alarming situation arising as a

result of rapid population growth and due to continued migration to metropolitan cities; and

(b) what new incentive are being planned for growth of satellite centres and development of rural growth centres tocheck migration to urban areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). As per the Seventh Five Year Plan document, the following have been identified as the major constituents :

(i) the planned and integrated development of small and medium towns and cities.

(ii) revitalisation of civic bodies;

(iii) thorough going reforms of municipal tax system and municipal administration in general;

(iv) concentration on the improvement of slums and the provision of basic municipal services; and

(v) for this purpose to work out schemes of regular devolution of funds from State Governments and to establish the necessary institutional frame work for channeling capital funds for the improvement of urban infrastructure.

In addition to this a National Commission on Urbanisation to examine the future directions of urban development in the country has already been set up.

Mineral survey in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

5727. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of mineral survey in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh by Geological Survey of India, Mineral Exploration Corporation and other agencies; and

(b) the main achievements in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Mineral Survey is a continuing process and is being conducted by G.S.I., MECL and other agencies in the country including Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh since long. As a result of the surveys significant mineral resources have been established in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh as under :

Rajasthan : Copper ore, Lead-zinc o're, Pyrite, Tungsten ore, Limestone, Dolomite, Gypsum, Rock Phosphate, Apatite, China-clay, Lignite and Rock Salt.

Uttar Pradesh : Limestone, Magnesite, Talc/Soapstone, Copper ore, Lead-zinc ore, Bauxite, Rock-phosphate, Glass-sand and Coal.

Ship breaking yards

5728. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of ship-breaking yards and the number of ships allowed to each of them during the year 1986-87;

(b) whether Mankule has been accepted as ship-breaking Yard in Maharashtra; and

(c) the number of ships allocated to ship-breaking yards located in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The details are given in the statement given below.

(b) There is no proposal before the Government for accepting Mankule as ship-breaking yard.

(c) No vessel has been allocated to ship breaking units located in Maharashtra.

Statement

Details of ship breaking yards and number of ships allocated during 1986-87

Name of ship-breaking yard	State where located	No. of ship-breaking units located in the yard.	No. of ship allocated during 1986-87.
Alang	Gujarat	60	39
Sachana	Gujarat	11	11
Agardanda	Maharashtra	4	Nil
Karwar	Karnataka	2	2
Tadri	Karnataka	3	2
Malpe	Karnataka	3	4
Mangalore	Karnataka	1	1
Beypore	Kerala	1	2
Cochin	Kerala	1	Nil
Azzhikal	Kerala	1	Nil
Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	1	1
Vallinokkam	Tamil Nadu	1	Nil
Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	2	1
	Total	91	63

Area covered by Plant Protection

5729. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area covered by Plant Protection out of the 135 million hectares targetted in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any evaluation has been made of the success achieved by the Plant Protection undertaken in the Fifth and Sixth Plan periods; and

(c) whether there has been any quality control on Pesticides and whether an integrated pest management has been evolved by the Central Plant Protection Training Institute, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) During the first year of the Seventh Plan period i.e. 1985-86, the coverage under plant protection has been of the order of 102 million hectares and during the second year i e. 1986-87, the coverage is expected to be of the order of 111 million hectares.

(b) The success of Plant Protection measures lies in successful control of pests and diseases of the crops. The success of plant protection measures is concurrently evaluated by taking the mortality count of pests The overall pests and disease situation has confirmed the success of plant protection measures during the 5th and 6th Plan periods.

(c) Yes, Sir. There has been quality control on pesticides.

The Central Plant Protection Training Institute, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, imparts training on Integrated Pest Management to various functionaries of the Governments in States/Union Territories.

Amendment of M.C.D. Rules

5730. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether under Rule 21 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958, all the mines, including those in the small scale sector, are bound to utilize the services of mining engineers;

(b) whether Indian Bureau of Mines has launched prosecution against certain small mines owners for violating the provisions of Rule 21 of the M.C D. Rules, 1958;

(c) whether there is an acute dearth of qualified mining engineers in the country as compared to the number of mines in the country; and

(d) whether due to shortage of mining engineers Government propose to amend the rules to do away with prosecutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). Under rule 21 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958 every holder of a mining lease shall employ in the case of a mine whose employment exceeds 150 in workings below ground or 400 in all in the mine, a whole-time mining engineer and in tbe case of mines whose average employment exceeds 75 but does not exceed 150 in workings below ground, or exceeds 150 but does not exceed 400 in all in the mine, a part-time mining engineer, and in the case of other mines, a part-time mining engineer.

The rule also provides for relaxation of the educational qualifications of the mining engineer by the Central Government or the Controller General of Indian Bureau of Mines taking into account the qualifications, training and experience of the person. In view of these provisions there should be no dearth of availability of qualified persons in terms of rule 21.

In launching prosecutions in respect of the said rule attention is given to larger mines whose value of production is large and small mines with smaller turnovers have not been prosecuted.

There is no proposal to amend the rules at present to do away with prosecutions.

Development of dry land farming in Andhra Pradesh

5731. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Union Government for development of dry land farming in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of areas in Andhra Pradesh brought under dry land farming cultivation during the last three years;

(c) the assistance given by Union Government for the development of dry land farming during the above period; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A number of schemes have been taken up under the State and Central sectors for the development of dry land farming in Andhra Pradesh. This includes the 7th Plan Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture".

(b) During the last three years (1983-84 to 1985-86) Central sector Pilot Project on 'Propagation of Water Conservation/Harvesting Technology for Dry Land Farming areas'

and a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Development of Dryland Agriculture—Popularisation of Seed-cum-Fertiliser Drills, Growing of Improved varieties, application of fertilizers etc.', were implemented in Medak District of Andhra Pradesh on a watershed covering an area of 672 ha.

(c) and (d). During the last three years (1983-84 to 1985-86) Government of India released a sum of Rs 41.05 lakh for the implementation of these two schemes.

Plan for steel production

5732. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has drawn up a perspective plan for a 15 M. T. per day steel production capacity in its plants by 2000 AD; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). SAIL has drafted their corporate plan which is under finalisation. Details of the plan will be available after it is finalised by SAIL.

Spanish and Australian aid for deep sea fishing

5733. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Spain and Australia have offered help to build up a deep-sea fishing infrastructure to fully exploit the deep-sea marine resources in the country;

(b) if so, the nature of help offered;

(c) whether States of Orissa and Tamil Nadu had submitted specific proposals in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposals made and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No specific proposal has been received from Tamil Nadu in this regard. However, Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation (OMCAD) submitted a proposal for the imoort of six 25 meter (overall length) deep sea fishing vessels from Australian Ship Building Industry, Australia under 100 per cent Export Oriented Scheme. Clearance to import the vessels has already been given to the Corporation from this Ministry.

[Translation]

Maintenance and renovation of Sirl Fort Auditorium

5734. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Film Festival Directorate has spent a huge amount on the maintenance and renovation of Siri Fort Auditorium as a festival theatre for Film Festival;

(b) if so, the amount spent so far by the Film Festival Directorate to set up this permanent centre;

(c) whether Government propose to set up such cultural centres in the capitals of different States; and

(d) if so, when and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Siri Fort Complex has been taken over by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from the Delhi Development Authority from 1.1.87. Capital Expenditure on acquisition was Rs. 981.47

lakhs and the renovation and maintenance expenditure incurred by the Ministry and various offices under its control upto 31.3.87 is Rs. 15.52 lakhs. (unreconciled).

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under consideration, major reason being the resources constraint.

[*English*]

Allotment of newsprint

5735. SHRI RAHIM KHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state : the existing quota of newsprint given to small daily, weekly, bi-weekly and monthly newspapers/magazines vis-a-vis the quota given to big newspapers, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : The total allocation of newsprint for 1986-87 was 5.30 lakh metric tonnes approximately as per details given below ;

Category of newspaper	Quantity in lakh metric tonnes
Big	3.55
Medium	1.17
Small	0.58
Total	5.30

As per the records maintained by the Registrar of Newspapers for India details of the allocations made Statewise during 1985-86 are given in the statement given below. Separate data in respect of the newsprint allotted to various categories of newspapers in each State is not maintained.

Statement

Allocation of Newsprint in 1985-86 (Statewise/Periodicitywise)

State	Dailies		Tri/Bi-weeklies		Weeklies		Fortnightlies		Monthlies	
	No.	Qty.	No.	Qty.	No.	Qty.	No.	Qty.	No.	Qty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	46	29240.40	2	166.25	28	3844.56	12	321.59	27	448.75
Assam	10	1747.20	2	133.03	14	176.52	...	...	13	89.22
Bihar	100	13503.81	2	34.93	90	1321.99	5	101.26	19	214.79
Gujarat	23	27368.73	...	...	14	976.97	9	346.56	26	308.29
Haryana	3	286.90	...	...	2	4.04	1	2.76	1	27.58
Himachal Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jammu & Kashmir	24	902.99	...	...	4	12.22	...	...	...	...
Karnataka	47	21785.17	2	116.41	43	2900.79	7	31.82	28	463.28
Kerala	51	33780.14	...	...	38	8692.69	15	327.35	54	1179.25
Madhya Pradesh	59	12914.17	...	...	42	643.34	...	...	13	89.75
Maharashtra	114	64967.40	2	201.75	103	10212.30	22	1706.86	113	2985.13
Manipur	1	3.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meghalaya	...	...	1	0.80	9	6.51	...	...	1	0.26
Orissa	11	4448.46	...	...	3	7.95	...	...	9	20.54

State	Quarterlies		Annuals		Others		Total	
	No.	Qty.	No.	Qty.	No.	Qts.	No.	Qty.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andhra Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	34021.55
Assam	1	0.26	...	...	1	2.01	41	2148.24
Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	15176.78
Gujarat	...	...	1	23.24	...	...	73	29023.79
Haryana	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	321.28
Himachal Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jammu & Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	915.21
Karnataka	1	0.51	3	76.52	...	...	131	25374.50
Kerala	2	1.34	1	28.90	...	...	161	44009.67
Madhya Pradesh	1	0.26	...	...	...	...	115	13647.78
Maharashtra	2	22.03	6	63.19	9	67.95	371	80226.61
Manipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3.40
Maghalaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7.57
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	0.28	24	4477.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	36	12897.58	...	...	37	303.79	6	38.97	27	263.37
Rajasthan	51	20499.43	...	...	12	431.50	1	0.55	3	54.13
Tamilnadu	73	34996.58	1	18.03	27	9720.59	16	1301.30	75	1889.63
Tripura	5	199.79	...	...	4	5.41	3	1.93	1	1.04
Uttar Pradesh	119	27478.90	...	...	86	418.01	14	722.80	41	2656.20
West Bengal	57	39879.29	...	...	66	2686.36	33	688.67	27	1383.35
Chandigarh	9	9777.97	...	...	5	973.62	...	...	1	140.61
Delhi	31	48644.82	1	38.09	70	5629.13	21	4472.40	149	5687.40
Goa, Daman & Diu	7	877.57	...	...	1	8.32	...	...	3	3.76
Mizoram	8	15.11	2	0.81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	6.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikkim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	887	406222.51	15	710.10	698	48976.61	165	10064.82	626	17906.33

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	13503.71
Rajasthan	1	0.37	...	...	...	...	68	20985.98
Tamilnadu	1	0.54	1	49.88	...	...	194	47976.55
Tripura	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	208.17
Uttar Pradesh	5	2.07	...	...	...	...	265	31277.98
West Bengal	3	1.45	8	177.07	...	...	194	44816.19
Chandigarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10892.20
Delhi	...	...	...	...	6	87.44	273	64559.28
Goa, Daman & Diu	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	889.55
Mizoram	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15.92
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6 80
Nagaland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikkim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17	28.83	20	418.80	17	157.68	2445	484485.94

[Translation]

World Bank aid for agricultural development projects in Bihar

5736. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of agriculture development projects which are being implemented in Bihar with the World Bank assistance; and

(b) the progress made in their implementation so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). There is no World Bank assisted project in the agriculture sector under implementation exclusively in the State of Bihar. However, Bihar State is covored under two multi-State projects assisted by the Bank, namely, Inland Fisheries Project and Second National Cooperative Development Corporation Project. Additionally, benefits to Bihar State will also accrue from NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) Credit Project-I and National Agricultural Research Project-II which are being implemented nation wide. The progress in the implementation of these projects is furnished in the statement given below.

Statement

Progress in the Implementation of the Projects

S. No.	Name of the Project	Progress in implementation (in Bihar)
1	2	3
1.	Indian Fisheries Projects.	Upto the end of February, 1987, 13004 hectares of water area has been covered under fish culture and 7295 fish farmers have been trained. Besides, two fish seed hatcheries have been completed and one is under completion.
2.	Second National Cooperative Development Corporation Project	As on end of December, 1986, construction of one hundred and eleven godowns with a capacity of 1.66 lakh tonnes were completed and 23 godowns with a capacity of 0.20 lakh tonnes were under construction. Four cold-storages with a capacity of 0.16 lakh tonnes were completed and 12 cold-storages with a capacity of 0.46 lakh tonnes were under construction.
3.	NABARD Credit Project-I.	Nalanda and Ranchi districts in Bihar have been selected for implementing the pilot project from 1.7.86 for strengthening credit delivery system. NABARD has initiated

1	2	3
		various steps to sort out the problems of beneficiaries.
4.	National Agricultural Research Project-II.	Under this project, regional research capabilities of the two agricultural universities, namely Rajendra Agricultural University and Birsa Agricultural University are being strengthened by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with the support of the International Development Association (IDA). A sum of Rs. 88.66 lakhs in the case of Rajendra Agricultural University and Rs. 16.53 lakhs in the case of Birsa Agricultural University has been released upto the end of February, 1987 for various sub-projects.

[*English*]

Recommendations of All India Conference of Mayors

5737. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendation of the All India Conference of Mayors that Municipal Corporations should not remain superseded for more than six months;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) how many urban Municipal Corporations remain superseded as on December 31st 1986;

(d) whether Government have suggested guidelines to States in regard to democratic functioning of local urban bodies; and

(e) if not, what other steps are being contemplated to provide elected civic Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a), (b), (d) and (e). The question of supersession/dissolution of Municipal Corporations has been raised in the annual meetings of the Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development and the Executive Committee of All India Council of Mayors and resolutions have been passed urging upon the State Governments not to resort to supersession/dissolution of Municipal Corporations except on strong, valid and legitimate groounds and in the exceptional event of any Municipal Corporation being superseded, election to such body should be held within a period not exceeding one year. We have been bringing this to the notice of the State Governments and advising and persuading them accordingly.

(c) According to the information made available by the All India Council of Mayors, 42 out of 72 Municipal Corporations were without elected bodies on 31.12.85. As a result of Government of India's efforts, the number of superseded/dissolved Municipal Corporations came down to 37 on 31.12.1986. as per the statement given below.

Statement

S.No.	Name of State	Name of city	Since when
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra	Vijayawada	Sept. 86
2.	,,	Vishakhapatnam	Sept. 86
3.	Assam	Gauhati	30.10.82
4.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	25.9.1979
5.	,,	Gaya	18.11.83
6.	,,	Muzaffarpore	16.4.1981
7.	Kerala	Calicut	1.10.1984
8.	,,	Cochin	1.10.1984
9.	,,	Trivandrum	1.10.1984
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	1982
11.	,,	Jabalpore	29.4.1983
12.	,,	Katni	1.1.1981
13.	,,	Khandwa	1.1.1981
14.	,,	Raipur	1984
15.	,,	Rajnandgaon	1982
16.	,,	Ratlam	1.1.1981
17.	,,	Rewa	1.1.1981
18.	,,	Satna	26.1.1981
19.	,,	Ujjain	1980
20.	Maharashtra	Amraoti	15.8.1983
21.	,,	Aurangabad	1982
22.	,,	Kalyan	1.10.1983
23.	,,	Nasik	7.11.1982
24.	Punjab	Amritsar	1.4.77
25.	,,	Jallunder	1.4.77
26.	,,	Ludhiana	1.4.77
27.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	1.5.81
28.	,,	Madras	1.12.73
29.	,,	Madurai	27.7.84

1	2	3	4
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	1.7.73
31.	,,	Allahabad	14.9.74
32.	,,	Bareilly	1981
33.	,,	Gorakhpur	1981
34.	,,	Kanpur	1.7.1973
35.	,,	Lucknow	1.7.1983
36.	,,	Meerut	1981
37.	,,	Varanasi	1.7.73

Production cost of steel in SAIL plants

5738. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have compared the production cost of steel in the SAIL plants with those in private sector;

(b) if so, whether SAIL production costs are higher; and

(c) the steps proposed to bring down the cost of production in SAIL plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Production costs differ from plant to plant due to differences in input and capitul related costs and in the product mix. A direct comparison between production costs of different units is not therefore possible.

(c) Steps being taken to reduce the production costs of public sector steel plants include higher capacity utilisation, improvement in technological processes, stricter techno-economic discipline and higher productivity.

Scandal in Bokaro Oxygen Plant

5739. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Central Vigilance comimission has given its advice in the case of the officers involved in the Bokaro Steel Plant scandal in regard to which CBI gave its report in June, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The advice of the Central Vigilance Commission is awaited. Further action will be taken by SAIL on receipt of this advice.

Transfer to modern technology for development of villages

5740. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete steps to transfer modern technology to the villages for their all round development;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the achievements made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) The transfer of technology relevant for rural areas is an integral part of rural development programmes.

(b) Technology transfer is done through training and extension programmes in the fields of agriculture, village industry, dairying, fisheries, poultry etc. Whilst extension is conducted through a network of Government agencies as a continuing programme, Government also established Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) which became operational in 1984. With the merger of CART and People's Action for Development (India)—PADI, a society named council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology—(CAPART) has been set up from 1.9.86 which is the nodal agency for coordinating all efforts at the development and dissemination of technology relevant for rural areas.

(c) In addition to the ongoing programmes, the Council has supported 137 projects at a total cost of Rs. 82,107,452 upto March, 1987.

Issue of C and D forms for Okhla Industrial Area

5741. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1962 on 17th November, 1986 regarding issue of C and D forms for Okhla Industrial Area and state :

(a) whether instructions have been issued by the Delhi Development Authority for conducting spot inspections for issuing of 'C' and 'D' forms or completion certificates;

(b) if so, whether in a number of cases, completion certificates have been held up on the plea that glazing of the factory has been partly done whereas in other cases the glazing of the factory units have been ignored;

(c) whether Government propose to conduct a survey of the factories to ensure uniform implementation of unified bye-laws; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a), (c) and (d). Every factory/building is inspected by J. E. at various stages in Okhla Industrial Area and other areas as required under tbe Building Bye-laws. Some spot inspections are also done to check/counter-check the reports of J.E.'s/A.E.'s and in this regard instructions have also been issued to the staff by the DDA. Unified Building Bye-laws are applied in each and every case in a uniform manner. There is no proposal to conduct a survey.

(b) Glazing of windows is one of the items to be seen at the time of preparation of report on the Notice of completion given by the promoter of such building. Completion certificate/occupancy certificate are issued when glazing is also complete alongwith the other items as required under building bye-laws. There is no case where this item has been ignored while giving such certificates.

Technology transfer by I.A.R.I.

5742. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute proposes to expand its technology transfer programmes to cover cluster of villages aimed at uplifting farm yields and farmers' income; and

(b) if so, the areas in the Eastern U. P. likely to be covered by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute's integrated whole village agricultural development approach during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. But if additionals resources become available, such programme can be undertaken.

Production of onion, potatoes and fruits

5743. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of onion, potato and fruits procured by NAFED during the last three years in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra and Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the States in which NAFED suffered a loss during the last three years by purchasing fruits and vegetables on support price; and

(c) the loss suffered in each State and the extent to which the loss was compensated by union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON): (a) During the three year period 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87, NAFED procured only potato and onion under the market intervention scheme in 1984-85 as under :

Commodity	State	Quantity Procured (in MTs)
Onion	Maharashtra	56,547
Potato	Uttar Pradesh	9,974
	Himachal Pradesh	924
	Punjab	5,152

(b) and (c). Fruits and vegetables are not covered under the Price Support Scheme. There is, however, a market intervention scheme in operation for vegetables like, potato and onion. The need for market intervention operations arose in 1984-85 only. In respect of that year, State-wise losses incurred by NAFED are reported as under :

State	Commodity	Loss (Rs. in lakhs)
Maharashtra	Onion	248.09
Uttar Pradesh	Potato	43.68
Himachal Pradesh	,,	7.50
Punjab	,,	13.01

Share of Central Government in the loss on onion operations amounting to Rs. 70.68 lakhs has since been paid. In respect of potato, the claims of NAFED are yet to be settled on the basis of the recommendations of the Cost Accounts Branch of the Ministry of Finance. However, Rs. 35/- lakhs as 'on account' payment has been made to NAFED for the purpose.

Exploration of pearls and corals in Goa

5744. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether pearls and corals are available on the shore of Goa;

(b) the steps taken to explore these items;

(c) whether any such exploration is being undertaken along the coastal areas of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to the present information available with Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin, pearls and corals have not been recorded from Goa shores.

(b) There is no programme at present to explore pearls and corals in Goa.

(c) and (d). Currently coral and coral reef resources are being surveyed in Lakshadweep. Pearl Oyster resources are being surveyed in Lakshadweep and Gulf of Manner.

Taking over of sick news agencies

5745. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over or subsidise sick news agencies and sick newspapers;

(b) whether any special funds have been allocated for the take over of such sick institutions; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This is due to Government's policy of non-interference in the functioning of the Press and its commitment to the growth of a free, healthy and non-subsidised press. Recommendations of the Second Press Commission (Chapter VIII, Para 162) have also been kept in view.

Rules for issue of C & D forms by DDA in industrial areas

5746. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1972 on 17th November, 1986 regarding rules for issue of C&D forms by DDA in industrial areas and state :

(a) whether Government are awares that a number of plot owners have laid roof at 10 feet level in their factories in Okhla Industrial Area (Phase I & II) against the provision of unified by-laws; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) In one case of plot No. A-241, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-I, it was noticed that owner has laid roof on intermediate tie-berms at 10 ft. level after getting the completion certificate under the Building Bye-laws. This construction was against the provision of the Building Bey-laws.

(b) Action was taken under Delhi Development Act. 1957 for getting the said construction rectified.

Material at site and value of work done by NBCC

5747. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the difference between the material at site and value of work done;

(b) whether material at site are shown in the National Building Construction Corporation as part of work done in case of cost plus works at the close of the according year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of relevant contract clause;

(d) whether such a practice is as per according policies of Corporation laid down in Schedule 21, if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether treatment of cost of material as value of work done leads to inflated value without actual execution of work; and

(f) whether materials treated as value of work done are exhibited in the balance sheet, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (f). The material at site represents the value of material procured for execution of the work and as available at site. The value of work done in the case of "cost plus" works means the cost (which includes cost of the material purchased, brought to site and paid for in full by the clients) plus the percentage agreed to with the clients. As per the relevant terms and conditions of the "cost plus" works agreement, the material forms part of the actual cost to be reimbursed by the clients and becomes their property as soon as it is paid for by them. The value of work done in the case of the tendered works, however, represents the value of measured as well as un-measured work executed for the clients.

2. The material at site in the case of "cost plus" works which is procured on behalf of the clients and paid by them in full is included in the value of the work done by

the NBCC at the close of the according year, as per the terms and conditions of the agreement entered into with the clients. This treatment, therefore, neither requires specific disclosure in the according policy nor it leads to inflated value of the work done. No separate exhibition is made by the NBCC in the balance sheet in regard to the materials treated as value of work done, on the same grounds. The relevant clause in one of the cost plus works agreement is reproduced as under :

> "The term 'Actual Cost' shall include (i) Cost of materials viz. cement, MS Rods, Centering, shuttering and scaffolding, steel, timber, stone metal etc. and all other materials purchased or manufactured directly or indirectly by the NBCC and the value of any other materials supplied by the clients for use on the work with or without value. This also includes the value of materials received by transfer from other units of the Corporation with prior concurrence of owner—Materials, if supplied by Owner shall be valued at their Priced Store Ledger (PSL) rates;
>
> (ii) Cost of cartage, insurance, freight, taxes, octroi, royalty, demurrage and wharfage (beyond control of NBCC) and excise duty, watch and ward etc. of all the materials/stores brought to site."

Subsidy to fertilizer industry

5748. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the subsidy given to fertilizers has been exploited by the fertilizer industry and its benefits do not substantially reach the peasants;

(b) if so, what steps are taken to ensure that the benefits of subsidy to fertilizers reach the peasants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). The selling prices of fertilizers are statutorily controlled by the Government with a view to ensuring their supply to the farmers at a uniform rate throughout the country. These prices are considerably lower than the cost of production of fertilizers. Government, therefore, pays subsidy to the manufacturers to the extent their realisation from the sale of fertilizers, at the statutorily controlled rates falls short of the fair retention price fixed by the Government. The aforesaid arrangements ensure that the farmers get the fertilizers at reasonable prices.

Central assistance for sewerage works in urban areas

5749 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central assistance/subsidy for undertaking sewerage works in urban areas is available only to such towns as have a population of one lakh each;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that in all the 9 hill States as recognised by the Planning Commission as also the hill regions of bigger States, hardly two or three towns qualify for this subsidy and even most of the State Capitals of these States are not eligible fot this assistance/subsidy; and

(c) if so, whether the rules and guidelines governing the allocations of this Central assistance/subsidy will be relaxed shortly so as to cover at least all State Capitals and district head-quarters of these Hill States/Regions so as to enable them to benefit from this assistance/subsidy, irrespective of the size of population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There is no Central assistance/subsidy for undertaking sewerage works in urban areas. The Government of India has only formulated policy guidelines regarding urban sanitation which envisages provision for sewerage and sewage treatment facilities in all Class-I cities and low cost sanitation facilities in Class-II through Class-VI towns in all the States and UTs, including hill states. The sewerage facilities will be provided in State Capitals also even if they

are not having more than 1 lakh population, including hill States. Since sanitation is a State subject, it is for the State Governments to make necessary provision of funds, formulate and implement sanitation projects as per their priorities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Evaluation of field publicity units

5750. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any evaluation of the work and performance of the Field Publicity Units has been undertaken during the last three years;

(b) if so, the findings of the evaluation; and

(c) if not, whether such an evaluation of their units in hill States/regions and border districts of other States would be undertaken at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main findings are as under :

1. The film shows of the Field Publicity Units are able to draw large crowds in rural and urban areas;

2. Though the films shown by the Field Publicity Units were on a variety of themes with emphasis on family planning, the people needed more information on agricultural, animal husbandry and other activities which are of direct economic interests to them.

3. The cartoon films dealing with more sophisticated and unfamiliar themes were not suitable for rural audiences.

4. Photo exhibitions are popular in educational institutions, rural and other distant areas.

5. Posters and pamphlets distributed did not prove to be much effective.

6. The remuneration paid to the puppet parties was inadequate.

7. Though the Field Publicity Units generally co-ordinated their activities with other agencies, there was scope for improvement.

(c) Does not arise.

Drinking water supply scheme for Himachal Pradesh

5751. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Centrally sponsored Drinking Water Supply Schemes undertaken in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years including the current financial year, district-wise;

(b) the financial allocations for each of these schemes, the number of villages and population estimated to be covered by each schemes and the date by which each one of them has been/would be completed;

(c) whether any monitoring has also been done by the Union Government/Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission to ensure the expeditious completion of these schemes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. States plan, formulate, implement and maintain rural water supply schemes. States make financial provisions for rural water supply schemes under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). Government of India supplements the efforts

of the States by providing financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Schemes to be implemented under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are prepared by States and submitted for clearance to Government of India. Approved schemes under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are then implemented by States according to their own priorities and time plan of execution. However, a statement showing the number of schemes cleared during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in each district alongwith number of villages involved estimated cost and estimated population is given below.

(c) The overall financial and physical progress of ths Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme being implemented in States/U.Ts is monitored at the Union Government level through a system of periodic reports. Project Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission does not do such monitoring. A system of monthly Concurrent Evaluation to know the status of Rural Water Supply Programme being implemented in various States/U.Ts. has been introduced. Chamba and Hamirpur districts in Himachal Pradesh have been covered by the Concurrent Evaluation on a sample basis during October-December, 1986.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Year-wise details of schemes approved under A.R.W.S.P. for Himachal Pradesh

S. No.	Name of District	No. of schemes	No. of villages	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Population to be benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1984-85					
1.	Bilaspur	9	32	57.88	10367
2.	Chamba	32	54	57.11	13959
3.	Hamirpur	25	71	69.00	12586
4.	Kangra	8	184	143.42	33027
5.	Kinnaur	...	...	...	...
6.	Kullu	3	3	14.35	5854
7.	Lahaul & Spiti	...	...	...	...
8.	Mandi	70	237	222 05	37591
9.	Sirmour	16	21	77.44	9664
10.	Solan	75	246	198.84	50559
11.	Shimla	79	126	150.25	27736
12.	Una	2	3	9.57	1235

1	2	3	4	5	6
1985-86					
1.	Bilaspur	3	23	55.90	4217
2.	Chamba	15	39	39.61	8508
3.	Hamirpur	5	11	19.95	7858
4.	Kangra	12	49	72.65	15830
5.	Kinnaur	...	...	...	...
6.	Kullu	6	6	29.44	7456
7.	Lahaul & Spiti	...	...	...	...
8.	Mandi	26	76	122.56	24497
9.	Sirmour	10	12	25.93	16180
10.	Solan	13	45	52.90	11396
11.	Shimla	27	44	117.45	34622
12.	Una	1	3	7.48	1768
1986-87					
1.	Bilaspur	7	18	48.11	6475
2.	Chamba	10	10	26 18	3361
3.	Hamirpur	...	...	...	...
4.	Kangra	19	120	237.75	22322
5.	Kinnaur	...	...	...	...
6.	Kullu	57	34	125.07	16635
7.	Lahaul & Spiti	...	...	...	...
8.	Mandi	105	178	409.29	40838
9.	Sirmour	14	40	92.81	7806
10.	Solan	60	180	216.81	21799
11.	Shimla	106	137	268.40	23772
12.	Una	1	2	4.36	671

Acquisition of land in States for Central Projects

5752. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the slowing down of the process of land acquisition for Central Government projects in the States on account of the complicated and prolonged procedures for land acquisition and the payment of compensation result-

ing in the escalation of the costs of the projects;

(b) if so, whether steps would be taken to shorten/simplify the procedure and process of land acquisition;

(c) whether the various Departments of the Central Government would also appoint their own land acquisition officers so as to expedite the process in coordination with the State Government officers;

(d) if so, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard and the necessary arrangements in the existing Act initiated; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Land Acquisition Act 1894 was comprehensively amended in 1984 wherein a definite time limit has been prescribed so that Land Acquisition proceedings are completed expeditiously. No slowing down of the process of Acquisition in recent past has come to the note of Government though the possibility of delay in some specific proceedings on account of litigation or other factor cannot be ruled out.

(c) In exercise of powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 258 of the Constitution, the functions of Central Government have also been entrusted to the State Governments for acquisition of land under Land Acquisition Act for the purposes of the Union.

No proposal from any Department of Central Government has so far been received for appointing their own Land Acquisition Officers.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Swiss aid for dairy farming in Kerala

5753. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government received any proposal for the development of dairy farming in Kerala with Swiss aid; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). A proposal was received from the State Government of Kerala implementation of a dairy development project in Northern Kerala with Swiss assistance. The project aims to cover the districts of Cannanore, Kasargode Wyned, Mallappuram, Calicut and Palghat. Necessary administrative approval for the project has been given.

Area under paddy cultivation in Kerala

5754. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area under paddy cultivation in the State of Kerala as on 31 December, 1986;

(b) the portion of this area irrigated by Centrally sponsored projects;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend the irrigation facilities to more areas during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The area under crops including that of rice are collected on seasonal basis and not on month to month basis. As per the preliminary report, the coverage under paddy in Kerala during Kharif 1986-87 was 5.81 lakh hectares.

(b) Irrigation projects are planned, funded and operated by the State Government and there are no Centrally sponsored Irrigatoni Projects in the State of Kerala.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Government of Kerala has proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 59,354 hectares during 1987-88.

Flood relief to Orissa and Andhra Pradesh

5755. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Central team visited the States of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa to assess the requirement of fund for flood relief measures;

(b) if so, the recommendation made by the team; and

(c) the funds released during the year 1986-87 to the States for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A Central Team visited the State of Andhra Pradesh in September/ October, 1986 to assess the requirement of funds for flood relief measures. No team was sent to Orissa as no memorandum from the Government of Orissa seeking assistance for flood relief was received.

(b) and (c). On the basis of the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 132.37 crores has been approved to Andhra Pradesh for flood relief for the year 1986-87. Against the said ceiling of expenditure, a non-plan grant of Rs. 86.97 crores and Advance Plan Assistance of Rs. 2.00 crores has been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the year 1986-87.

Seeds villages for oilseeds and pulses

5756. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up seed villages for the production of seeds of pulses and oilseeds to enable the farmers to increase the production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). There is no such proposal in case of pulses. However, for oilseeds, financial assistance of Rs. 150/- per quintal on the quantity of certified seed produced under seed village scheme for groundnut and soybean is provided in the Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project.

Import of pig iron

5757. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of pig iron imported during the year 1986-87;

(b) the names of the countries from which the imports were made; and

(c) the reasons for the imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Canalised import of pig iron through MMTC during April, 1986 to February, 1987 was 14134 tonnes, valued at Rs. 2.59 crores.

(b) The imports have been made from Brazil.

(c) Import is allowed as domestic production is not enough to meet the requirements of the consumers in full.

Power tillers

5758. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agency under his Ministry has collected any information regarding power tillers and whether its utility and price are favourable to the farmers;

(b) whether any research has been conducted on various types of pumping sets working in the country and if so, what steps have been taken to ensure that this machinery may be made easily available to the farmers at cheap rates; and

(c) the measures taken to publicise the utility of pumping sets to small farmers and to popularise it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Central Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute, Budni (M P.) has conducted performance tests on power tillers being produced in the country and the same has been found to be satisfactory. The popularity of the power tiller has been going up which is evident from the fact that their sales have increased from 2901 in 1983-84 to 3754 in 1985-86.

The power tillers are available in horse power range of 6-12 and their prices vary between Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 35,500. They are particularly suited to the requirement of farmers with small holdings.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have an All India Coordinated Research Project on optimisation of ground water utilisation through wells and pumps.

Adequate manufacturing capacities of pumpsets has been created in the country and they are freely available in the market.

(c) Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assisting the small and marginal farmers, subsidy on minor irrigation work which also includes pumping sets, is available.

The rate of subsidy is 25 per cent for small farmers, 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers and 50 per cent for Scheduled Tribe farmers.

Plan to Combat soil erosion

5759. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :
SHRI R. P. DAS :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Soil and Water Conservation and Training Institute, Dehradun has evolved any plan to combat the problem of soil erosion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute at Dehradun and its Regional Centres at Chandigarh, Ootacamund, Agra, Kota, Vasad and Bellary have developed a package of soil and water conservation practices to combat the problems of soil erosion in the hill regions, ravine areas and semi-arid black soil regions, represented by these centres. These package of practices include protective and productive cropping practices, afforestation with suitable tree species, grassland development, water harvesting structures and mechanical measures wherever necessary. The mechanical measures include contour cultivation, contour bunding, graded bunding, bench terracing, trenching, construction of grade stabilization structures and retention reservoirs. Depending on the slope, soil erodibility and rainfall characteristics appropriate agronomic and mechanical measures are recommended for different regions.

The technologies developed at these centres are being adopted by the Department of Soil Conservation and Agriculture in different States in their soil conservation implementation programmes So far, the Institute has trained 1452 Officers and 46,644 Assistants sponsored by the various State Governments in all aspects of soil and water conservation measures. To tackle the problems of soil and water conservation in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh

and Uttar Pradesh, a new centre of the Institute has been initiated at Datia, Madhya Pradesh.

Indigenous technology to enhance oilseeds output

5760. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have urged the scientists and technicians to evolve indigenous technology in order to echance oilseeds output; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the Technology Mission on Oilseeds set up by the Government of India, detailed plan of action and activity milestones for 1987-88 through 1989-90, have been prepared for different oilseed crops. The scientists and technicians are to take up these time-bound programmes to develop efficient cropping systems and agro-production and protection technologies suitable to different regions and oil crop-growing situations for enhancing oilssed output.

Central assistance for flood relief to Orissa

5761. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of damages caused to the land, crops and cattle due to floods in the State of Orissa during the last one year; and

(b) the amount of Central assistance provided to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The extent of damages caused to the land, crops and cattle due to floods is as under :

Area affected :	2.59 lakh ha.
Cropped area affected :	1.42 lakh hec.
Cattle lost :	337 Nos.

(b) The State Government of Orissa did not submit Memorandum seeking Central assistance for flood relief.

Underground railway lines in big cities

5762. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct underground railway line in Delhi, Ahmedabad and some other cities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this respect so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not aries.

Maintenance of ISBT, Delhi

5763. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the chaotic conditions prevailing at the Inter State Bus Terminal, Delhi;

(b) the reasons for not properly maintaning the Bus Terminal; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to improve its maintenance and to provide proper civic amenities in the interest of passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). All possible efforts are being made to manage ISBT satisfactorily. Over 150 Safai

Karamcharies and other field and maintenance staff are on round the clock duty for maintaining cleanliness particularly in toilets. The facilities being provided for the passengers include free water, eating establishments, City Service Terminal, clock room service, Postal and Banking services, Enquiry counter and Public Address facility, Police Station and Dispensary for emergency cases

Simplification of emigration rules

5764. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have simplified the emigration rules to give greater protection to workers seeking jobs abroad;

(b) if so, the main points thereof; and

(c) to what extent it is likely to benefit the workers seeking jobs abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The main points are as follow :

(i) The Registration Certificate of the Recruiting Agent is liable to be withdrawn on its suspension;

(ii) Registration Certificate to carry attested photograph of Proprietor/ Managing Partner/Managing Director of the Agency;

(iii) Display of photocopy of registration certificate at a prominent place in the business premises/ Branch office of the agent; and

(iv) Simplification of emigration clearance procedure by rendering service across the counter.

(c) These steps will prevent exploitation of workers.

[Translation]

Allotment of house/flats to freedom fighters in Delhi

5765. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allotted houses/flats in Delhi to ailing freedom fighters to enable them to get treatment in Delhi:

(b) if so, the number of such freedom fighters;

(c) whether Government have laid down any terms and conditions in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether allottee freedom fighters fulfil these conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 31.

(c) to (e). A copy of guidelines governing the allotement to freedom fighters is given below in the Statment. In a few cases exceptions have been made with the approval of competent authority.

Statement

Guidelines governing allotment of general pool accommodation to freedom fighters

(a) they do not own a house or flat in their name or in the name of their family members or dependents any where in India;

(b) the accommodation is required by them for bona-fide medical treatment of the freedom fighter for which adequate facilities may not be available in the State/Place of the freedom fighters;

(c) the case is specifically recommended by the Ministry of Home Affairs who should give detailed justification necessitating allotment of accommodation as freedom fighter and also obtain the approval of the Minister-Incharge; Home Ministry;

(d) the type to accommodation would be restricated to type-D and below;

(e) licence fee would be charged at FR-45-A and duration of allotment would be limited to the period for which the freedom fighter has to undergo medical treatment in Delhi subject to a maximum period of two years.

[*English*]

Supply of good quality jute seeds

5766. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a dearth of good quality jute seeds in the Country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to supply good quality jute seeds to the farmers;

(c) whether National Seeds Corporation proposes to step up the supply of good quality seeds; and

(d) the programme of NSC for the year 1987-88 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). National Seeds Corporation is likely to distribute 15,000 quintals of jute seed during 1986-87 as against 10,304 quintals distributed during 1985-86. Distribution target of jute seed during 1987-88 is also 15,000 quintals which is considered adequate to meet the requirment of jute as the jute growing area is not likely to increase.

Aluminium Research, Development and Design Centre

5767. SHRI PRATAP RAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the place where the proposed Aluminium Research, Development and Design Centre will be set up;

(b) whether Government propose to promote use of aluminium in various consuming sectors; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) The proposed Aluminium Research, Development and Design Centre will be set up at Nagpur.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Steps taken to promote the use of aluminium in various consuming sectors include creation of a greater awareness of various applications of aluminium and its down-stream products through seminars, conferences, and exhibitions, continuing the liberalised licensing policy of granting licences for manufacture of aluminium semis, alloys and extrusions, reduction of excise duty on commercial grade aluminium from 13 per cent to 11 per cent and exemption of the whole of excise duty for the newly developed aluminium cart for the rural sector.

Management conference by Co-operative sector fertiliser companies

5768. SHRI S. M. GURADDI :
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRIMATI BASAVA-
RAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three-day management conference was organised for the first time

by the Co-operative sector fertiliser companies ;

(b) if so, the details of subjects discussed in the conference;

(c) whether Government have received the recommendation of the conference; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how many of them have been examined by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd (KRIBHCO) organished its first annual management conference from the 8th to 10th March, 1987.

(b) During the conference, apart from general matters connected with the use of fertilisers for increased agricultural production, subjects connected with production, maintenance, marketing, personnel and financial management were discussed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Working Group on fisheries

5769. SHRI S. M. GURADDI :
SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a working group is being set up to go into the entire gamut of fisheries development in the country;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the working group; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the working group ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Keeping in view the large potential for fish production in the country, the Government have decided to constitute a Study Group to go into the various aspects of development of fisheries and to suggest a comprehensive programme for integrated development of various types of fish farming in the country.

2. The Study Group will consist of the following members :

1. Dr. A. N. Bose, Advisor, Aquaculture, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur —Chairman
2. Prof. U.K. Srivastava, Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad —Member
3. Shri K. J. Alikhunhi, (Retd. Director, Central Institute of Fishery Education, Bombay), Fisheries Consultant, Kodungalur, Kerala —Member
4. Shri A. N. Ghosh, (Retd. Managing Director, West Bengal Fisheries Development Corporation), Consultant, FAO/BOBP Project, Bangladesh —Member
5. Dr. T. A. Mammen, (Retd. Joint Commissioner of Fisheries, Government of India), Tropical Consultancy Service, New Delhi —Member
6. Dr. G. P. Dubey, (Retd. Director of Fisheries), Fisheries Consultant, Indore —Member
7. Shri M. Devidas Menon, (Retd. Director, Integrated Fisheries Project), Fisheries Consultant, Cochin —Member
8. Shri S. P. Chatterjee, Pisciculturist and Fish Seed Producer, Mogra, Hooghly, W.B. —Member

9. Representative of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Head Quarters, New Delhi —Member

10. Representative of the National Fishermen's Co-operative Federation Ltd. (FISHCOPFED), New Delhi —Member

11. Director of Fisheries, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum —Member

12. Director of Fisheries, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta —Member

13. Director of Fisheries, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow —Member

14. Commissioner, Fisheries and Chairman, Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association, (GFCCA), Gandhinagar —Member

15. Shri K. M. Joseph, Joint Commissioner (Fisheries) and Fisheries Development Commissioner (Incharge), Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi —Member

16. Shri V. Sampath, Assistant Commissioner (Inland Fisheries), Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi —Member Secretary

3. The Group will have the power to coopt the Directors of Fisheries of other coastal States viz. Orissa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the Commissioner of Fisheries of Andhra Pradesh or any other person/representative of Ministries or Departments or other agencies of Government of India either as members of the Study Group or its sub-Groups.

4. Terms of Reference :

(i) The Study Group will suggest a comprehensive programme for integrated development of fisheries, viz. freshwater and brackishwater aquaculture, marine fisheries including deep sea and oceanic fishing, processing, distribution and marketing of fish. The Group shall provide short and long-term projections on demand and supply of fish and suggest ways and means of making available fish in adequate quantities in the domestic market upto 2000 A.D., with cost estimates.

(ii) The Study Group will have the following sub-Groups constituted at the time of first meeting of the Study group :

(a) Sub-Group on Development of Inland Fisheries.

(b) Sub-Group on Brackishwater aquaculture.

(c) Sub-Group on Development of Marine Fisheries.

(d) Sub-Group on Processing, Preservation, Distribution and Marketing of fish.

Each sub-Group will hold a suitable number of sessions as may be required and submit their reports to the Study Group, within one month from the date of the final meeting of the Group.

(iii) The Study Group shall make specific recommendations of each of the 4 areas mentioned above. While making the recommendations the Group shall take into account the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture on Fisheries and the Progress of implementation of the accepted recommendations, the important policy changes which have taken place since then and the recent advances in fishery science and technology. The Group may specify the roles of private sector, State Fisheries Development Corporations, Fisheries Cooperatives etc. in each of the above areas. It may

also identify the constraints for the development of the different sectors, besides making specific recommendations on credit and organisational requirement.

5. The Study Group will submit its report by 30th September, 1987.

6. The expenditure likely to be incurred on the Study Group is only towards the Travel Allowance and Daily Allowance to be paid to the non-Official Members including the Chairman. For the Official Members and coopt members, the TA and DA will be met by the respective State Governments or the respective Ministries/Departments.

Utilisation of foodgrains stock under NREP

5770. SHRI S. M. GURADDI :
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government decided to use the extra foodgrains stock for the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme during 1987-88;

(b) if so, to what extent it will be higher than in 1986-87;

(c) the total buffer stock at present and the quantity to be used under NREP during 1987-88; and

(d) the State-wise allocation of extra foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b). Available foodgrains stocks would continue to be utilised under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) during 1987-88 as in the past years. The quantity of foodgrains to be provided during the year 1987-88 will be at the same level as during the year 1986-87.

(c) and (d). The total stock of foodgrains, as on 1.3.1987, was 21.49 million tonnes. Budget provision has been made for utilisation of 1 million tonnes during the year 1987-88. Tentative allocations have been made for the first two quarters only. A statement indicating these allocations State-wise is given below.

Statement

Allocation of first instalment of foodgrains for 1st and 2nd quarters of 1987-88 under National Rural Employment Programme

Sl. No.	State/UT	Foodgrains allocation (In MTs.)		
		Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24357	24358	48715
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	...	380	380
3.	Assam	5115	5115	10230
4.	Bihar	54000	18045	72045
5.	Gujarat	18765	...	18765

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Haryana	5285	...	5285
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1535	1535	3070
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1885	1885	3770
9.	Karnataka	11750	11750	23500
10.	Kerala	9600	9600	19200
11.	Madhya Pradesh	30000	12290	42290
12.	Maharashtra*	11200	...	11200
13.	Manipur	...	500	500
14.	Meghalaya	...	715	715
15.	Mizoram	...	380	380
16.	Nagaland	...	555	555
17.	Orissa	11222	11223	22445
18.	Punjab	5645	...	5645
19.	Rajasthan	22095	...	22095
20.	Sikkim	...	370	370
21.	Tamil Nadu	20078	20077	40155
22.	Tripura	...	1505	1505
23.	Uttar Pradesh	84738	16067	100805
24.	West Bengal	32080	10800	42880
25.	A&N Island	...	715	715
26.	Chandigarh	260	...	260
27.	D&N Haveli	...	370	370
28.	Delhi	390	...	390
29.	G.D. & Diu	...	835	835
30.	Lakshadweep	...	215	215
31.	Pondicherry	...	715	715
	Total	3,50,000	1,50,000	5,00,000

*Maharashtra have not accepted additive foodgrain. The cost of this will be deducted from Central share.

Migration of population to big cities in Gujarat

5571. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether migration tabulations based

upon the Census data of 1981 have been finalised in respect of Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the estimated annual migration of population to the four big cities of Gujarat from rural areas and consequential increase in the requirement for housing;

(c) the estimated migration of population at the end of Seventh Plan as compared to the migration at the end of sixth Plan and to what extent the need of housing will be met at the end of Seventh Plan period against the requirement; and

(d) if the migration tabulation has not been finalised as yet, when it is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The migration tabulations based on the data of 1981 Census have been finalised in respect of Gujarat State and published in the volume, "Census of India, 1981, Series-5 Gujarat, Part-V-A and B. Migration Tables."

(b) According to 1981 Census tabulation plan, tables on migration have been prepared only for cities with population of one million and over and hence, only data on migrants by place of last residence to Ahmedabad urban Agglomeration in respect of Gujarat State are available in Table D-3. The data is given in the statement below.

(c) No information is available regarding the extent of the Seventh Plan as compared to the end of the Sixth Plan. However, the Indira Awaas Yojana for construction of Houses for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Freed bonded Labourers in rural areas have been launched during the Seventh Plan as part of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. It envisages construction of one million houses in the Seventh Plan.

Allocation of funds for the Yojana is made on Year to Year basis. A total amount of Rs. 225 crores has been allotted for the Yojana for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 and a total of 329455 housing units costing Rs. 319.02 crores have been approved so far. For the year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 124.00 crores has been allocated to the States/UTs.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Migrants by place of last residence elsewhere in India and duration of residence to Ahmedabad U.A. according to 1981 Census

Duration of residence in the place of enumeration	Rural or urban status of last residence	No. of migrants
All duration	Total	941,656
	Rural	581,972
	Urban	359,532
Less than 1 year	Total	28,612
	Rural	16,273
	Urban	12,334
1 to 4 years	Total	175,861
	Rural	103,705
	Urban	72,130
5 to 9 years	Total	146,248
	Rural	89,031
	Urban	57,155
10 years and above	Total	446,518
	Rural	277,094
	Urban	169,374

Note : 1. Migrants for whom the places of last residence could not be specified as rural or urban have been included in the total.

2. Migrants whose durations of residence were not stated have been included in "all duration of residences".

Captive power plants

5772. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited has failed to set up captive power plants at the Steel Plants in time;

(b) if so, the extent of delay in each case as against the initial target; and

(c) the details of losses suffered in production because of power shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). There has been delay in the commissioning of captive power plants for which contracts were placed on a turn-key basis by SAIL due to the slow pace of civil construction and delay in supply and erection of equipment by the turn-key contractors and equipment suppliers. The unitwise position is as follows :

Plant/Unit	Commissioning schedule	
	As originally envisaged	Commissioned on/likely Commissioning date
Bokaro		
Unit I	December, 1982	April, 1987* (recommissioning)
Unit II	June, 1983	June, 1987
Unit III	December, 1983	September, 1987
Rourkela		
Unit I	December, 1984	December, 1986
Unit II	June, 1985	October, 1987
Durgapur		
Unit I	September, 1982	February, 1987
Unit II	March, 1983	December, 1987

*This unit was commissioned in December, 1985 but became non-operational due to a fire in the control room of the captive power plant in July, 1986.

(c) The approximate loss of saleable steel production in 1986-87 at various steel plants on account of power shortage is given below :

(in '000 tonnes)

Plant	Approximate loss of production of saleable steel
1	2
Bhilai Steel Plant	Nil
Durgapur Steel Plant	100
Bokaro Steel Plant	262
Rourkela Steel Plant	172
Indian Iron & Steel Company	3
Total	537

Loss to SAIL by export of steel plates

5773. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited is incurring losses by exporting steel plates at International prices;

(b) if so, the losses thus incurred during 1987, so far;

(c) the likely losses to be incurred to meet the export commitment during 1987; and

(d) the reasons and extent of over production of steel plates ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Average loss is Rs. 800 per tonne when compared to the variable cost.

(d) The production is in keeping with the technological requirements of the plate mill so as to enable it to gradually build up its capability to produce to meet anticipated demand.

Range of LPT in hill area

5774. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the range of a Low Power TV transmission centre if the area is plain without any obstacle of hilly terrain; and

(b) what area does the Low Power TV transmission centre cover the area is hilly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) In the plains, the service range of a 100 Watt TV transmitter is a radius of about 25 Kms, covering an area of approximately 2000 Sq. Kms.

(b) In hilly areas, the transmission range is restricted due to geographical obstructions. The area covered varies and is dependent upon the local terrain conditions.

Transfer of salt pan lands to Maharashtra

5775. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Salt Department of Union Government owns huge plots of lands in Bombay city;

(b) whether Maharashtra Government had requested Union Government to hand over salt pan lands to the State Government for housing purposes;

(c) whether Union Government have taken a decision to transfer the salt pan lands to the State Government; and

(d) if so, the area of salt pan lands proposed to be handed over ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). Some of the salt pan lands in Bombay are surplus to the requirements for salt manufacture. The Government of Maharashtra have requested for utilisation of some of these surplus lands for their schemes for rehabilitation of slum dwellers. It has been decided that the surplus lands, as and when identified after survey, will be utilised both by the Central Government and State Government in mutually agreed proportions.

HUDCO loans to states

5776. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise quantum of loans sanctioned by HUDCO so far;

(b) the agency through which the supervision of loans disbursed is made;

(c) whether HUDCO appoints its own staff in every State to look after the work undertaken through HUDCO loans; and

(d) if not, the machinery which apprises HUDCO about the proper utilisation of the loans advanced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The State-wise details of loans sanctioned by HUDCO as on 28.2.87 are given in the statement below.

(b) to (d). The implementation of schemes including supervision of construction is done by the concerned borrowing agency to which loan is sanctioned by HUDCO. The schemes financed by HUDCO are monitored by the Regional and Development Offices as well as from Head Quarters by its own staff. HUDCO has 4 Regional Offices at Ahmedabad, Delhi, Bangalore and Calcutta and 7 Development Offices at Bhopal, Bombay, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Guwahati, Patna and Trivandrum.

Statement

Statewise statictical information as on 28.2.87

States/UTs	No. of Schemes	Project Cost Rs. in lakh	Loan Sanctioned Rs. in lakh	No. of HSG. Units Sanc.	No. of Plotes Sanct.	Basic Sanitation Latrin
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	632	36095	22861	357736	5562	51930
Assam	16	1304	829	2424	145	...
Bihar	71	7601	4955	42408	3691	42700
Gujarat	539	38595	23864	381437	7909	...
Haryana	134	11024	7613	39254	109	...
Himachal Pradesh	63	1812	1211	3550	944	...
Jammu & Kashmir	35	2730	1896	7375	10704	...
Karnataka	341	26269	14895	416185	3966	31
Kerala	227	23719	15384	293507	1288	...
Madhya Pradesh	280	19863	13392	82411	77360	74564
Maharashtra	527	39005	23955	188343	10423	24343
Manipur	3	306	209	485	...	...
Meghalaya	5	141	89	235	...	400
Nagaland	1	207	177	1100	...	...
Orissa	130	11033	7301	64685	791	28178
Punjab	179	12475	7908	51096	3369	...
Rajasthan	438	28957	20505	173029	19422	39357
Sikkim	2	46	30	76	...	...
Tamilnadu	509	34030	23031	234857	16718	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	2	69	49	418	...	...
Uttar pradesh	448	43658	30045	163116	31248	...
West Bengal	60	7689	5236	15606	878	15875
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	32	24	42	...	...
Chandigarh	38	5098	3317	17360	3962	...
Delhi	40	12431	8146	38533	...	...
Goa Daman & Diu	5	415	197	207	321	...
Pondicherry	8	918	714	3383	...	...
All States/UTs	4734	365522	237833	2578858	198810	277378

Acquisition of land for construction of colour T. V. studio at Vijayawada

5778. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have purchased/ acquired land to construct the proposed colour T. V. Studio at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the site and the probable date of completion of T. V. Studio; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Technical survey of the possible sites has been carried out and some alternatives have been identified. The implementation of the project will depend on the annual allocation of Plan funds and availability of land at suitable site. Normally, completion such a project takes about 3-4 years after commencement of works.

Introduction of lunch T. V. programme

5779. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan would be introducing Lunch Television Programme from 12.30 to 2 P.M. every day through all kendras;

(b) if so, whether news bulletin would be telecast in regional languages also; and

(c) the details of other programmes which would be telecast in the Lunch T. V. programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

B. Sc. Forestry degree course in J. N. K. V. V.

5780. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had decided to start

B. Sc. Forestry degree course in Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur during 1986-87 session;

(b) whether Government are aware that no such course has been started in JNKVV till date;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when it is expected to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had agreed to support the establishment of a Department of Forestry and a B. Sc. Forestry degree programme at J. N. K. V. V, Jabalpur during 1986-87.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The university has established the Department of Forestry at Jabalpur and the university had been awaiting clearance from the State Government for starting the degree programme which has been received recently.

(d) The university has communicated that this academic programme would start from the second semester of the current academic session.

Setting up of Air Station and Studio at Jabalpur

5781. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of funds made for the establishment of a full fledged Radio Station and Studio at Jabalpur during 1987-88; and

(b) the time by which the construction will start and how much time it will take for completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been provided for the permanent studios at Jabalpur during 1987-88.

(b) The civil works are expected to start during 1988 and the studios are expected to be ready for commissioning by the end of March, 1990

Mid-sea clashes between Indian and foreign fishermen

5782. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the possibility of mid-sea clashes between Indian fishermen and foreign chartered fishing trawler owners off the Orissa coast;

(b) whether it is a fact that foreign trawler owners are usually armed also;

(c) if so, the protection Government proposed to afford to our fishermen in such eventualities; and

(d) whether Government also propose to compensate the fishermen for the nets damaged by foreign chartered trawlers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. No incidents of mid-sea clashes between Indian fishermen and foreign chartered fishing trawler operators off the Orissa coast have been reported. Chartered foreign fishing vessels are required to operate beyond 24 nautical miles between Nizampatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Paradeep Port, (Orissa) and the specified area north of Chilka Lake in Orissa is out of bounds for chartered foreign fishing vessels. Thus the area of operation of the chartered vessels will not be in conflict with that of the local fishermen.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Coast Guard carries out inspection of chartred trawlers at the base port before clearing them for fishing operation, which includes security checks also.

(d) The Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Rules, 1982 state that no foreign vessel fishing in the Maritime Zone of India under a licence or a permit shall cause any damage either wilfully or through gross negligenceto any fishing vessel, fishing stakes or to the fishing gears. Violation of this condition is punishable under the rules. Hence the question of the Government compensating the fishermen for any damages by the chartered trawlers does not arise.

Development of regulated markets

5783. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the financial assistance given by Union Government under the scheme for development of rural, primary and secondary markets to the States of North Eastern Region is meagre in comparison to other States;

(b) whether it is a fact that linkages between villages and primary markets are poor and as a result, 70 per cent of the total arrivals in primary markets are carried on head by the producers; and

(c) if so, the measures, Union Government propose to take to develop selected regulated markets in different States of North Eastern Region under the Central Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) According to the scheme of Central assistance for development of markets, a State/Union Territory can avail of the central grant only when there is legal framework for regulation and adequate administrative machinery exists for management of agricultural produce markets. The position in the North Eastern Region is that though Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya have already enacted the State Market Acts and also set up State Marketing Boards only Assam and Tripura have availed of the Central assistance so far. Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have neither enacted any legislation nor constituted Marketing Boards so far.

(b) No such survey has been carried out by this Department to ascertain whether 71 per cent of the total arrivals to primary markets are carried by head loads.

(c) The States/Union Territories which have not yet passed appropriate Acts, have been requested to provide for requisite legal framework for regulation of agricultural produce markets. Similarly the States and Union Territories have been advised to prepare master plans for setting up regulated agricultural produce markets Further, special training programmes have also been arranged from time to time by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, an attached office of this Department, for State officials in the formulation of project proposals for availing more central assistance for development of markets.

Assistance to States affected by natural calamities

5784. SHRI CHITAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for each State during the year 1986-87 to face the situation arising from the natural calamities;

(b) the amount spent by each State Government;

(c) the loss suffered by each State during the year 1986-87; and

(d) the provision made for the year 1987-88 for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). Statement-I showing the ceilings of expenditure approved and expenditure reported by the State Governments for 1986-87 and ceilings of expenditure approved for 1987-88 for drought relief is given below. Statement-II given below indicates the ceiling of expenditure reported by the State Governments for 1986-87 and ceilings of expenditure approved for 1987-88 for natural calamities other than drought. Statements III and IV given below indicate the details of damages reported by the State Governments due to drought and floods etc. respectively during the year 1986-87.

Statement-I

The ceilings of expenditure approved and expenditure reported by the State Governments for 1986-87 and ceilings approved for 1987-88 for drought relief

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	States	Ceilings approved 1986-87	Expenditure Reported 1986-87	Ceilings Approved 1987-88
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63.24	75.53	25.19
2.	Assam	7.40	...	...
3.	Gujarat	150.58 +6.20	257.00	31.55
4.	Haryana	16.70	16.20	...
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.70	0.70	...
6.	Karnataka	53.82	49.35	0.99
7.	Kerala	...	...	...
8.	Madhya Pradesh	22.70	70.68	17.68
9.	Maharashtra	95.76	215.20	12.29
10.	Manipur	0.76	1.18	...
11.	Meghalaya	0.17	0.17	...
12.	Rajasthan	141.45 +1.07	157.58	12.07
13.	Tamil Nadu	31.77	...	...
14.	Tripura	0.86	...	...
15.	Uttar Pradesh	10.88	10.88	...
	Total	596.79 +7.36	854.47	99.77

+ = Represents additional expenditure on transportation on fodder.

Statement-II

The ceilings of expenditure approved and expenditure reported by the State Governments for 1986-87 and ceilings approved for 1987-88 for natural calamities other than drought

(*Rs. in Crores*)

S. No.	States	Ceilings Approved 1986-87	Expenditure Reported 1986-87	Ceilings Approved 1987-88
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137.96	138.39	
2.	Assam	31.94	31.83	
3.	Bihar	36.94	37.18*	
4.	Haryana	0.55	0.55	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	16.67	25.61	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	21.92	27.74	
7.	Kerala	26.67	33.87	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	7.59	16.90	
9.	Maharashtra	5.99	5.96	
10.	Manipur	1.96	1.96	
11.	Meghalaya	1.92	1.40	
12.	Orissa	8.84	...	
13.	Punjab	18.08	16.85	
14.	Rajasthan	8.76	8.75	
15.	Sikkim	0.99	0.99	
16.	Tripura	1.14	...	
17.	Tamil Nadu	...	...	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	67.62	67.62	
19.	West Bengal	35.38	37.92	1.75
	Total	430.92	453.52	1.75

* = In addition, the State Government have reported expenditure of 6.59 crores on localised calamities for which no ceiling was approved.

Statement-III

The damages due to drought

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Districts Affected	Cropped area Affected (in lakh ha.)	Population Affected (in Lakh)	Cattle Affected (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A —Pre-Monsoon					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	19.51	44.63	52.48
2.	Gujarat	16	10.75	183.28	94.59
3.	Karnataka	18	18.90	158.00	93.26
4.	Maharashtra	15	34.73	53.12	47.88
5.	Rajasthan	26	91.22	218.80	304.93
6.	Tripura	3	0.15	2.24	N.R
7.	Madhya Pradesh	9	15.00	80.00	51.68
	Total (A)	106	190.26	740.07	644.82
B—Post-Monsoon					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	11.00	33.33@	N.R.
2.	Assam	16	5.58	20.00	10.99
3.	Gujarat	16	75.66	153.49	90.97
4.	Haryana	12	9.30	37.00	30.80
5.	Himachal Pradesh*	12	3.65	26.24	1.87
6.	Karnataka	13	19.67	70.61	41.03
7.	Kerala	8	1.84	4.08	N.R.
8.	Manipur	8	1.88	9.92	N.R.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	20	33.41	78.00	52.00
10.	Maharashtra	27	23.06	280.00	132.00
11.	Orissa	13	4.76	N.R.	N.R.
12.	Pondicherry	1	0.04	0.77	0.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Rajasthan	27	100.58	232.66	327.27
14.	Tamil Nadu	20	13.90	232.67	111.83
15.	Tripura	3	0.37	1.50	N.R.
16.	Uttar Pradesh	53	89.01	706.87	320.16
17.	Delhi	—	0.20	5.77	0.93
18.	Goa	1	0.31	N.R.	N.R.
19.	Meghalaya	3	0.19	N R.	N R.
20.	Nagaland	7	1.87	N.R.	N.R.
	Total (B)	274	396.28	1892.91	1119.89
	Grand Total	380	586.54	2632.98	1764.71

N.R. = Not Reported

* = Including floods

@ = Small and marginal farmers.

Statement IV

Damage due to heavy rains/floods etc. during 1986 Monsoon (Tentative)

Sl. No.	States	Distt. affected	Villages affected	Area affected (in lakh hect.)	Population affected (lakh)	Damage to Crops		Damages to houses (in No.)	Cattle lost (in Nos.)	Human lives lost
						Area in lakh hect.	Value in Rs. lakhs			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	5058	9.06	76.30	8.55	40715	442000	17388	326
2.	Assam	8	2752	4.26	23.45	3.22	98	322320	2420	15
3.	Bihar	23	6021	17.04	71.07	7.09	10226	75551	491	85
4.	Haryana (i) Flood	2	130	0.25	0.38	0.13	237	980	4	3
	(ii) Hailstorm	8	750	1.80	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Himachal Pradesh	12*	11125	3.65	26.24	3.65	8340	397	113	10
6.	Jammu & Kashmir (i) Flood	7	2106	NR	1.43	0.24	120	20323	3880	48
	(ii) Snow fall	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.81	NR	17613	1164	80
7.	Karnataka	3	NR	NEG.	NR	NEG.	NEG.	59	32	16
8.	Kerala	14	NR	10.21	82.00	0.52	2998	192638	1915	65
9.	Madhya Pradesh (i) Flood	34	5137	NR	7.25	1.80	1116	30385	14340	124
	(ii) Hailstorm	17	1237	NR	NR	0.65	1269	10126	198	1
10.	Maharashtra	9	2132	0.41	2.18	0.38	674	27570	4229	49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Orissa	11	NR	2.59	29.86	1.42	NR	116039	337	24
12.	Punjab (i) Flood	11	563	NR	NR	0.50	NR	12550	15	7
	(ii) Hailstorm	10	256	0.90	1.71	0.90	1811	...	1	...
13.	Rajasthan	3	NR	2.33	2.23	2.33	NR	9946	3171	44
14.	Uttar Pradesh	45	8925	10.34	59.41	6.45	25819	51411	725	223
15.	West Bengal	10	16717	18.03	134.02	4.22	13950	688064	2852	57
16.	Pondicherry	1	...	NEG.	NR	NEG.	14	880	50	...
17.	Sikkim	4	NR	0.15	0.52	NEG.	110	9746	NR	3
18.	Manipur	NR	723	0.58	3.26	0.44	NR	13205	3210	Nil
19.	Nagaland	7	611	0.13	0.45	0.13	337	NR	NR	...
20.	Meghalaya	NR	NR	0.04	0.50	0.04	NR	NR	1479	NR
	Total	252	64243	81.77	522.26	43.45	107834	2041803	58014	1180

NR = Not reported NEG = Negligible *= Including drought.

Damage to coconut trees by Red Palm Weevil in Pondicherry

5785. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether disease called 'Red Palm Weevil' has damaged 70 per cent of tender coconut trees below the age of ten years in Pondicherry areas; and

(b) the details of steps contemplated to control and contain this disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The recent information received from the Administration of Union Territory of Pondicherry reveals that an insect known as Red Palm Weevil damages tender coconut trees. The extent of such a damage is reported to be of the order of 20 per cent in the total palm area of 18,000 hectares which could not be considered as alarming.

(b) The Union Territory has taken the following steps to control and contain the pest :

(i) The chemical control of the pest has been recommended by using promising insecticides like dichlorovos and monocrotophos.

(ii) The pesticides are being distributed to the cultivators at 25 per cent subsidy by the Administration of U.T., of Pondicherry.

(iii) Farmers have been/are being educated to undertake the cultural and preventive methods against the pest.

Loss to groundnut crop due to 'Red Hairy Caterpillars'

5786. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the enormous loss caused to groundnut crop by the 'Red hairy caterpillars";

(b) if so, the loss caused thereto; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to combat this menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Sir, there are no reports of enormous losses caused to groundnut crop by the red hairy caterpillars.

However, in Andhra Pradesh sporadic incidence of the pest below economic threshold level over an area of 12,500 ha. has been reported in Mahbubnagar district. The pest has been controlled effectively by taking timely plant protection measures.

In Karnataka, the pest has been noticed in 28,000 hectares with losses varying between 10 per cent to 15 per cent approximately.

The entire area has been brought under control by the efforts of farmers and State agencies.

State Government have extended subsidy on pesticides at a cost of Rs. 2.75 lakhs.

[Translation]

Coverage of population by Doordarshan in U.P.

5787. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :
SHRI DEEP NARAIN VAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in implementation of Doordarshan Schemes for Uttar Pradesh included in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the percentage of rural population in Uttar Pradesh covered at present by Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Orders for long delivery equipment have been placed and sites for most of the schemes have been either taken over or identified. A new 100 Watt transmitter at Ballia has already been commissioned. Implementation of the remaining Seventh Plan Schemes will depend on the supply position of equipment and annual allocation of plan resources.

(b) TV service is, at present, available to about 83.9 per cent rural population of U.P.

Amount allotted under RLEGP to States

5788. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :
SHRI DEEP NARAIN VAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise amount allocated under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme for 1987-88;

(b) the extent to which this amount exceeds the amount given last year to the States; and

(c) the number of persons benefited under this programme last year, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). A state-wise statement of the amount proposed to be allocated under RLEGP in the year 1987-88 and the amounts given in the year 1986-87 is given below.

(c) The progress of the programme is monitored in terms of the mandays of employment generated in a year. Column 7 of the statement referred to in reply to (a) and (b) above gives the statewise information of the employment generated in the year 1986-87.

Statement

State/UT wise details of proposed allocation cash and Foodgrains for 1987-88, amount and Foodgrains given in 1986-87 and employment generated during 1986-87 under RLEGP

Sl. No.	State/UT	Proposed allocation 1987-88		Amount and foodgrains given in 1986-87		Employment generatated* in 1986-87 (Lakh Mandays)
		Cash (Rs. lakhs)	Foodgrains (MTs.)	Cash (Rs. in lakhs)	Foodgrain (MTs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4576.00	97430	4808.13	95560	233.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.00	760	24.15	780	1.00
3.	Assam	958.00	20460	953.51	10040	23.26
4.	Bihar	6733.00	144090	6804.79	140660	210.91
5.	Gujarat	1577.00	37530	1601.04	16460	63.86
6.	Haryana	445.00	10570	487.64	9320	14.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Himachal Pradesh	299.00	6140	293.68	6000	15.39
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	361.00	7540	359.73	7400	7.97
9.	Karnataka	2213.00	47000	2391.82	63620	160.46
10.	Kerala	1800.00	38400	1854 72	62680	63.12
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3973.00	84580	4025.54	82960	214.77
12.	Maharashtra	3813.00	22400	3570.48	22900	141.97
13.	Manipur	56.00	1000	56.60	540	1.45
14.	Meghalaya	71.00	1430	41.95	760	1.87
15.	Mizoram	40.00	760	269.28	780	7.42
16.	Nagaland	60.00	1110	66.63	1220	2.90
17.	Orissa	2111.00	44890	2119.04	36263	130.33
18.	Punjab	474.00	11290	499.10	9920	16 43
19.	Rajasthan	1874.00	44190	1948.61	38800	101.25
20.	Sikkim	39.00	740	39.87	622	1.90
21.	Tamil Nadu	3768.00	80310	3876.47	79948	262.95
22.	Tripura	162.00	3010	166.76	1640	5.88
23.	Uttar Pradesh	8437.00	201610	8848.87	276340	409.63
24.	West Bengal	3609.00	85760	3393.84	62377	183.13
25.	A & N Islands	40.00	1430	24.15	780	0.61
26.	Chandigarh	10.00	520	1.50	220	0.09
27.	D & N Haveli	20.00	740	13.70	400	0.39
28.	Delhi	30 00	780	23.00	350	0.25
29.	G. D. & Diu	61.00	1670	63.61	900	1.43
30.	Lakshadweep	10.00	430	7.00	220	0.92
31.	Pondicherry	40 00	1430	41.70	780	0.94
	ALL INDIA :	47700.00@	1000000	48676.91	1031240	2281.14

*Upto January. 1987.

@ In addition Rs. 16.50 crores is earmarked for projects for water conservation, water replenishment etc.

Assistance to SCs/STs under NREP and IRDP

5789 SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :
SHRI DEEP NARAIN VAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families belonging to backward classes given financial and other assistance to start their vocations under the National Rural Employment Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1986;

(b) the communities which come under the category of backward classes and their total population; and

(c) the scheme of the Government to bring about immediate improvement in the living standard of the people belonging to the classes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (c). The communities which come under the backward classes are Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. According to 1981 census, the total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country is 10,47,54,623 and 5,16,28,638 respectively.

For socio-economic development and for improving the living standards of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are implementing the programmes of Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan respectively. The schemes under these programmes are spread over in number of sectors such as agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, forestry, fishery, cottage industries etc. Targets for providing assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also fixed under Rural development programmes.

Under the rural development programmes, benefits accruing to Scheduled Caste's/Scheduled Tribe's only are monitored. Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), antyodaya approach viz. poorest of the poor to be assisted first is adopted in selection of beneficiaries. Preference is also given for selection of beneficiaries amongst Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes since it has been provided that at least 30 per cent of the families assisted should belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. The total Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe beneficiary families assisted during 1986-87 (upto January, 1987) is 10.39 lakhs.

Under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the percentage of employment generated for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes during 1986-87 (upto January, 1987) works out to 32 per cent and 17 per cent respectively.

[*English*]

Mechanization of traditional fishing crafts in Kerala

5790. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centrally sponsored schemes for the mechanization of traditional fishing crafts did not cover the State of Kerala during 1985-86 and 1986-87:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to assist the State during 1987-88 for the mechanisation of country crafts; and

(d) if so, the allocation proposed for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Centrally Sponsored Scheme Mechanization of Traditional Fishing Craft was sanctioned only during 1986-87. During this period Government of India have sanctioned an

amount of Rs. 2 lakh as first instalment to motorise 100 traditional craft in Kerala.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A proposal has been received from Government of Kerala to motorise 300 traditional craft during 1987-88 which is under consideration.

Use of processed seeds by farmers

5791. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scientific tudy has revealed that there is practically no difference between the processed seed and the unprocessed seed of paddy as far as yield/output is concerned;

(b) whether the majority of farmers favour the normal seeds to the processed seeds; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Majority of farmers favour processed seed to the normal seed.

(c) Does not arise.

Co-operative credit institutions

5792. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to issue guidelines to State Governments to assist the Co-operative Credit institutions to expedite recoveries from the defaulters;

(b) whether Government propose to draw a scheme regarding recovery of loans from small and marginal farmers whose repaying capacity has been eroded and to rehabilitate them with adequate financial support by writing off, blocking and rephasing the payment of loans for a longer period; and

(c) whether Union Government also propose to evolve a medium range policy relating to recovery of agricultural dues from defaulters as well as to ensure that there is no interference at the State level relating to recovery operations of the cooperative institutions and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) The Central Government have been advising the State Governments from time to time expedite recoveries from the loanees so as to create an atmosphere of financial discipline in the cooperative sector.

(b) Arrangements already exist for converting the short term loan into medium term loan in case of loss of crop of 50 per cent or more due to natural calamities.

(c) 'Cooperative Societies' is a State subject and State Governments provide help to the cooperative institutions for recovery of cooperative dues.

Writing off crops loan

5793. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to remove the discrimination regarding recovery of interest from farmers with estimated produce of over Rs. 5,000 and to extend the conversion facility automatically to all the eligible borrowers without any pre-condition since the damage to crops affects the repaying capacity of all the farmers more or less uniformly;

(b) whether recovery of interest on the principal amount for the particular year in which the crops were damaged would be waived and paid out of the Agriculture

Credit Relief and Guarantee Funds in the case of small and marginal farmers whose repaying capacity is totally eroded in such circumstances; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal under Government's consideration for creation of Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund at the National level at present. However, some State Governments have created Agricultural Credit and Relief Funds at their level for giving relief to the farmers.

Information system for monitoring of urban development

5794. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish a sound urban and regional information system at all levels of planning and decision-making in formulation, implementation and monitoring of urban development plans in the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the time by which it will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : Yes, Sir.

(b) Urban and Regional Information System would consist of two separate but inter-acting sub-systems namely, Urban Information System at urban (city/town) level and Regional Information System at the regional level. It is designed to process a large volume of data relating to human life betterment programmes, concerning its physical, social, geographical, economic and ecological environment aspects from a variety of sources and also to effectively computerise, store, retrive, analyse and display the same according to user based specifications at all levels of planning and decision making.

(c) The work on the system is at an advanced stage and it is likely to start functioning in 1987-88 after the completion of two pilot studies on Urban Information System.

Primary agricultural cooperative societies

5795. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether norms for grant of Government share captial to primary agricultural cooperative societies have been laid down;

(b) if so, whether these norms are need-based or performance oriented;

(c) whether any relaxation of these norms is being considered by Government;

(d) the extent to which these societies are financed through the Union Government, NABARD and Reserve Bank of India;

(e) whether such financing is done on the basis of matching contribution from the State Governments, State Cooperative Bank and District Cooperative Banks; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides loans to the State Governments from out of its National Rural Credit (Long Term Co-operations) Fund for contribution to the share capital of cooperative credit institutions, including the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS). The norms are fixed from time to time on need-based considertions and also on the basis of the performance of the institutions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f). Neither the Union Government nor the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) provides loans to the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS). The financial assistance is sanctioned by NABARD which in turn is passed on to the PACS through the higher financing agencies like the State Cooperative Bank and District Cooperative Banks. At the end of June, 1986 the loans outstanding from the State Governments to NABARD for contribution to the share capital of cooperative credit institutions including PACS amounted to Rs. 100.64 crors.

Training to unemployed persons

5796. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :
SHRI H. B. PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are imparting training to unemployed persons at the village level so as to provide employment to them;

(b) if so, the vocations in which training is imported, the number of persons, State-wise, given training so far, the expenditure incurred, and the number of persons provided employment opportunities after training; and

(c) the details of the programmes for providing employment to unemployed at village level after completion of their training ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (c). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)" of the Department of Rural Development, skill training can be imparted to youth from selected families below the poverty line at the village and other levels to enable them to set up gainful employment.

Training is imparted in technical skills which will enable youth to take up self-employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied activities, industries, services and business activities and help generate incremental income. State-wise details of number of youth trained, number employed and expenditure incurred on training for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given in the statement below.

On successful completion of the training the trained youth is to receive a combination of subsidy and institutional credit under IRDP for the acquisition of income generating assets.

Statement

Number of youth trained, employed and the expenditure incurred on training of youth during the Seventh Plan

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Youth trained under TRYSEM (Number)		Youth employed under TRYSEM (Number)		Training Expenditure under TRYSEM	
		1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986 87 (upto Jan. 1987) (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7338	7883	4389	3347	126.59	120.09
2.	Assam	5492	2789	2806	1723	76.47	14.48@@
3.	Bihar	18517	11147	4548	5546	119.04	79.64@

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Gujarat	7614	7456	3852	4879	105.01	86.66
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2647	1879	1919	1078	34.09	20.52
6.	Haryana	3317	2103	282	313	32.67	14.93*
7.	J & K	NR	2850	NR	1349	42.40	32.93
8.	Karnataka	6685	4790	2942	840	69.53	59.20
9.	Kerala	3717	4086	2201	2582	56.97	66 82@
10.	Madhya Pradesh	14372	14886	9068	7597	137.34	85.50
11.	Maharashtra	13150	9251	9997	6901	162.34	94.06
12.	Manipur	497	NR	541	NR	3.41	8.15
13.	Meghalaya	28	24	Nil	NR	1.17	0.98
14.	Nagaland	422	200	NR	NR	6.03	3.79*
15.	Orissa	6173	6829	5058	3128	106.44	72.27*
16.	Punjab	9030	5311	4368	3332	53.22	53.14
17.	Rajasthan	13544	6094	10230	2966	155.28	62.10*
18.	Sikkim	298	268	NR	NR	3.65	1.88
19.	Tamil Nadu	12537	5781	6960	1705	179.73	156.44
20.	Tripura	622	1088	35	210	12.54	21.45
21.	Uttar Pradesh	36578	21732	21054	12107	341.32	234.03
22.	West Bengal	8092	4355	5199	1812	41.67	26.43
23.	A & N Islands	47	Nil	47	Nil	NR	NR
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	97	205	75	125	NR	NR@
25.	Chandigarh	Nil	135	Nil	23	...	0.12
26.	D & N Haveli	24	104	18	68	0.13	0.25
27.	Delhi	628	624	100	105	2 84	14.17
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2292	1857	1617	1090	19.04	12.09
29.	Lakshadweep	37	Nil	37	Nil	0.06	0.08**
30.	Mizoram	492	871	364	117	16.74	24.87
31.	Pondicherry	154	260	154	260	2.86	2.10*
ALL-INDIA		1,74,491	1,24,858	97,861	63,193	1908.58	1369.17

NOTE : *Upto December, 1986;
@Upto November, 1986;
@@Upto May, 1986;
**Upto October, 1986;
NR-Not Reported.

Technology Mission for drinking water

5797. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some more districts have been identified under the Technology Mission Programme for drinking water; and

(b) if so, the names of districts identified as such, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). 50 Pilot Project districts (Mini Missions) are being taken up under the Technology Mission on Drinking Water in villages and Related Water Management throughout the country. The names of 24 Mini Mission districts taken up together with the States where these are located are shown in the statement given below. The names of the remaining 26 districts to be taken up during 1987-88 are being finalised in consultation with the State Governments.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Project Area District
1	2	3
	I. Pilot Projects taken up in 1986-87	
1.	Rajasthan	Barmer
2.	Gujarat	Kutch
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua
4.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool
6.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram (Ramanad)
7.	Haryana	Gurgaon
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur
9.	West Bengal	Bankura
10.	Meghalaya	West Khasi
11.	Mizoram	Aizwal
	II. Pilot Projects to be taken up in 1987 88	
1.	Tripura	North
2.	Bihar	Palamu
3.	Punjab	Firozpur
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra
5.	Orissa	Koraput
6.	Kerala	Palghat
7.	Maharashtra	Satara
8.	J & K	Anantanag
9.	Sikkim	Sout East District
10.	Assam	Cachar
11.	Nagaland	Kohima
12.	Manipur	South Manipur
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Entire Arunachal Pradesh

Hospitals for Beedi workers

5798. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up hospitals for Beedi workers;

(b) if so, the details of hospitals proposed to be set up in each State; and

(c) the details of location of such hospitals State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Government is keen to cater to the needs of a large number of beedi workers over as wide an area as

possible. It has, therefore, been decided to go in for more dispensaries. Setting up of hospitals will be considered only in exceptional cases. Administrative and financial sanction for a 50-bedded hospital for beedi workers in West Bengal has been issued. There is no proposal to set up a hospital in each State. Cases are considered as and when they are received in the light of the general policy mentioned above.

(c) (i) 10-bedded hospital for beedi workers in Mysore; and (ii) Chest Clinic at Nimtita West Bengal).

Sick iron ore mines in Daitari Tomka in Orissa

5799. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Iron ore mines in the Daitari-Tomka Sector in Orissa that have become sick;

(b) the reasons for the sickness;

(c) the amount of investment made in the mines;

(d) the steps taken to revive the sick iron ore mines; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There are only two iron ore mines in the Daitari-Tomka Sector in Orissa. Both mines are owned by Orissa Mining Corporation, a State Government undertaking. The State Government have indicated that both mines are operational and not sick.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Setting up of a new fertilizer plant

5800. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a new major fertilizer plant in the country;

(b) whether the fertilizer project is proposed to be set up jointly by India and some other country;

(c) if so, the cost of the joint venture fertilizer project; and

(d) the steps taken to set up the said fertilizer project in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Of the 15 new/expansion fertilizer projects being implemented in the country, the phosphatic fertilizer plant at Paradeep is being set up jointly by India and Nauru.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 449 crores.

(d) While Phase-I of the project, i.e., DAP plant, has already been commissioned, work is in progress in respect of Phase-II.

Sale of steel received as gift from Japan by IISCO

5801. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Iron and Steel Company sold off a sizeable quantity of steel in the open market which it had received as a gift from Japan for building quarters for the workers in the captive mines;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the action taken or proposed in the matter against the persons responsible for the sale of the gift ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K C. PANT) : (a) to (c). In April 1984, SAIL received 19838 tonnes of deformed steel bars under Japanese Grant Aid (1982-83) The steel bars were made available to SAIL by Government of India free of cost for construction of houses for the lowest category of workers in the mines. Out of this quantity, 3762 tonnes was made

available by SAIL to IISCO for the specified use. Since the Annual Plan of IISCO for 1984-85 and 1985-86 did not have provision for such construction activities, the steel bars were not utilised by IISCO. To avoid qualitative deterioration of the material due to continued storage, IISCO disposed off 3040.12 tonnes by sale and utilised 481.48 tonnes internally for various purposes. The balance 150.4 tonnes are in stock with IISCO.

IISCO has decided that the total quantity disposed off by sale as well as used internally would be manufactured at IISCO and the entire quantity would be kept separately for utilisation for construction of houses for workers in mines in the future.

Government has decided to cause an enquiry to be made in this matter. Further action, if necessary, will be taken based upon the results of the enquiry.

[*Translation*]

Production of pepper in Uttar Pradesh

5802. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a farmer has produced the World's longest, large and high yielding plant of pepper in Almora district in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when this achievement was made; and

(c) whether the achievement has been suitably rewarded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). It has been reported that Shri Kishan Chandra Joshi of Almora district in Uttar Pradesh has grown the tallest chilly plant in 1986.

(c) The scientists of Vivekanand Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Shala, Almora and G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar have collected the planting material and are evaluating its performance. They are of the opinion that the chilly plant grown by Shri Kishan Chandra Joshi is not of much genetic or economic value. Hence no award has been given to Shri Joshi by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research.

Damage to crops due to weed lentana

5803. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Kuri' weed (Lentana) causes damage to the crops as well as forests in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, area of agricultural, grassy and forest land in hectares on which the weed has spread and the annual damage caused by it;

(c) whether Central assistance is proposed to launch a drive to destroy this plant; and

(d) if not, the alternative measures taken to destroy this plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Parts of Deccan, Coorg and Nilgiris, lower hills of Western ghats: Bhabar tract around Haldwani; outer skirts of Dehradun in U. P.; Chhota Nagpur in Bihar and the neighbourhood of Shillong in Assam are the areas affected by this weed.

Exact estimate of the area affected is not available and would require a detailed survey involving huge costs and effort. The results thereof may not be commensurate with the costs and effort involved.

(c) Since this is not a weed of agricultural importance, no assistance is being extended by the Ministry.

(d) Physical methods of destroying this weed are not cost-effective. Only effective weedicide against it is 2-4-5T which is not approved for registration due to its extremely hazardous nature.

However, biological agents have been identified for its control.

Production capacity utilised by fertilizer plants

5804. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of production capacity utilised by fertilizer plants during 1986-87, month-wise;

(b) whether there has been improvement in the capacity utilisation; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to maintain the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The overall a capacity utilisation of fertilizer plants during 1986-87, is indicated below, month-wise :

Month	Capacity Utilisation (Percentage)
April, 1986	50.8
May, 1986	60.4
June, 1986	66.4
July, 1986	73.8
August, 1986	80.5
September, 1986	80.4
October, 1986	86.7
November, 1986	89.0
December, 1986	96.4
January, 1987	92.6
February, 1987	83.5
March, 1987	90.3 (Estimated)
Total for 1986-87	79.2 (Estimated)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Measures such as renovation, debottlenecking, modernisation, etc., are taken on a continuous basis to improve production performance of fertilizer plants.

Consumption of fertilizers in U.P.

5805. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the average yearly consumption of fertilizers in Uttar Pradesh has come down during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that less quantity of fertilizers has been alloted to the State during the last two years;

(c) if not, the total quantity of fertilizers allotted to the State during the last two years; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the consumption of fertilizers in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The requirements of fertilisers are assed in consultation with the State Government for each crop season and those requirements are fully allocated from the indigenous and imported fertilisers. The requirement of fertilisers of Uttar Pradesh assessed during the last two years i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87 was as follows :

Year	(Lakh tonnes N + P + K) Assessed requirement
1985-86	23.00
1986-87	22.20

(d) The following steps are being taken to increase the fertilisers consumption in Uttar Pradesh :

(i) Adequate and timely availability of fertilisers through domestic production and import is being ensured.

(ii) Delivery of fertilisers is made upto block level at Government cost.

(iii) The State is being provided with the short-term loan for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs every season at a concessional rate of interest.

(iv) To ensure easy availability of fertilisers near the consuming centres, the number of sale points have been raised from 21969 on 31.3.1985 to 22770 on 31.1.1987.

(v) The Lead Fertiliser Suppliers of the State have been asked to take up fertiliser promotion and training activities in each district.

(vi) Intensive fertiliser promotion campaign is under implementation in 12 districts.

[*English*]

World bank assistance for water supply

5806. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPNENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of assistance received from the World Bank for supplying drinking water in various parts of the country during the last three years;

(b) the amount of such assistance provided to each State and Union Territory for the purpose; and

(c) whether the said amount has been fully utilised for the purpose and if so, the number of families provided safe drinking water with the World Bank assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The project-wise/State-wise amount of assistance committed by the World Bank Group for the water supply and sanitation sector during the last three years is shown in the statement given below.

World Bank Group assisted projects are implemented over periods normally extending between 5 to 7 years. The assistance committed is utilised over the entire plan of the project and would be fully utilised before the terminal date of the disbursement.

Statement

S. No.	State	Project	Date of agreement	Terminal date of disbursement	Amount of assistance (in US $ million)	Number of benefeciaries
1.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sanitation Project	14-11-84	30-6-90	73	Nearly 2.8 million
2.	Kerala	Kerala Water Supply and Sanitation Project	24-9-85	31-3-91	41	1.5 million in rural area and 1,90,000 in urban area

HUDCO housing plan for women

5807. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the New item captioned "HUDCO housing plan for women" as reported in the Times of India dated 2nd February, 1987;

(b) whether the plan has since been submitted by HUDCO to Government;

(c) if so, the salient features of the plan; and

(d) the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A Pilot project for construction of condominium for working women belonging to different income categories is being taken up as part of International Year of Shelter for Homeless (IYSH)...Depending on its success it will be recommended to other State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. One scheme has already been sanctioned by HUDCO in 1985 for construction of working women's hostel at New Delhi.

Wild life films

5808. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Film Festival Directorate and the Ministries involved in organising the Wild Life Film Festivals made little efforts to inform the public about the wild-life films shown in the 11th International Film Festival held in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of films shown and the interest taken therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement giving details of films shown in the Wild Life Section is given below.

The public took keen interest in the section and the screenings of the films in the auditorium concerned were largely attended by the members of public.

Statement

List of wild life films screened in the 11th IFFI

Name of the film	Director
1	2
I. Competition section	
Australia	
1. Never work with animals	Peter due Cane
2. The little marsupials	David Moore
3. Platypus	David Moore
4. The mallee fowl	David Moore
Czechoslovakia	
5. Marmot hilly	Mikulas Ricotti
6. Every mile green	Jan Cisarovsky
India	
7. Many moods of manas	Ashish Chandola
8. Mystic manas	Ganesh Das
9. The catch	G. Aravindan
Netherlands	
10. The family of chimps	Bert Haanstra

1	2
Romania	
11. The cormorants were flying	Ion Boston
12. The deer-jewel of the carpathians	Liviu Nitu
13. The natural reserve of the ronda mountains	Erwin Szekler
Trinidad and Tobago	
14. Iere, land of the humming bird	Morley Read and Alex de Verteuil
United Kingdom	
15. Leopard-a darkness in the grass	Hugh Miles
16. Galapagos : the Ocean travellers	Colin Willock
United Nations	
17. Tree of survival	Pierre Desbonnet
18. Galapagos : my special land	Joseph O'Brien
19. Delicate giant	Joseph O'Brien
United states of America	
20. Gazelle	Peter Chermayeff
21. Protecting endangered animals	Wolfgang Bayer
22. Richard evans younger, wild life artist : the black bear	Robert Rector
23. Rhinoceros	Peter Chermayeff
24. The Majestic Eagles of North America	Scot W. Bartor
25. Wildebeest	Peter Chermayeff

1	2
II. Out of competition section	
Australia	
1. A voice for the wilderness	Christina Wilcox
2. Sands of time	Christina Wilcox
India	
3. The Ganges Gharial	Naresh Bedi
4. Snakebite	Rom Whitaker and John Riber
5. The leopard that changed its spots	
6. The last round up	
7. Marshes of Bharatpur	
8. Twilight of the tiger	
Japan	
9. Lords of Hokkaido	Minoru Taketazu, Atsuri Sakurai and Yasusi Suzuki
United Nation	
10. Mare mostrum	Frances Sequillon
11. It can be done	Peter Hollander
12. The vahishing breed	Boriz Holdzman
13. The seamless web	Osborn Segerberg
14. Most vital resource : Water	Dick Young
15. Scars on the surface	Joe O'brien
16. Under new management	Osborn Segerberg Jr.
17. Striking a balance	Claire Taplin

1	2
18. The sixth continent	Gilbert Lauzun
19. Saving a big land	Robert Derbeck
20. Water	
United Kingdom	
21. Savana balance	
United states of America	
22. Birds of the Indian Monsoon	Stanley and Belinda Breeden
23. Land of the tiger	Stanley Breedan
24. Man in the environment	
25. Man belongs to the earth	
26. Challenge of pollution—towards a cleaner sea	
27. Passing the buck	

Land reform programmes

5809. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Ministers' conference recommended to bring the land reform programmes within the ambit of plan activity:

(b) if so, whether initiative has been taken to include the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) to (d). Land Reform Programmes are already within the ambit of plan activity. During the Seventh Plan a sum of Rs. 36.71 crores in the Central Sector, Rs. 353.88 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 5.24 crores in the Union Territory Administrations has been provided for land reforms programmes in the Plan.

Second T.V. channel in Hyderabad

5810. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Union Government to introduce second television channel in Hyderabad for the benefit of farmers and weaker sections of the Society; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Programmes telecast on second channel

5811. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state : the break up of the time allotted to various types of programmes like recreational, agricultural, welfare and educational programmes by Doordarshan Kendras at Delhi and Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : It is not possible to classify the programmes purely as recreational, welfare, educational etc.. as in most of the cases these ingredients are present in one or the other form. However, a broad break-up of the time allotted to various types of programmes included in the Second Channel of Doordarshan Kendra

Delhi and Bombay is as given below :

Type of Programme	Average duration	
	Delhi	Bombay
	(in percentage)	
1. Recreation	60	57
2. Information	27	21
3. Education	9	12
4. Welfare	4	10

There is no programme on Agriculture on Second Channel of Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi and Bombay. However, the same is given in other channel.

Urban sanitation schemes in Andhra Pradesh

5812. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Union Government to introduce a Central scheme to cover urban sanitation in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to introduce such a scheme to extend financial assistance in the form of subsidies for setting up sewerage treatment plants in the cities;

(c) whether the Vijayawada Municipal Corporation has submitted a scheme in June, 1984 for sanction of low cost sanitation scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the likely date by which the scheme will be cleared; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f). Material is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Withdrawal of film produced by NFDC from IFFI

5813. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a film produced by National Film Development Corporation was withdrawn from the competition section of the 11th International Film Festival of India; if so, the details and reasons thereof;

(b) the titles of other films similarly withdrawn after being selected by a panel; and

(c) whether the NFDC proposes to enter the film "Mirch Masala" in the Cannes Film Festival ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The details and reasons for withdrawal are given in the statement below.

(b) No other film had similarly been withdrawn from the 11th International Film Festival of India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

The National Film Development Corporation had entered two of its films, viz. 'Massey Saheb' and 'Mirch Masala' in the competition Section of the International Film Festival of India. Both the films were selected for screening. According to International regulations, a film entered in the Competition Section of a festival cannot be entered in the competition section of any other festival. The Corporation, therefore, decided to withdraw one of the films, namely 'Mirch

Masala', so as to be able to send this film to other international film festivals instead of two of its films competing against each other in the same festival.

[*Translations*]

Telecast of world cup cricket Tournament

5814. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Wil the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements being made to telecast the World Cup cricket tournament to be held in India this year;

(b) whether the technique of channel 9 of Australian T.V. will be adopted to make this international telecast more attractive; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A K. PANJA) : (a) Details are given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Channel 9 of Australia is a commercial organisation which uses lot of cosmetic pattern of production by using extra ordinary amount of hardware, which Doordarshan can hardly affort due to constraint on resources. Doordarshan would follow BBC pattern for the coverage.

Statement

Doordarshan envisage to take following special measures to ensure that the coverage of World Cup Cricket 1987 conforms to International standards :

(i) Upgradation of the equipment of the existing four colour OB vans;

(ii) Procurement of additional six colour OB vans;

(iii) Computerisation of display of scores, statistics etc.;

(iv) Training of the staff to be deputed for coverage of the event;

(v) Screening of commentators and experts involved in covering the event; and

(vi) Deputing a team of experts to examine camera positions at various stadia so that a uniform level of production is achieved.

Telecast of serial "Vikram aur Baital"

5815. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for discontinuing the serial "Vikram aur Baital" on Doordarshan; and

(b) whether it is proposed to revive it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Doordarshan agreed to telecast a total of 26 episodes of the serial 'Vikram aur Baital'. After completion of those episodes, the serial came to an end.

(b) No, Sir.

Removal of jhuggi dwellers from Kali Bari Marg

5816. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jhuggi dwellers have unauthorisedly occupied the land lying vacant between Type-I and Type-II P&T Quarters in Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps are being taken to remove the unauthorised Jhuggi Dwellers from the land as per the provisions of law. Notices have already been served on the occupants to vacate the land. Further action is being taken to remove the unauthorised occupation.

Setting up of Programme Advisory Committee for Varanasi and Gorakhpur Akashvani Kendras

5817. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Programme Advisory Committee for Varanasi and Gorakhpur Akashvani Kendra in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Programme Advisory Committee for All India Radio, Gorakhpur has already been constituted. It bas also been decided to set up a Programme Advisiory Committee at All India Radio, Varanasi. Exact time for setting up Programme Advisiory Committee for Varanasi can not be stated now.

Financial assistance for network of Agro-based Industries

5818. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to provide financial assistance to States for setting up a net-work of Agro-based industries;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the financial assistance given to Uttar Pradesh for the purpose during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of India is not providing any financial assistance for the setting up of Agro-Based Industries.

(b) However, Ministry of Industry is providing various types of incentives for promotion of large, medium village and small scale industries including agro-based industries. Agro-based industries are also entitled to the same assistance to as are available to other village and small industries.

(c) The year-wise details of Central assistance provided to Uttar Pradesh (by Ministry of Industry) is as under:—

(*Rupees in Lakhs*)

Year	Grant	Loan	Capital investment Subsidy
1984-85	170.38	41.19	320.00
1985-86	196 00	20.00	1254.09
1986-87	259.39	56.00	1947.00

[*English*]

Child labour

5819. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Carpet Export Promotion Council has criticised the enactment of law regarding the banning of child labour in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether the National Child Labour Programme started to provide welfare facilities to the working children at Sivakasi (Tamil Nadu) and Mirzapur—Bhadohi—Varanasi carpet knitting belt, conforms to the aceepted policy of Government to ban the child labour; and

(d) the reasons for not levying a cess on the employers as recommended by the National Child Labour Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) while the Carpet Export

Promotion Council has not criticised the enactment of the law regarding the banning of the child labour in the country, they have represented against its applicability to the handknotted carpet industry.

(b) Sihce there is no evidence to prove that carpet weaving is not injurious to the health of the child workers, the employment was not excluded from the Schedule of banned employment to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

(c) Yes, Sir. However, the project at Varanasi is yet to start.

(d) Levy of a cess for creation of a welfare fund for child labour has not been found feasible.

Work done by Federation of Fisheries Associations

5820. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation backed non—Government Federation of Fisheries Associations in Asia and the Pacific, launched about two years ago, has prepared any report on the immense potential of deep-sea fishing through foreign collaboration and joint ventures and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the work done by this Federation in regard to co-operation in technology transfer, sharing of information etc., in regard to deep-sea fishing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Seminar on Granites in Bangalore

5821. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the International Seminar on Granites held in Bangalore on 5 February, 1987 in conjunction with STONA 87 Fair in which twenty countries participated; and

(b) the steps taken to collect and disseminate information on International Granite markets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Reserves of manganese ore

5822. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total reserved of manganese ore in the country;

(b) the location of manganese reserves, State-wise. and the quantum thereof;

(c) the production of manganese ore in Orissa and other States during the last three years;

(d) the average consumption of manganese by SAIL during the last three years;

(e) the steps taken by Government to set up manganese based industries in the country; and

(f) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The information is as follows :—

Name of State/ Union territory	Quantum of reserves (in lakh tonnes)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	71.3
Bihar	1.3
Goa	82.9

1	2
Gujarat	29.5
Karnataka	477.8
Madhya Pradesh	181.2
Maharashtra	154.0
Orissa	348.8
Rajasthan	3.2
Total	1350.0

(c) The production of manganese ore during the last three years state-wise was as follows :—

Name of State/ Union territory	Production of manganese ore (in thousand tonnes)		
	1984	1985	1986
Orissa	421	412	433
Andhra Pradesh	28	23	26
Bihar	2	3	3
Goa	34	45	27
Gujarat	1	4	10
Karnataka	216	285	280
Madhya Pradesh	224	263	260
Maharashtra	221	235	238

(d) The consumption of Manganese at SAIL steel plants during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 (April, 1986 to February, 1987) was as follows :—

1984-85	3,93,000 tonnes
1985-86	4,14,000 toanes
1986-87 (April 1986 to February 1987)	3,70,000 tonnes

(e) and (f). Manganese Ore is consumed mainly in Ferro Manganese Producing Plants and Iron and Steel Plants. Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide in used in the manufacture of dry cell betteries. Manganese in also used in the production of certain chemicals, paints, dyes etc.

Such Manganese based plants/ industries are already in existance.

Old age pension to agricultural labourers

5823. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward any legislation for old age pension for the agricultural labourers in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) There is no such proposal, for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

Fresh registration by DDA

5824. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority proposes to introduce any scheme for fresh registration for flats; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof considering the fact that the DDA has not so far fulfilled its earlier commitments for allotment of flats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not considered appropriate to open fresh registration scheme when a large number of registrants are still awaiting allotment under DDA's various housing schemes.

Income generated from loans under IRDP

5825. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much incremental income is generated by the loans advanced under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the range of Rs. 500 per month and above; and

(b) the recovery rate of the I.R.D.P. loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Credit is an intrinsic part of Integrated Rural Development Programme and subsidies given under the programme are linked with institutional credit from Banks. The concurrent Evaluation reports on IRDP for 12 months from October, 1985 to September, 1986 covering 16,101 beneficiary households, in almost all districts of the country, by 29 reputed academic/research institutions revealed that the assets created under IRDP had generated incremental income of more than Rs. 2000 in about 26 per cent cases, the incremental income was between Rs 1001 to Rs. 2000 in 24 per cent cases and between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1000 in 15 per cent cases Thus in 65 per cent cases the assets created are reported to have generated income of Rs. 501 or above.

(b) The concurrent evaluation indicates that at national level in about 45 per cent cases, no amount of loan was overdue. In about 8 per cent cases an amount of less than Rs. 250 was overdue. It was between Rs. 251 and Rs. 1000 in about 25 per cent cases, between Rs. 1001 and Rs. 2000 in 16 per cent cases and more than Rs. 20 in 6 per cent cases.

Agro-based industries in rural areas

5826. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to encourage agro-based industries in rural areas to prevent losses in farm products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the statement below.

Statement

(i) NCDC is promoting and implementing various schemes to encourage establishment/expansion of agro-based industries in rural areas in tbe cooperative sector.

(ii) Asssistance for expansion of agro-industries in tbe cooperative sector is provided by NCDC under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes as well as NCDC Sponsored Schemes funded from its own resources. These schemes are as under :

(a) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of cooperative, marketing, processing, supplies and storage in the cooperatively under-developed/least developed States/ U.Ts.

(b) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for participation in the share capital of cooperative sugar factories and spinning mills of cotton growers.

(c) Central Sector Scheme for assisting (a) cotton ginning and pressing units under the Internationally Aided NCDC-III IDA Project, (b) Oilseed development and processing under NCDC-III IDA assisted project, (c) Mustard Seed Development under Internationally assisted EEC Project.

(d) NCDC provides assistance towards equity of large sized processing units like sugar factories and spinning mills

so as to enable them to raise term loans from central financing institutions like IFCI and IDBI etc. In the case of small and medium sized agro-processing units like rice mills, dal mills, cotton ginning and pressing units, jute baling units, fruits and vegetables processing units etc., NCDC provides term loan assistance while the equity is raised by cooperative and State Governments.

(iii) Ministry of Industry is providing various types of incentives for promotion of large, medium village and small scale industries including agro-based industries. Agro-based industries are also entitled to the same assistance as are available to other village and small industries.

Telecast/broadcast of five-day cricket matches

5827. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review the decision to telecast/broadcast five-day cricket test matches played in India;

(b) whether Government have made any survey with respect of people's response to radio broadcast and telecast of these matches in the recent months; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Audience Research Units of AIR and Doordarshan have conducted field surveys of the test series between India and England played in U.K. in June-July 1986 and the recent cricket series between India and Pakistan and India Vs. Australia series during September-October 1986. The findings of AIR survey was that the listenership to cricket commentaries ranged from 33-98 per cent and the main reason for non-listening was pre-occupation or watching the game on Television. The Television's survey revealed that cricket was quite popular with viewers and the viewership varied from 78 per cent to 100 per cent. The determining factor being the tempo of the game or the day when the match is scheduled. The respondents were generally satisfied with the commentaries and the performance of the commentareis in technical terms.

Plans and designs by N.B.O.

5828. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Building Organisation has prepared special plans and designs to construct low cost MIG and LIG houses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NBO also provides technical consultancy to the entrepreneurs or cooperative housing societies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Services of N.B.O.

5829. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Building Organisation is expanding its works and services network throughout the country during Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of technical consultancy and assistance given by N.B.O. during last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three more Housing Development Centres of National Buildings Organisation at Bombay, Bhopal and Hyderabad have been set up after the commencement of the 7th Five Year Plan for expanding the research, training and extension activities of the Organisation.

(c) 9 training programmes have been organised for functionaries of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) 66 technical coordination officers of Central and State construction departments have been provided technical assistance and guidance in the field of indigenous building materials, cost reduction and suitable technologies for rural house construction The State construction departments and public sector undertakings have been given assistance for adopting new techniques and materials and in the formulation of schemes for experimental construction to reduce cost. Norms for the implementation of Indira Awas Yojna regarding improved use of local materials, employment generation and cost reduction have been evolved for the guidance of State Governments and Union territory administrations.

Officers of N.B.O. and HUDCO in Madhya Pradesh

5830. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether new offices of National Building Organisation and Housing and Urban Development Corporation started functioning in Madhya Pradesh during last year;

(b) if so, the details of the work done by them during 1986;

(c) how many housing projects were assisted or constructed with the help of these organisations in Madhya Pradesh during 1985 and 1986; and

(d) the details of financial and physical achievements of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) NBO's Regional Housing Development Centre, Bhopal has initiated preparatory work for putting up clusters of low cost demostration houses, for organising training programmes and exhibitions. The HUDCO's Development office is assisting in the generation, formulation and processing of new schemes, monitoring of on-going schemes, providing guidance to agencies and liaison with borrowing agencies and State Government.

(c) The details of projects sanctioned for the two years are given below :

NBO's Centre

No. of projects for putting up clusters of low cost demonstration houses.	5 projects comprising of 20 houses each during years 1985 and 1986.

HUDCO's Office	1985-86	1986-87 (upto 28.2.87)
No. of Schemes	52	41
Project cost	Rs. 37.72 Crores	Rs. 32.34 Crores
Loan amount	Rs. 24 94 Crores	Rs. 19 78 Crores
Dwellings Sanctioned	14131	11581
Plots	...	3084
Basic sanitation units	51011	2854

(d) As far as projects assisted by HUDCO are concerned, construction of dwelling units is done by the respective borrowing agency which takes loan from HUDCO for any particular project. Regarding demostration houses, land is arranged from the State Government to take up costruction work. National Buildings Organisation has released Rs. 1,10,000/- for each project.

Surveillance, monitoring and forecasting of animal diseases

5831. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the need for developing a system for surveillance, monitoring and forecasting of animal diseases, especially in view of the projected annual productivity growth rate of 6.5 to 7 per cent for dairy animals during the current plan;

(b) whether Government have recently sponsored any scheme in this regard, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a seminar on the subject was held in Bangalore recently;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations made; and

(e) the steps taken to implement these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Government are aware of the need for developing a system for surveillance, monitoring and forecasting of animal diseases.

(b) (i) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation implements a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme on 'Animal Disease Surveillance' in States and Union Territories, through which data on major infectious diseases are being collected.

(ii) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is implementing an All-India Coordinated Research Project on 'Development of System of Monitoring, Surveillance and Forecasting' of important animal diseases. This project has a Central Coordinating Unit and four Regional Units. This research project aims at involving appropriate methodology and procedures for monitoring, surveillance and forecasting of economically important animal diseases.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The recommendations covered issuing administrative approval far various components, building necessary infrastructure, working out technical plans and initiating activities in epidemiology.

(e) Administrative approvals for various components have been finalised, action initiated filling up posts and obtaining equipment, and technical programme sent to the units.

Production of steel by IISCO

5832. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of steel produced by Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) whether there is any accumulation of stocks in the company; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The production of saleable steel at IISCO during the last four years has been as follows :

(in '000 tonnes)

1983-84	444
1984-85	380
1985-86	500
1986-87 (Provisional)	526

(b) and (c). There is no accumulation of stock in the works as well as in the stock-yards. The stockyard balance as well as the stock in the plant in any month is varying between 10 to 15 days production which is quite reasonable.

Rate of interest on contributions to E. P. F.

5833. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the desirability of increasing the rate of interest on contributions made to the Employees Provident Fund has been considered;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter;

(c) whether the EPF Organisation is running at a loss, if so, the extent thereof and whether the increase in the rate of interest will further add to the loss; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The proposal to increase the rate of interest on contributions made to the Employees Provident Fund is under the active consideration of the government.

(c) No, Sir. The interest is paid out of the earning from investments and it has no bearing on the administrative expenses of the Organisation.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Decline in production of oilseeds

5834. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether various State Governments are implementing the National Oilseeds Development Project with the assistance of Union Government;

(b) if so, the measures taken to ensure that States get the requisite quality and quantity of seeds in time;

(c) whether it is a fact that production of oilseeds is likely to fall in 1986 kharif season due to non-availability of seeds in many States; and

(d) if so, the correct measures proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The implementing agencies of the National Oilseeds Development Project are the State Governments. The concerned States make all the arrangement for timely supply of various inputs including seeds to the farmers through their State agencies.

(c) and (d). Final estimates of Kharif oilseeds for the crop year 1986-87 have not yet become available. However, based upon preliminary reports received from the States, the All India production of Kharif oilseeds is currently assessed to be more than last year's Kharif production of 62 4 lakh tonnes.

[*English*]

Setting up of independent radio stations by State Governments

5835. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to give permission to State Governments to set up independent radio stations to project their achievements and programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : No, Sir. AIR Stations broadcast programmes in regional languages and local dialects. These include programmes of information

and education addressed to general and special audiences including farmers, workers, women, children, youth and others. The media keeps a close liaison with the State Governments, District Officers, Local Agencies and on the basis of such consultations/ exchanges, mount programmes of publicity, information, entertainment and education to meet the communication needs in different areas of the listeners.

New poultry farms

5836. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of poultry farms opened during the Sixth Plan period in the country;

(b) the amount spent during the above period;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to encourage poultry farming in places inhabitated by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) the places given priority for the purpose of opening poultry farms in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Government of India has not opened any poultry farm during Sixth Plan in any part of the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of India is implementing a scheme entitled "Special Livestock Breeding Programme" for small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers of which setting up of poultry units is also one of the components, 30 per cent of the such beneficiaries are from the categories of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under various schemes (including poultry) of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) also 30 per cent of the beneficiaries are envisaged to be covered from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(d) In view of the position explained in part (a) of the answer, question does not arise.

Assistance to Maharashtra for water supply

5837. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra prepared a programme for supply of drinking water in scarcity areas and asked for Central assistance for the same; and

(b) if so, the extent of assistance asked for in 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 and the amount sanctioned and actually released for the above mentioned period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAD YADAV) : (a) Government of Maharashtra has submitted Memoranda to Government of India asking for Central assistance for drought relief in various sectors including drinking water.

(b) A statement showing the extent of Central assistance asked for drinking water supply sector, sanctioned and released is given below.

Statement

Central assistance for scarcity relief for Maharashtra

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Total Assistance sought	Assistance sough for water supply	Ceiling of expenditure approved		Central Assistance Released *	
				Total	for water supply	Advance Plan Assistance	Centre's share of Marginal money
1.	1985-86	44588.00	14586.00	6555.73	2253.73	5534.00	362.50
2.	1986-87	55301.00	29548.00	10805.00	5732.55	9344.78	362.50
3.	1987-88	23307.00	11503.00	1229.00	729.00	—	—

*This includes assistance for water supply sector.

Oilseeds development in Karnataka

5838. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government had submitted a detailed report to Union Government in November, 1986 on the strategy to enhance oilseeds production in the State;

(b) if so, the proposals made there-in and the action taken by Union Government thereon;

(c) whether National Cooperative Development Corporation is also assisting the State in various oilseeds development projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, proposal has been received in November, 1986.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Supply of seeds to farmers

5839. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that inadequate quantity and untimely supply of healthy seeds are the biggest problem confronting the farmers; and

(b) if so, that steps contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The State/U. T. Governments formulate detailed programmes variety-wise, for seed production/requirements from season to season to ensure timely availability of quality seeds to the farmers. However, there could be occasions when there might be shortage of a particular variety of seed in specific areas of the country. The shortage of any such particular variety of seed could be either due to outbreak of disease or natural calamity or even non-availability of parent material of that particular variety.

In order to develop necessary infrastructural facilities for the production and timely availability of quality seeds to the farmers throughout the country, the Government of India implemented the Seed Projects with the help of World Bank known as National Seed Projects-I (NSP-I) and National Seed Project-II (NSP-II). In order to further strengthen the facilities, Government of India proposes to launch Phase-III of the National Seed Project from 1987-88.

Single Window Cooperative Credit System

5840. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to encourage the Single Window Cooperative Credit System in the country; and

(b) if so, when and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). The policy of the Government as set out in the Seventh Plan document, is to take steps for the integration of short-term and long-term credit structures in a phased manner, so that credit for production, investment and consumption is provided to the farmers through a single window. However, no State Government in recent past, has formulated proposals in this respect apart from the State of Andhra Pradesh where the scheme has been initiated from January, 87. Cooperation is a State subject and the initiative for formulation of

such integration proposals lies with the State Governments.

Setting up of Indian Information Service

5841. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Central Service known as the Indian Information Service has been created;

(b) if so, the posts which the new service will cover;

(c) the sanctioned grades in the service;

(d) the number of officers in each grade at the commencement of the service; and

(e) the recruitment rules for each grade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir. However, the recruitment rural of Group 'A' segment of the Central Information Service were revised and notified on 18.2.87. While doing so, the service was renamed 'Indian Information Service Group 'A'.

(b) to (e). The notification does not envisage any changes in the number of posts, sanctioned grades etc., which existed at the commencement of revised rules.

Use of computers in mining operations

5842. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce computers and other electronic devices in mining operations;

(b) if so, the salient points of the plan and the benefits likely to be derived;

(c) the names of the mines where computers and electronic devices are proposed to be introduced;

(d) whether computerisation will affect the manual labour; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (e). The public sector undertakings of the Department of Mines, engaged in mining activities, have taken steps to introduce computers and other electronic devices, wherever feasible and to the extent possible to achieve better results. This is not likely to have any significant impact on manual labour.

In so far as public sector undertakings of the Department of Steel are concerned, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Thick layers of high grade mica

5844. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether thick layers of high grade mica have been found in the country;

(b) if so, the names of places where thick layers of high grade mica have been found;

(c) how these thick layers of high grade mica will enrich the mineral wealth of the country and trade as well;

(d) whether some more programmes to discover some other high grade minerals in the country have been formulated;

(e) if so, details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Mica does not occur as thick layers but as books in intrusive pegmatite rocks. Rich mica mineralization is observed in

productive mica mines of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Mica mining in India is mostly export-oriented and because of decline in international demand for mica in recent years, there has been some set back to mica industry in India.

(d) to (f). Geological Survey and mineral exploration in the country for discovery of new deposits and proving quality and quantity of known deposits is a continuing operating conducted chiefly by Geological Survey of India, Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd., Hindustan Copper Ltd, Hindustan Zinc Ltd., State Departments of Mining and Geology, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Atomic Minerals Division etc.

Dairy aid by E. E C.

5845. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that European Economic Community is contemplating to discontinue dairy-aid to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Physical exercise programme telecast during morning transmission

5846. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the format of the physical exercise programme telecast by the Delhi Doordarshan during its morning transmission;

(b) the terms and conditions including payment of fees/remuneration, entered into the agreement by the Doordarshan with the experts for demonstrating physical exercise in the programme; and

(c) whether several viewers have complained to the Doordarshan about the inability of the expert to explain in appropriate words the matters related to the various exercises demonstrated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) It is a demonstration programme for viewers.

(b) The programmes have been obtained from outside agencies against a payment of Rs. 40,000/-per episode. Programme series 'Dus Kadam' was obtained from Sports Authority of India free of cost.

(c) No, Sir. The response to the programme has been very encouraging.

Allocation of funds of Sikkim under IRDP

5847. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a the allocation made for implementation of IRDP in Sikkim during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) the total number of families proposed to be covered under IRDP during 1987-88;

(c) the allocation of funds proposed to be made to Sikkim for the rest of the period of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the prescribed criteria for selection of beneficiaries under IRDP ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (d). The provisional allocation for IRDP in 1986-87 for Sikkim was Rs. 86.13 lakhs (Central and State share). However, on the request of the State Government it was restricted to Rs. 42.10 lakhs. In

1987-88 the provisional allocation is Rs. 32 lakhs (Central and State share). 2017 families are targetted to be covered under the programme in 1987-88. Statewise annual allocations are done on year to year basis.

The criterion for selection under IRDP is a family with an income of less than Rs. 4800 per annum. However, in order to ensure a focus on the poorest of the poor, it has been prescribed that families within annual income level upto Rs. 3500 are to be assisted first.

Extension of Crop Insurance Scheme in Sikkim

5848. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a requst has been received from Government of Sikkim for extension of Crop Insurance Scheme in Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government propose to extend Crop Insurance Scheme to cash crops in Sikkim;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Government of Sikkim has not yet decided to implement the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme. Cash crops namely, oilseeds and pulses are already covered under the scheme. There is no proposal to extend the scheme to other cash crops.

Improvement of quality of steel

5849. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether quality of steel produced by many steel plants in the country is far below the standard presribed by the Indian Standards Institute; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to improve the quality of steel ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C PANT) : (a) No, Sir. The quality of steel supplied from SAIL steel plants meets with the stipulations of the grade prescribed by the Indian Standards Institution.

(b) Strict quality control measures are followed at every stage of processing right from intake of raw materials to production of finished products. Compliance to quality control norms is checked by research and control laboratory personnel in the production shops. Automation and sophisticated control of process parameters are being planned and getting introduced in the various shops like blast furnace, steel melting shop, soaking pits, reheating furnaces and rolling mills. Secondary refining systems for producing alloy steels are also planned for introduction in the near future.

Supply of seeds by NSC to states

5850. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Seeds Corporation has failed to meet the demand of the various State Governments for supply of seeds;

(b) if so, the details of the demand made by each State during the last one year;

(c) the quantum of seeds supplied to each State; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government against the National Seeds Corporation for not fulfilling the terms of the contracts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) National Seeds Corporation is by and large in a position to supply seeds to various State Governments according to the demands placed as per their indents in the case of all cereals of all-India importance as well as other crops including pulses, oilseeds, fodder, fibre crops and vegetables, if requisitions have been placed in time. National Seeds Corporation, however, only supplements the efforts of the States in meeting their requirements to the extent they are short of seeds of a particular crop/variety. Government of India organises Zonal Seed Conferences before the commencement of the Khairf and Rabi seasons in which seed requirements of the State/Union Territory Governments are finalised and arrangements for meeting the shortfalls are made to the extent possible through NSC and other agencies. The information contained in the statement given below indicates the seed supply plan for different State Governments, quantities supplied by NSC and quantity sold directly by NSC during 1986-87.

Statement

Seed supply plan for different State Governments, quantity supplied by N. S. C. and quantity sold directly by N S C. in the States during 1986 87.

Qty. in Qtls.

States	Seed supply plan for different State	Quantity supplied to the States	Quantity sold in the State through NSC dealers & Sale counter
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	21,450	9,370	2,452
Karnataka	5,780	3,831	9,562
Kerala	9,580	11,591	228
Madhya Pradesh	11,835	6,132	4,082
Maharashtra	700	2,331	39,949
Tamil Nadu	11,150	927	7,191
Gujarat	3,500	2,221	1,985
Rajasthan	4,530	1,255	12,143
Assam	12,140	18,622	693
Arunachal Pradesh	2,855	925	...
Bihar	41,890	35,641	1,00,401
Manipur	5,900	7,385	...
Meghalaya	2,593	1,191	2
Nagaland	1,747	553	...

1	2	3	4
Orissa	20,670	9,891	72
Sikkim	3,070	1,883	...
Tripura	8,285	7,154	...
West Bengal	30,520	30,183	27,611
Delhi	3,630	70	4,102
Haryana	130	962	1,124
Himachal Pradesh	4,450	1,419	16
Jammu & Kashmir	3,798	9,352	1
Punjab	...	300	724
Uttar Pradesh	46,033	38,385	7,535
Total	2,56,236	2,01,574	2,19,783

Construction of Soochna Bhavans

5851. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on the construction of Soochna Bhavan and common office building in State capitals has begun as envisaged in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) the details of regional offices opened by the Field Publicity Directorate, Song and Drama Division and the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The Soochna Bhavan at New Delhi is being constructed in phases. The construction work envisaged in the first phase is in progress and it has reached upto 7th floor. The proposal to construct common office building in State capitals has been deferred.

(c) The Directorate of Field Publicity, Song and Drama Division and the DAVP have the following regional offices :

Regional Offices of the Directorate of Field Publicity :

1. Hyderabad
2. New Itanagar
3. Ranchi
4. Patna
5. Ahmedabad
6. Srinagar
7. Bangalore
8. Trivandrum
9. Pune
10. Bhopal
11. Raipur
12. Kohima
13. Jaipur
14. Madras
15. Shillong
16. Guwahati
17. Chandigarh
18. Bhubaneshwar

19. Lucknow
20. Dehradun
21. Calcutta
22. Siliguri

Regional Offices of the Song & Drama Division :

1. Chandigarh
2. Bhopal
3. Lucknow
4. Madras
5. Guwahati
6. Calcutta
7. Pune
8. Delhi
9. Bangalore
10. Ranchi

Regional Offices of the Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity

1. Bangalore
2. Guwahati

Scheme for Brackish water fish development

5853. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines to the States to adopt a policy of long-term leasing of brackish water areas for development of fisheries;

(b) if so, whether Union Territories like Lakshadweep have also been covered;

(c) the details of the Centrally sponsored scheme for brackish water fish and prawn farming; and

(d) whether Union Government have also offered financial assistance to the States/ Union Territories for the schemes and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) General guidelines for classification, use and lease of brackish water lands for shrimp/fish farming have been issued. The guidelines suggest about ten year lease of brackish water lands.

(b) No, Sir. The Union Territory of Lakshadweep have informed that no brackish water areas are available in the Islands suitable for farming.

(c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme sanction in 1982 had two major components, namely, (i) Development of brackish water areas into farms, and (ii) Setting up of prawn seed hatcheries.

(d) Yes, Sir. The financial assistance extended to the States/Union Territories is as follows :

State/Union Territory	Central Assistance
	(Rs. lakhs)
West Bengal	12.00
Orissa	33.25
Andhra Pradesh	12.00
Tamil Nadu	7.00
Kerala	35.72
Karnataka	2.00
Maharashtra	27.94
Gujarat	8.15
Haryana	3.00
Punjab	2.00
Rajasthan	2.00
Pondicherry	10.50
Goa, Daman & Diu	10.50

Conversion of short-term loans into medium term loans

5854. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to Karnataka under drought relief for converting short term loans into medium term loans during the last three years;

(b) whether a fresh request was made by Government of Karnataka for grant of Central assistance for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the Central assistance proposed to be given to Karnataka during 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Ceilings of expenditure approved for converting short term loans into medium term loans under drought relief and eligible expenditure reported by the State Government of Karnataka during the last 3 years are given below :

(Rs. in crores)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Ceilings approved for re-scheduling of loans.	1.40	3.22	1.46
Eligible expenditure reported by State.	1.40	2.31	1.14

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An amount of Rs. 0.99 crores has been approved as ceiling of expenditure for Central assistance for conversion of short-term loans into medium term loans in 1987-88.

Development of broadcasting

5855. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has recently signed a pact with the Asia-Pacific Institute of Broadcasting Development for setting up a Development Broadcasting Unit project;

(b) if so, the details of the pact indicating the names of the agencies and countries involved;

(c) the purpose for which the project is being set up; and

(d) the location of the project and the estimated cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in New Delhi on 12.3.87 by the Ministry of I&B on behalf of the Government of India and AIBD on behalf of Ryerson International Development Centre (RIDC), Canada for setting up Development Broadcasting Unit (DBU) projects at Kota and Nagpur. The Project goal is to sensitise the population of the selected areas towards a greater understanding of the developmental issues. For this purpose the DBUs would concentrate on :

(i) Role of Women in Development

(ii) Human Settlements and Urbanisation and

(iii) Environmental considerations in Economic Development.

The total estimated cost on technical equipment and personnel in setting up these Projects would be Rs. 46.56 lakhs approximately.

Loan to states for construction of Cinema houses

5856. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts of loans given for the construction of cinema houses, State-wise during the last three years;

(b) the details of the loanees, State-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted for allotment of loans; and

(d) the amount recovered from the loanees, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a), (b) and (d). A statement indicating information for the period right from the inception of this scheme in 1979 and till 28.2.1987 is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4171/87]

(c) The criteria are as follows :

(i) Creditworthiness of the applicant;

(ii) Location of the theatre;

(iii) Economic viability on the basis of the information furnished by the applicant. and

(iv) Preference is given to theatres in rural/semi-urban areas.

Development of small and medium towns is Karnataka

5857. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI :
SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have approved the proposals regarding all the towns of Karnataka State to be brought under the Integrated Developmement of Small and Medium Towns scheme; and

(b) if not, the towns for which the proposals are yet to be approved and the time by which the requiste clearance will be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Karnataka has been allocated seven towns for coverage under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns during the 7th Plan and all the seven town have since been approved.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of industries based on rock phosphate

5858 SHRI NAND LAL CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of persons who have applied for licences to set up industry based on rock phosphate plants near Hirapur in Sagar district;

(b) the particulars of persons to whom licences have been given and the details in regard to the industries to be set up by them;

(c) if no licence has been issued, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to set up the industries based on this minerals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) During the last five years, the following applications were received for a licence for the mauufacture of single Super Phosphate (SSP) in District Sagar in Madhya Pradesh, Presumably based on Hirapur Rock Phosphate :

Name of applicant with application No. and date	Items of manufacture and capacity ('000 tonnes)		Location and type of undertaking
	SSP	Sulphuric acid	
1	2	3	4
1. M/s. Khandelwal ferro Alloys Ltd. (No. 10(82)/ Ferst. dt. 3.7.1982)	66	33	Sagar (New Undertaking)

1	2	3	4
2. Shri Dalchandji Jain (No. 33(84)/Ferts. dated 11.6.1984)	66	33	Sagar (New Undertaking)
3. M/s. Byford Ltd. New Delhi (No. 47(84)/ Ferts. dt. 18.9.1984)	66	33	Sagar (New Undertaking)

(b) and (c). M/s. Khandelwal Ferro Alloys Limited were issued a Letter of Intent (LOI) on 30.6.1984 for the manufacture of 66,000 tonnes per annum of SSP and 33,000 tonnes per annum of Sulphuric Acid at District Sagar in Madhya Pradesh. Subsequently, in January, 1985, they surrendered the LOI mainly on the ground that the rock phosphate deposits at Hirapur in Sagar district and Chattarpur district were of inferior quality and infrastructural facilities were also found to be inadequate. On a review of the implementation of various LOIs, the capacity of SSP already installed/ approved in the State was considered to be adequate to meet the demand. Therefore, the other two applications for location in District Sagar were rejected.

(d) In view of the inferior quality of the rock phosphate deposits, there is no proposal to set up a fertilizer unit based thereon.

[English]

Introduction of programmes for children

5859. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce balanced television programmes for the children;

(b) if so, the nature of the programmes; and

(c) whether a cadre of director/ producers is to be set up for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The programmes of specific interest to children are already telecast by Doordarshan in a balanced format.

(c) Selection of Producers for children's films is already being done on the basis of their specialised knowledge and aptitude. A panel of outside Producers for children's programme also exists.

Educational programmes for children

5860. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news report appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 31st January, 1987 wherein it has been stated that Doordarshan has been unfair to educational programmes for children; if so, corrective steps proposed to rectify the gross distortion and wrong priorities of TV authorities;

(b) whether it is proposed to ensure that T.V. sets in schools are functional; and

(c) whether a separate channel for CTV is to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BAOADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The Government have seen a Press Report to this effect in the issue dated 1.2.87 of the 'The Hindustan Times'. Doordarshan has been providing transmission time for telecast of children's programmes. However, the Working Group set up to

Prepare tbe Software Plan for Doordarshan headed by Dr. P. C. Joshi has, inter-alia, recommended that the transmission time in respect of children's programmes needs to be increased and adequate facilities made avalable for production of such programmes. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government.

(b) The responsibility for maintenance of community viewing TV sets including those installed in schools is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations concerned. However, in some cases maintenance is looked after by Doordarshan, which has been provided adequate facilities to ensure their proper functioning.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Losses on Bombay port trust works by NBCC

5861. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain irregularities in the Annual Accounts of the National Building Construction Corporation for the year 1985-86, particularly regarding irrecoverable loss to the tune of crores of rupees on Bombay Port Trust works, have been pointed out by the statutory auditor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Statutory auditors in their report on the accounts of the National Buildings Construction Corporation for the year 1985-86 have mentioned an amount of Rs. 23.34 crores (approx.) as irrecoverable. In fact, the overall pricing pattern for the Bombay Port Trust Works is under arbitration due to abnormal change in the scope of work covered in the original contract. The NBCC have already received interim awards amounting to Rs. 4 25 crores. The Corporation has also amply disclosed these facts in their notes on accounts for the year 1985-86. Pending final award of the arbitrator the amount mentioned by the statutory auditors can not be viewed as recoverable or a loss and, as such, the question of Government taking any action does not arise.

Damage to orange corp by white flies

5862. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of orange crop affected by "Black Sooty Mould" a fungus casued by microscopic white flies in Vidarbha belt of Maharashtra State;

(b) since when this disease is prevailing in those areas of Maharashtra;

(c) the estimated loss as a result thereof;

(d) whether Government also propose to give subsidy to the farmers hit by the 'Kolshi, disease; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The percentage of crop (orange) affected by 'Black Sooty Mould,' a fungus caused by microscopic whire flies in Vidarbha belt of Maharashtra State is about 94 per cent.

(b) The incidence of the disease (Kolshi) in prevailing in those areas of Maharashtra for the last 8-9 years, but it assumed higher proportions only from 1984-85 onwards.

(c) The crop loss due to this disease has been estimated to vary from 30 per cent to 40 pre cent.

(d) and (e). The Government of India has sanctioned financial assistance to the

tune of Rs. 1,34,77,000/- during 1986-87 as a Central share of subsidy on the cost of pesticides etc. under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to cover a gross area of 4,60,000 acres (1,84,000 hectares), for spraying against white flies (Kolshi) in Maharashtra.

News telecast

5863. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received from viewers against Doordarshan ragarding telecast of inaccurate news;

(b) if so, whether the same has been looked into; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). While it is the endeavour of Doordarshan to telecast news which is factual, accurate and objective, there have been some instances of viewers complaining against the factual inaccuracies of news bulletines of Doordarshan Such complaints are looked into promptly and corrective action taken.

Bauxite Mines in Krishnadeopeta in A P.

5864. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have signed a contract with USSR in January, 1986 for preparation of feasibility report for Bauxite Mines in Krishnadeopeta in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the report has since been made available and decision taken for appropriate investment on the project;

(c) whether Government had undertaken feasibility study of the Alumina Plant in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the estimated capital cost at 1980 price level for 6 Lac-tonne plant; and

(e) the stage at which the matter stands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) National Aluminium Company Limited signed a contract with Tsvetmetpromexport of USSR.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). In 1980, the Soviets prepared a feasibility report. The estimated capital cost for a six lao tonne per annum alumina plant was Rs. 426 crores at first quarter of 1980 price level.

(e) At present the Government is examining the export oriented bauxite project.

Second dose financing to the benficiaries under IRDP

5865. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the second dose financing to the Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries is very poor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the actual achievement as against the targets set for last two years i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(d) the details of actual cases identified for second dose financing and number of cases who were actually benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (d). The strategy for Integrated Rural Development Programme during the Seventh Plan period inter-alia includes consolidation of gains made during the Sixth Plan by way

of assisting beneficiary families who were assisted during Sixth Plan but were not able to cross the poverty line, for no fault of theirs by providing supplementary assistance.

Against the targets of 11,49,945 and 20,40,000 in 1985-86 and 1986-87 the achievement in regard to second dose has been 9,25,280 and 10,59,687 (Provisional upto January, 1987) respectively.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

RULING BY SPEAKER ON QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, I have received several notices of privilege under 222 as well as under Direction 115 in regard to the statements made by the Minister of State for Finance on the question of engaging the services of a foreign agency, namely, FAIRFAX GROUP, of the United States. I have also received several notices under rules 184 and 193 demanding a discussion on the subject or/and on the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 3 April.

Earlier, in response to the notices received under rule 193 from Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Sarvashri Jaipal Reddy and Ram Bahadur Singh on 24 March, 1987, I allowed a discussion on the subject on 31 March, 1987 because I strongly felt that such a discussion could not be barred and Parliament was entitled to know the full facts in the possession of Government. In reply to the discussion, the Minister of State for Finance had clarified the position and had tried to answer the various points raised by Members.

Subsequently, the newspapers published reports of an interview purported to have been given by the President of the Fairfax Group. On 3 April, 1987 S/Shri Jaipal Reddy and E. Ayyapu Reddy gave notices under Direction 115 pointing out what according to them, were the discrepancies in the Minister's statement read in conjunction with the aforesaid interview. I also received notices of privilege from Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri Madhav Reddy on the same subject. I referred all these notices to the Minister of State for Finance for comments. The Minister, in his reply dated 3 April, 1987, pointed out that the only basis for the allegation was a news-item published in a daily paper purporting to be a statement of a foreign national. The Minister has stated that whatever he had said in reply to the debate in the House was based on the information and on the records available with the Government and there was no attempt or intention on his part to conceal the facts or to mislead the House.

Every Minister is a Member of Parliament, is part of Parliament and responsible to this House. Once he makes a statement on the floor of the House it is presumed that it is made with full sense of responsibility and it is to be accepted as such unless incontrovertible evidence to the contrary is brought before the House. I find that in the present case the Minister's statement is sought to be controverted only on the basis of certain statements by certain individuals as published in the newspapers. In the absence of any authentic evidence, I have to rely on the Minister's statement on the floor of the House. There is nothing to prove that the Minister made an incorrect statement or one deliberately to mislead the House. As such, I rule out all notices of breach of privilege on the Subject.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : When I am speaking, you would keep quiet.

[English]

when I am speaking, please sit down. Only what I am saying, just listen to that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : So far as notices under Direction 115 received from S/Shri Jaipal Reddy and E. Ayyapu Reddy, are concerned, the Minister of State for Finance has reiterated in his letter of 6th April, 1987

that whatever he had said in the House on 31st March, 1987, was based on the information available with the Government in the Finance Ministry.

As members are aware, the Prime Minister made a statement...

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Not statement but announcement.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever it is.

As members are aware, the Prime Minister made a statement in the House on 3rd April, 1987, announcing the appointment of a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court to go into the entire affair with a view to set all controversies at rest. After the Prime Minister's statement, several members stood up and wanted some clarifications. I pointed out that in the light of the specific provisions of rule 372, I could not allow any question to be raised. However, several members from both sides of the House continued to speak without my permission. I strongly deprecate the tendency on the part of the members to stand up in groups and impede the orderly conduct of business. This is most deplorable. In such a situation, the observations of the members cannot be recorded. While there is no question of expunction on my part of any portion of the Members' speeches, except what is unparliamentary, I would only reiterate that in such situations, nothing that is spoken without my permission can from part of the record of the House. I take this opportunity once again to clarify this position and would seek Members' cooperation in the matter.

After the Prime Minister's statement, I have received a notice of privilege under rule 222 from Shri Bhattam Sriramamurty. I have also received notices under rule 184 from Shri Somnath Chatterjee and 25 other members seeking to discuss the issue. Notices under rule 193 have also been received from Shri Amal Datta, Shri Madhav Reddy, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and nine other Members. The points raised by the Members in these notices are :

(a) By appointing a Judge to inquire into the matter, a discussion on the subject in the House is intended to be barred;

and (b) Instead of instituting an enquiry by a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court, a Parliamentary Committee be asked to go into the entire affair,

As I have already said and I reiterate, this House is fully entitled to discuss all matters of public importance involving ministerial responsibility to this House. I, therefore, find that notices under Rules 184 and 193 for discussion on the Prime Minister's statement are both admissible. I leave it to the House to have a full discussion on the Prime Minister's statement either rule 184 or under rule 193. As far as I am concerned, the discussion can be held rightaway, if the House so desires. But before the discussion starts, if the Government desires to further clarify the statement made on Friday, they may do so.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to do it right now, I am ready. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : We welcome your decision to allow a discussion under rule 193 or rule 184, as the House pleases. We have absolutely no objection. We welcome that decision to discuss, and we are prepared for it. I would suggest that we can have it at 4 o'clock today itself. But before that, I would like to make it clear that the proposed enquiry by a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court with regard to the issues connected with Fairfax will be under the Commission of Inquiry Act, and its report will be laid before the House. Other details regarding the terms of reference, and the appointment of a particular Judge would be announced later. The notification in this connection would also be laid on the Table of this House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : So, what do we do now ? At 4 o'clock ? Or, do we start it the day after tomorrow ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I have one submission. The entire Opposition's contention is that a single Judge enquiry will be a private enquiry.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : It is for you to decide.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order please. You have a discussion on it. (*Interruptions*) Now please don't shout. Why are you shouting now unnecessarily ? It is only a question of when you want to have a discussion. We are open for discussion. I only want your opinion as to when you want to have the discussion—either you want to have it just now, rightaway, or the day after. (*Interruptions*) Whatever it is.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : We can have it at 4 o'clock. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please...is it then at 4 o'clock ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Okay—All right, at 4 o'clock. Mr. Bhagat, is there anything more ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Now, Sir, I want to express my apologies to you, and to the leaders of the Opposition for one mistake committed by me the other day, as a result of which some misunderstanding took place. Many Members of the House had come to me and told me that today, i.e. the 6th should be a closed day, because two holidays were there, and tomorrow is a holiday. I should have, in the normal course of practice, talked to the Opposition leaders. That day, somehow or the other I could not... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : He is always abnormal, Sir.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I express my regrets to you, and to the Chair. I had requested the Chair. Some misunderstanding has been created, as if the Chair wanted to add one holiday, and Government...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. Forget it.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Sir, I have given a notice. The tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh are facing a crisis due to the non-purchase of tobacco.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : It is coming. I shall look into it. It will come.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please, sit down What is it going on ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : This perturbs me a lot. There can be nothing worse than this.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kuppuswamy, will you sit down ? This is too much. You are exceding every limit. Is this the way to behave ? I can listen to everything. There is no problem with me. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you get so angry ?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please explain to me. It would not work. I am there for you all the time. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I am with you, any time. You come to me, and I will take it up. Why should you shout like this ? This is not a mad House.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Sir, I have given a notice. There

should be a discussion. The tobacco farmers are suffering.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You can come and talk to me. Did I ever prevent you. ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It will be done. Please, do not do so.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You may please come and explain to me. I shall get it done.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not sit down, I will ask you to do something else. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirghat) : What time have you fixed for the discussion today ?

MR. SPEAKER : Four o' clock today.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : The tobacco growers are facing difficulty. I have given a notice in this regard.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : You can come and discuss it with me, not like that.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kumaramangalam, I have already told.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : How does it benefit us.

[*English*]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : We have given calling attention notice and we want to bring it to your notice, but it is not coming up.

MR. SPEAKER : I say, whatever you say I will do.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : CPWD engineers are on strike.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ? You give some thing. You may give it under 377.

[*English*]

You can give it under 377 if you like.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You are also a farmer. The tobacco growers are facing difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said that discussion on agricultural demands is coming up.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Agricultural Demands for Grants are going to be discussed. That is why I am keeping quiet.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I have given a notice. There should be a separate discussion on it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : This is too much.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : The House should discuss the tobacco crisis.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot take this House for a ride. Mr. Madhav Reddy, you ask your members to behave. This is too much.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If you do like that, it is not proper on your part. I have the highest regard for your party. But you are shouting at me.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : The tobacco growers of Andhra Pradesh are suffering.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I can do it but very properly, but not like this. This will not cut any ice with me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rao, you do not understand. We are going to discuss Agricultural Demands.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Today there is a calling attention on civil aviation. What about farmers ? It is not there.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record, whatever the Hon. Members says, without my permission.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : We are walking out in protest against the discriminatory attitude...

(*Interruptions*)**

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : You may walk out. This is too much.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : This is too much. I never deny anything, but how can you force me like this ?

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Calling attention about civil aviation has been allowed today...

MR. SPEAKER : It concerns men's lives.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : What about suffering of the farmers ? Is this not important ?

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Don't force me to name you.

Please withdraw from the House. I am also a farmer. I know.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Madhav Reddy, this is too much.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I will go myself.

12.16 hrs.

At this stage, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao left the House.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Please listen for a minute only.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I would not listen now.

(*Interruptions*)

**Not Recorded.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You may please explain to the Hon. Member. It is a very bad thing.

[*English*]

Mr. Janga Reddy, you go and sit down in your seat properly. Don't speak from the aisle.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have agreed. Did I ever disagree ?

[*English*]

I have never disagreed, but I cannot do it like this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I can do it in the proper way.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : The tobacco growers are suffering.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever the Hon. member says is without my permission, and I will ask the member not to stand in the aisle but go back to his seat. Otherwise, I will ask him to withdraw from the House.

(*Interruptions*)**

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Nobility has got its own limits. If you do, it is bad and if you do not do, it is bad. If you are hanged, it is bad; if you survive, it is bad. It is just like that one advises others, but does not follow himself.

**Not recorded.

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Annual Report and Review on the working of All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd. Bombay for 1985-86 and National Federation of Labour Cooperative Ltd., New Delhi for 1985-86 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4137/87]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Labour Co-operatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4138/87]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the National Federation of State Co-operative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Co-operative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 together with Audited Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4139/87]

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for 1987-88.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for 1987-88.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4140/87]

Notification under Customs Act 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S. O. 243 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice versa* under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4141/87]

Review on the working of and Annual Reports of State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. New Delhi for 1985-86 and West-Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta for 1982-83 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1986 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the documents of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4142/87]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4143/87]

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12.14 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

[*English*]

Sixty-Seventh and Sixty-Eighth Reports

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) :

1. Sixty-Seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action taken on their 226th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) relating to working of Embarkation Headquarters.

2. Sixty-Eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action taken on their 45th Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) relating to Construction of a sub-standard airfield.

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12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[*English*]

Defects in Vayudoot Aircraft

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA (Bankura) : I call the attention of the Minister of Civil Aviation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

> "Reported Engine failures of Vayudoot Aircraft, defective door lock and non-availability of spare parts for this aircraft and steps taken by the Government in this matter."

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Sir, since the beginning of Dornier operations by Vayudoot in January, 1985, there have been 19 cases of failures of Garrett engines installed on the Dornier aircraft in the fleet of Vayudoot. This necessitated premature removals of engines before their scheduled overhaul life. The overhaul period recommended by the manufacturers is 6000 hours with a Hot Section Inspection in between, after 3000 hours of operation. Since this was a matter of serious concern, as it involved the safety of the passengers, the matter was taken up with the representatives of the engine manufacturers i.e. Garrett Corporation, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. and the Director General of Civil Aviation. Since preliminary investigations of the cases of these engine failures revealed that as many as nine engine removals were apparently ascribable to engine defect, Government constituted a Committee of Experts to go into the causes of the failures of Garrette engines installed on the Dornier aircraft in the fleet of Vayudoot and to submit a report. The report of the Committee has been received on the 2nd April, 1987 and is being studied.

Pending receipt of the report of the Committee of Experts on the causes of engine failuers, Vayudoot and Government had a series of meetings with representatives of Garrett Corporation, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. and the Director General of Civil Aviation to discuss the basic causes of engine failures, short term and long term measures to improve performance and maintenance, and steps to ensure that the maximum number of aircraft remain operational.

The main entry door of Dornier VT-EJF aircraft operating scheduled Vayudoot flight from Ludhiana to Delhi on 30th March, 1987 opened while in flight. The Commander reported that about 25/30 minutes after the take off from Ludhiana the door 'open' warning light came in the cockpit. Subsequently, the door opened. The Commander reported this to the Air Traffic Control of Palam and full emergency was declared at the airport. The aircraft landed safely with the open door at 1957 hours. There was no injury to anybody on board the flight. The Director of Air Safety and Regional Controller of Air Safety, Delhi, carried out an inspection of the door involved in this incident, and also those of the three other aircraft stationed at Delhi Airport. It was found that the front plungers of the door locking system were not engaging fully while the door handle was put in 'lock' position. Vayudoot was, therefore, advised to rectify the snag before releasing the aircraft for flights. They were also advised to issue instructions to their out-

station establishments to carry out similar checks and rectifications immediately. Vayudoot has since carried out necessary inspections of all the Dornier aircraft in its fleet to check the proper operation and locking of the door mechanism. In addition, it is now sending technicians on board on all Dornier flights to obviate recurrence of such incidents.

Vayudoot has reported that they are facing problems due to non-availability of spare parts which is attributable to inadequate product support from M/s. Dornier GmbH of West Germany. They have further reported that apart from the regular supply of spares their demands for the aircraft on ground were also not being met on priority. Even the aircraft components sent to the manufacturers for repairs under warranty clause, were not being returned promptly by the manufacturers. This matter was taken up with the manufacturers at the appropriate level and as a result, Vayudoot has received a larger number of spare parts.

We, in the Ministry are fully alive to the safety and security of passengers on the airlines Let me assure the august House that this will not be allowed to be sacrificed under any circumstances.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Minister has only narrated the incident of engine failure. And this engine failure is four times greater than the world average.

12.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

A Committee was formed and it submitted its report in April. As stated by the Minister after this two serious incidents took place. One was on 30th April when the door of the Vayudoot aircraft opened when it was flying from Ludhiana to Delhi. The speed of the Vayudoot aircraft was slowed down and it landed safely. Before that on 25th March there was another incident in Calcutta. Calcutta based Donier aircraft of Vayudoot Service had a mirculous escape when the emergency latch of the plane flew off while it was in the air.

The contract to purchase engines for the Dornier aircraft which is being used by the Vayudoot was finalised in 1983. During January, 1985 and June 1986 10 planes were delivered. A committee was also there to finalise the contract. There were four members in that Committee. They are Mr. P. K. Kaul, Shri K. S. Chaddha, Chairman HAL, Mr. Sarin, Secretary, Department of Defence Production and Mr. B. K. Bhasin. The original cost of the aircraft was Rs. 2.15 crores. But finally this aircraft was purchased at Rs. 3 crores. One of the terms of the contract was that the company is to undertake maintenance of the engine. But they do not adhere to the contract which was undertaken. The door of that particular aircraft which was automatically opened when the plane was in the mid-air, was a replaced one. Previously there was a defect in the door and it was replaced and then again the door has opened suddenly in the mid-air.

A team of aviation experts from the Dornier company itself had inspected seven aircrafts out of ten and had suggested that all these aircrafts should be grounded immediately for repair as they were not being properly maintained. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether this maintenance work, which is very necessary, is to be done by that company ? Was it in the contract when it was finalised ? If so, then why within a year there have been as many as twenty engine failures, which is five times more than the world average ? Why the maintenance of these aircrafts is not being taken up. This type of aircraft has been given air worthiness certificate for carrying only eighteen passengers and one flight attendant. To provide a flight attendant in the aircraft is mandatory but it is not being complied with. Now this aircraft is carrying nineteen passengers without any flight attendant. Sometimes even the passengers on board try to open the door of the aircraft and even overloading is also allowed beyond the safety level.

The Minister has said that now the spare parts are being supplied. But the servicing of the aircrafts is not being done because the essential spare parts are not being supplied. The engineering staff do not have parts like investors, wheel bearings, cooling units, hydraulic pump components and many other spare parts and thus the servicing of the aircrafts is not being done properly. These aircrafts have been granted CFA only for carry-

ing passengers and for mail carriage. But the aircraft is being used to carry heavy crated cargo. Even proper checks are not carried out to see whether the cargo contains any prohibited articles or not. It is also mandatory...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please put questions. You have already taken ten minutes.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is also mandatory to conduct spectrographic oil analysis procedure test on the aircraft after 100 flying hours. Vayudoot whose Dornier have completed over 3000 flying hours since July 1985 has carried out these tests thrice. This test is required to find out metal particles in the engine oil.

Due to all these factors the premature rate of engine failure, as I have already stated, is higher in the world average. The failure rate of Vayudoot Dorniers is 0.42 per 1000 flying hours against world average of 0.08.

Proper infrastructure has not been created before opening new routes like Calcutta, Malda, Balughat. Neither in Malurghat nor in Malda air port it is there There is no tele-communication link between Malda and Calcutta and Balughat and Calcutta.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I thought you are talking of Engine ..

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : These are the problems. You have introduced so many routes, but you have not created infra-structure facilities. This should also be discussed. Airport staff does not know whether the aircraft has taken off in Calcutta or not. The passengers have to wait for hours together to know whether the Aircraft has taken off or not.

I would like to know from the Minister—the Committee was constituted before finalisation of the contract--whether there is a proposal to purchase another 150 Dornier Aircrafts for Navy, ten Vayudoot, ten for fly away condition and 130 are under assembly. Before this contract was finalised, were these aspects taken into consideration or not ? Why is the number of failures in Engine increasing ? Will the Government constitute another Committee to see whether there was any scandal before i.e. when this contract was finalised by the Committee ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up, Mr. Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : When the responsibility of maintenance is with this Company, why is this not being taken up by the Company, when this was in the contract itself ? Why was proper step not taken ? These engine failures were occurring. The Committee had submitted its report long before. After the Committee has submitted its report what action Government propose to take to obviate this problem so that the accident is averted and there is the minimum number of such incidents ? So, the Hon. Minister will please clarify all these points while giving reply to the discussion.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the Hon. Minister for placing the facts before this House and he has not concealed any truth that is happening in Vayudoot Services in various parts of our country. Sir, you are allowing me only five minutes and therefore I am just putting a few questions for clarificition. The Hon Minister in his statement has stated that spare-parts etc. are available in plenty. May I know from that Hon. Minister whether even when the aircrafts are grounded for repair, the spare-parts like invertors, wheel bearings, cooling units, hydraulic pump components and so on are not available and could not be supplied on account of which the aircraft are to be grounded for weeks together. If so, what are the actions taken or proposed to be taken so that these spare parts are readily available ? May I know from the Hon. Minister when these spare-parts would be made available at the claim goes that they are available in plenty ? My next clarification is that after test Pilot of the Dornier Company tested 12 aircrafts of which only one aircraft is air-worthy. If so, what is the thinking of the Government, especially out of 12 aircrafts 11 are found to be not air-worthy ? What about the other aircrafts ? Will the Hon. Minister take immediate

action so that all the enginees are inspected by the test pilots/after inspecting out of 12 aircrafts only one aircraft is found air-worthy. If so, what is the thinking of the Government that out of 12, 11 are found to be not air-worthy ? What about other aircrafts ? Will the Hon. Minister take immediate action so that all the engines are inspected by the test pilots of the Dornier Company ?

The Hon. Member Mr. Acharia was telling us regarding the conditions inpesed by the manufacturers. I would like to know whether they are to visit and inspect and do repair work whenever such defects occur. If so, what are the actions taken by the Ministry ?

Similarly, the Hon. Member, Shri Basudeb Acharia has already pointed out that in the absence of attendant and flight-attendant air-hostesses or air-hosts, whenever exigencies occur or whenever emergencies occur, nobody is there except two crew, one is the point and the other is the co-pilot. Is it a fact that in the cock-pit there is place only to accommodate two persons ? If so, when this type of air-crafts were procured, why this point was not taken into consideration that no assistant or attendant could be provided to help the crew ? How is it that in times of exigencies no attendant could be accommodated ? Who will come to the rescue of the passengers ? Similarly, thanks to the co-pilot and the pilot's presence of mind, they could manage the situation and I should say that because of his fine and expert handling, the situation could be saved and I congratulate him. May I know as the Hon. Member, Shri Acharia, said what is the cause for the 24th March incident as also the one which we came know about on 30th March ? In addition to it may I know from the Hon Minister whether it is a fact that on 21st March this year Vayudoot No. 607 while flying from Hyderabad to Jaipur, on the way, when it left Visakhapatnam after flying for 20 minutes it turned back to Viaskhapatnam and the air ticket money was refunded to the passengers on the ground that, due to "technical snag" the aircraft was to return. May I know, in such type of exigencies, as the Hon. Member, Shri Acharia has already told that, in the big cities and other places, in the big airports, there are communication systems. But what about the small places where we are having Vayudoot services ? I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister is thinking of providing communication system in these places where the Vayudoot services are being connected. If so, what is the planning that is done to connect these places through communication system.

(*Interruptions*)

Sir, you have already rung the bell. I should not disobey your bell. I would only say that when we have procured these aircrafts, the terms and conditions and also the value of the aircraft could have been finalised. I would like to know whether there were any global tenders for it or not. If so, why this Company was found to be suitable ? This may kindly be clarified.

With these words, I thank you very much.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall be very brief. I shall only put the questions.

Sir, what happened on 30th is really a very serious matter. But what happened after that is still serious. As reported in the newspapers the Vayudoot management hurriedly sent that aircraft, that particular Dornier aircraft, out of Delhi to Hyderabad. It is alleged, I do not know how far it is true, that it was done to tamper with the evidence.

Sir, right from the day the Dornier aircraft were purchased, it was being talked about in the newspapers that the quality was very poor and the manufacturers of Dornier aircraft took the Government for a ride. I donot know how far it is true. I hope the Hon. Minister will enlighten us on this point.

Again, Sir, I would like to know the details of the contract. If you read the statement of the Hon. Minister, there is enough between the lines. How come the manufacturers did not supply the spare parts when it was stipulated in the contract ? And they agreed to do that only when it

was taken up at the appropriate level. I do not know what was the 'appropriate level'. The Hon. Minister said that now we have larger number of spare parts. Well, that too is not very clear. Formerly if the manufacturers supplied them, say, only 5 spare parts against the need or demand of 100 spare parts, now if they have supplied 6 or 7 spare parts, you can say that you have a larger number of spare parts. Will the Hon. Minister categorically say that we have enough spare parts so that these Dornier aircraft, Vayudoot aircraft, will not be grounded in future ?

Again, I want to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that nearly a year ago, another Hon. Minister, Shri Madhavrao Scindia was travelling in a Vayudoot aircraft from Gwalior to Delhi. He noticed that a child was tempering with the door, as reported in the newspaper. He immediately reported this matter to the Hon. Minister and the pilot himself also reported this matter to the Hon. Minister for civil Aviation but nothing seemed to have been done. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the contents of the letter sent by Shri Madhavrao Scindia and that of the pilot.

Again, the Vayudoot Pilot Association has written to the Hon. Minister and Shri Harshvardan, General Manager of Vayudoot that there is absolutely no arrangement of safety. For example, there should be a cabin attendant which has been repeatedly demanded by so many persons in the past. But despite repeated requests, the Cabin attendant was not provided as a result of which, two incidents had occurred and you can well imagine the consequences of such incidents which could have been disastrous.

So, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether he will see to it that cabin attendants are provided in each and every aircraft. When the Dornier people sent their representatives, on our request, to find out the truth, they said that the engines were grounded or the aircraft was grounded only because of poor maintenance and over-utilisation. I would like to know the truth whether what they say is correct or the facts are otherwise.

In the end, I would like to say that the Dornier aircraft is meant to carry only passengers and small pieces of luggages. As against this, these aircrafts are loaded with heavy luggages with newspaper bundles and what not, which is causing a great risk to the travelling people. As it is very risky to travel in Vayudoot, it is being said that it is not Vayudoot but "Yamdoot". That means, it is messenger of death. If you travel in Vayudoot, it will be faster for you to reach the other world. (*Interruptions*) I want to know exactly what the Hon. Minister has in his mind to ensure safety to the travelling public.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Somnath Rath and Shri Deep Narain Ban Mahant are not here. Mr. Minister to reply.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : First of all. let me assure the Hon. Members that the security and safety of the passengers is of our main concern and we would make sure that we would never compromise on this particular thing.

Initially when the Vayudoot started its services and the dorniers were selected, these were not selected only for the Vayudoot services. This was done by the Defence Ministry for their own purposes and the main buyers of the main manufacturers are going to be the Defence Ministry. We just became a part and said "You are going to manufacture so many aircrafts. We need aircrafts. Could you be kind enough to give us ten aircrafts ? Out of the 150 they are going to manufacture, we are the recipients of the first nine. Then one went to the ONGC, other to the Coast Guards.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Are you a party to that ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : No, no. We are not a party to that. I would just like to say that a Committee was headed by the Defence Secretary. You had asked me how this was evaluated and how we came to but it. A Committee was headed by the Defence Secretary which was consituted in March, 1981 to select a suitable aircraft for the Vayudoot as well as for the other uses like the Defence, the Navy, the ONGC

and anybody else who wants to buy in the country.

The first evaluation committee was constituted under the Defence Secretary Mr. Menon, which is called Menon Committee. He was a Member from National Defence College. The Chief (Development) of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd, Mr. Bhandari, and the Director, Training, Planning, Indian Airlines were there. Then they evaluated different aircrafts. I have the details if the Hon. Members are interested. But this is not concerning us. This is concerning Defence Ministry.

But I would like to inform the Members that we have had total 19 engine/failures since Vayudoot started its operation out of which there were nine engine failures which were torque Sansor bearing, Compressor Carbon Seal, Plenum Chamber.

I have got just a report about these nine engines (*Interruptions*) I am saying a very important thing. Since you raised a very important question, I would like you to listen to it.

Out of these nine engines, this has nothing to do with the Vayudoot Operations or the maintenance because the garage people who have been here have themselves admitted that these failures are due to some faults in the engines.

There have been four more downing of the engines. This is because if the bird hit them, nobody in the world can save it. If the bird comes, this is again not the fault of the Vayudoot people or their maintenance. Out of four, there were three bird hits. One was the damage by a foreign object; a stone particle was sucked in which went into the engine.

Out of the remaining six, we can say that a fault lies partly with us. While starting an engine, we did not have enough charge battery to strat the engine so that it did show a damage to the engine and we could not take any chances. We had to remove it and get the engine probably inspected. The engines are supplied by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. We deal with the HAL. They are the people who are supplying us.

We have ten aircrafts out of which Hon. Members said that five or six or nine are grounded. It is not so. It is grounded for a particular time, for the time it takes for the engines to be removed and the new engines to be replaced.

I can tell you today we have ten aircrafts and we heve 24 engines out of which nine aircrafts are operational also. That means one aircraft is not operational because we were not able to get the engine from the HAL. They have the engine. They have informed us probably very soon we will be getting this. So, in the end I would like to say this. As far as engines are concerned, I have given you the details of failures. As so on as the warning light comes in the cockpit, no pilot worth his name of nobody who is running the aircraft industry would take a chance. Like I said, we are responsible to the people and under no circumstances or at no time would we ever take a chance with the lives of passengers. That is one of the reasons why, touch wood, Vayudoot has a completely accident-free record in the last six years. I pray to God, nothing ever happens. I have clarified to the Hon. Members as far as engines are concerned.

Coming back to the door incident, there was only one incident, from Ludhiana, where the door opened because there was an indication in the light and it was found that the back-door had opened. I have had an inquiry into it. I will be getting the report. I have got a part of it, but I am going deeper into it. But the aircraft had kept informed the appropriate authorities in Palam to be ready for an emergency landing, and the people at the Palam Airport were ready; the pilot landed the aircraft very safely and nobody was hurt; even the aircraft was not damaged. We thought, probably, the aircraft would be damaged, but it did not touch the ground; it was still six to seven inches above the ground, and the pilot made a perfect landing.

The second incident to which the Hon. Member had referred was not a door

incident. A small child had gone and fiddled with the emergency latch in the front. So, that particular window dropped out. Some child had done it and that was how it happened.

It is a 19-seater aircraft. It is true, we do not have attendants because Vayudoot was started as a bush operation. That is a hopping aircraft; after 20 minutes it lands; it hops and lands. So, it is not necessary — nowhere in the world it is done—when you have a bush operation service, to have an attendant. As far as the rules are concerned, I would like to confess that we are supposed to have that, but that also we had taken up with the Director General, Civil Aviation; we had a meeting with our counterpart in the Ministry where the understanding was that we can do without it. But, let me tell you, according to the Aircraft Act, we are supposed to have when we have more than ten people as passengers. But since our reason was different, to start the aircraft service as the bush operation, and because nowhere in the world people had taken permission that they should be allowed to be considered, that process. I would say, was not completed. But now we have started sending a technician.

As far as spare parts are concerned, we had difficulty in spare parts. The spare parts were not available. We tried to get as quickly as possible from the garage people. Some of the other delays were administrative delays, and we had told the Vayudoot people to take it up very strictly with the company. Recently we have got the spare parts.

I would like to inform the Hon. Members that, like I said initially, when we go in for engines and spare parts, it is usually the Defence Ministry which does. Directly we do indent occasionally. So, my concern is as much as that of the other Hon. Members to see that aircraft run safely; the passengers must feel secure that they are going in a very safe aircraft, and we will make sure that never do we take a chance with people's lives.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M M. JACOB) : Sir, I propose that the lunch-break be dispensed with today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I hope, the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is agreed.

13.00 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) Need to issue necessary instructions to Kamptee Cantonment Board authorities to stop collecting taxes on movement of goods and also to remove barrier installed on Nagpur Jabalpur National Highway

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Nagpur-Jabalpur National Highway passes by the side of the Kamptee Military Contonment. Kamptee Contonment Board has put a barrier on the National Highway for the last six months. The Contonment Board authorities are collecting heavy taxes on all goods and even a basket full vegetables which is carried by the agriculturists is taxed heavily. A great deal of inconvenience is caused in the matter of smooth running of the vehicles on the National Highway. Due to putting up of barrier and collection of tax, poor citizens are subjected to double taxation—first by Civic Body and then by Kamptee Contonment Board. This sort of double taxation is rarely found elsewhere in the country and has resulted in discontent among the citizens of Kamptee.

I therefore urge the Central Government to issue necessary instruction to the Kamptee Contonment Board to stop collecting taxes. The barrier which has been put on the National Highway should also be removed so that the flow of vehicles on the National Highway is streamlined.

[Translation]

(ii) Demand for financial assistance for construction of roads and other communication facilities in Himachal Pradesh

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Himachal Pradesh is a hilly state. Roads have not so far been constructed in the far flung areas of the State. The financial position of State Government is not so round as to enable it provide road fecilities to all those villages which are situated in the interior of Himachal Pradesh. I would also like to inform the Government that it becomes difficult to transport the agricultural and horticultural products of these areas to the market. Though the names of educated boys and girls of the area are registered in the employment exchanges, yet they have not been provided full facilities of employment. A number of big industries and corporations have been set up under the Government of India, but the participation of the local people in them is negligible. Not only that, the Government of India have suggested no measures to interview the people of these areas in their own language through newspapers, doordarshan and radio. As a result of this, the people are deprived of appearing in interviews. Such is the situation that if these people are called for an interview by giving two to three days' advance notice, they are not able to reace the place of interview in time under any circumstances. Because the information does not reach in time as the roads are not constructed properly and the postal and other communication system is not good.

I would like to request the concerned Ministries of the Government India that the Departments connected with these works should try to do it so that the People of Himachal Pradesh are benefited. More and more assistance may please be extended to construct the roads.

[English]

(iii) Need to look into the reasons for dropping the Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra during the Seventh Plan

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri) : In order to accelerate the progress of development of backward district of Ratnagiri in Maharashtra state, the Government of India in its third Five Year Plan sanctioned an aluminium project at Ratnagiri in public sector. In three successive plans, the implementation of this project was entrusted to Bharat Aluminium Corporation which spent about five crores of rupees for infrastructural facilities The Government of Maharashtra have also spent about two crores of rupees for water scheme and other amenities. The project has been dropped from the Seventh Plan. Will the Government of India take up this case for fixing the accountability of the Bharat Aluminium Corporation which failed miserably to implement the sanctioned project and hold those officials responsible for their gross failure ?

(iv) Demand for Mini-Census in Kashmir Valley and Jammu region for granting Scheduled Tribe status to the people of Ladakh

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : The Registrar General of India has already completed the mini census in the Ladakh region of J & K for fulfilment of the demands of the people of Ladakh for granting Scheduled Tribe status to them. Similar census is also required to be conducted in the other two regions of the State i e., Jammu and Kashmir provinces. Originally the census were to be conducted in the month of March 1987, but due to holding of Assembly election in the State, the process of mini census was postponed. Now the election to the State Assembly is already over, the process of conducting mini census should be completed immediately.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to direct the Registrar General of India to start the mini census in Kashmir Valley and Jammu region to complete the unfinished task without further loss of time followed by the survey works as required under rules immediately.

(v) Introduction of a Super Fast Express train from Tirupathi to Jammu and naming it as 'Balaji Express'.

SHRI C. SAMBU (Bapatla) : Sir, I request the Railway Minister to introduce

one Super Fast Express train from Tirupathi, a tourist place and pilgrimage centre, to Jammu Tawi through Vijayawada, Nagpur, Bhopal, Jhansi, New Delhi, Ambala, Ludhiana, etc. At present there is no direct super fast express train starting from coastal Andhra Pradesh or Rayalaseema to Jammu Tawi. If started, the train will fulfil the needs of Rayalaseema and Andhra Pradesh people and attract maximum tourists to both sides. As it is also connecting several business centres, the business will also improve. This will give a boost to tourism and the revenue for railways will also increase. And it may be named "BALAJI EXPRESS" and as it is passing through different States having different languages, it will improve the unity and integrity of the people.

[*Translation*]

(vi) Development of Hardia Tal in Saran district of Bihar

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Unmanaged Hardia Tal in Saran district of Bihar is spread over in more than 400 square miles area. A demand is being made for its development for the last 40 years and Government has also been giving the assurances in this regard, but it is a matter of regret that assurances have not been translated into action so far. There is approx. 2,50,000 or 3,00,000 of population around Hardia Tal and this is the only source of livelihood of these people. They are cursing their fate.

I am of the firm view that the above mentioned Tal should be developed so that 40 per cent economic condition of these 2,50,000 or 3,00,000 people could be improved, who depend on this Tal for their living.

I would, therefore, like to draw the attention of the Government towards it and request that development project regarding Harida may be taken up without further delay.

[*English*]

(vii) Need to provide financial assistance to Orissa for construction of a Stadium by Deogarh Municipal Council, Orissa in memory of Shrimati Indira Gandhi

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir, Deogarh in Orissa is a small town with abundant natural beauty all around. Our late lamented Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi visited this place and addressed a huge gathering on 30th October, 1984, the previous day of her cruel assassination. The Municipal Council of Deogarh has rightly taken a decision to build a stadium to be named after her on the newly developed ground where Indiraji addressed the people of this area as a befitting memorial. But the Council starved of funds is not able to proceed with the construction of the stadium. I would, therefore, request the Minister of Human Resource Development to help the Deogarh Municipal Council to construct the proposed Indira Gandhi stadium by giving a grant of two lakh rupees which would also go a long way in promoting sports and athletics in this backward tribal area.

[*Translation*]

(viii) Need to connect Kandla with Ahmedabad and Jamnagar by Vayudoot service

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House towards my constituency-Kutch. Kandla is a major port in Kutch. When India was partitioned in 1947, Late Pt. Nehruji and Sardar Patel had thought to construct this port. Karachi port is very near to Kutch from sea route. Karachi port went to Pakistan. Then it was thought to develop Kandla as a major port for Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Kandla has an airport and Vayudoot service from Bombay is available for 6 days in a week. This service should be operated on all the days of the week. Ahmedabad is capital of Gujarat and medical facilities are available in Jamnagar and Income Tax offices are also located there. I would request that ahmedabad and Jamnagar should be linked with Kandla by Vayudoot service.

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13.20 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88 —*Contd.*

Ministry of water resources

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 76 relating to the Ministry of Water Resources for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon'ble Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of the beads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 76 relating to the Ministry of Water Resources."

Demand for Grant in respect of Ministry of Water Resources for the year 1987-88 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House.	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES					
76.	Ministry of Water Resources	43,13,00,000	2,30,00,000	2,15,42,00,000	11,50,00,000

SHRI H. A. DORA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I may be permitted to bring to the notice of the honourable Minister that the economic prosperity of any country is based on the development of water resources particularly river waters. Intensive exploitation as well as extensive utilisation of river waters is essential for the development of agriculture and industry in a country like India where the rainfall is very low and undependable.

Sir, in most parts of our country, the rainfall is concentrated during the four or five monsoon months, that is, mostly June to October. Even this rainfall in most parts of the country, except in the deserts of Rajastban, is not uniform. It is estimated that

[Shri H. A. Dora]

the average rainfall in this country is about 40 to 45 inches in a year. Even this rainfall also is not uniform, as I have already submitted. It varies from 5 inches to 500 inches, that is, five inches mostly in the deserts of Rajasthan and 500 inches in the hills of Assam and Meghalaya and other places. Sir, you are aware that on account of the low rainfall in our country, successful cultivation is not possible without the aid of one source or the other. Therefore, harnessing of water resources and rivers is found to be very essential in this particular country. It has been said that prior to the independence the British rulers were neglecting the harnessing of the water resources for the development of this country It has been successfully reflected in the Five Year Plans. In the first Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 385 crores is stated to have been spent on the development of the water resources. Though the British rulers laid the foundation for the modernisation of water resources in this country, they had not done much. But after the attainment of independence, it was very much felt needed to utilise the waters of this country for the benefit of agriculture as well as for the benefit of industry. During the Second Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 475 crores—subject to correction—is stated to have been spent. During the Third Plan, it was enhanced to Rs. 845 crores Simultaneously they spent an amount of Rs. 600 crores for the purpose of erecting hydro-electric power projects for generation of electricity. Apart from this, I may be permitted to submit that in the Fifth Plan, an amount of Rs. 2,442 crores was spent for major and medium irrigation For minor irrigation, it was Rs. 631 crores, and the total amount was Rs. 3073 crores. During the 6th Plan, for major and medium irrigation, the amount was Rs. 7516 crores, for minor irrigation, it was Rs. 1802 crores, total Rs. 9318 crores. During the 7th Plan, it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 11555 crores and Rs. 2804.99 crores would be spent on major and medium irrigation and minor irrigation respectively. This would total up to a sum of Rs. 14359.99 crores.

Fortunately, in this country the network of rivers is reasonably well spread over throughout the country except in the deserts pf Rajasthan. There are a number of major rivers in the country which are mostly inter-State in character. The Indus river is there, the Ganges is there; then in the South, Godavari, Krishan rivers are there; Narmada and Tapti are there. There are the major rivers in the country, but they have not yet been fully utilized for the benefit of agriculture as also for industry. As I said, most of the rivers in this country are Inter-State in character and, therefore, disputes with regard to the quantity of water that has to be shared by each of the States concerned will naturally arise.

I would not go deep into the matter. I would only submit that the basins of Godavari and Krishna rivers would cover an area of 2.21 lakh square miles. This is more than the area of France, if we speak in territorial terms. These basins would cover an area of little more than one-sixth of the area of our country And these are the major basins so far as South is concerned. So far as Krishna river is concerned, the average water flow in this river is about 2400 TMC feet. In the year 1973, subject to correction the Bachawat Commission report was released and according to that report, an allocation of 565 TMC feet was allocated to Maharashtra 695 TMC ft. of water to Karnataka and 800 TMC feet to Andhra Pradesh. If the average water flow is taken into a consideration, there remains another 330 TMC feet of water which is absolutely drained to the Bay of Bengal. In this connection, I would like to quote from Chapter 14 of the Bachawat Award.

> "We restrain the States of Maharashtra and Mysore from using more water than that which is allocated to each of them. We permit the State of Andhra Pradesh to use the remaining water but we lay down by such use the State of Andhra Pradesh shall not acquire any right to use the waters of the Krishna except to the extent allocated to it. In making allocations to the three States in this manner under Scheme-A, we do not expressly provide for the share of deficiency. But we may mention that we have taken notice of the fact that out of 100 years, there may occur deficiencies in 25 years and in these 25 years the State of Andhra Pradesh is likely

to suffer more than the States of Maharashtra and Mysore."

That is the reason why the Commission has clearly, categorically and in unequivocal terms stated that Andhra Pradesh is at liberty to use the excess waters of River Krishna. The contention of the Government of Andhra Pradesh is to use only 29 TMC of water, out of which 15 TMC to provide drinking water to Madras City as agreed to by the three States and 14 TMC of water to be utilised for Rayalaseema area under Telugu Ganga because this Rayalaseema area is always subject to drought. This is an area which has not yet been developed either agriculturally or industrially.

Therefore, it is the contention of the Government of Andhra Pradesh that instead of wasting the 340 TMC of water which drains into the sea, it is better to utilise at least a little portion i.e. 29 TMC of water for purposes of supplying drinking water to Madras and to develop Rayalaseema area. You are also aware that a lot of amount has already been spent by both the States. Madras has already allocated 47 crores of rupees to Andhra Pradesh to be spent on this particular project of supplying drinking water to Madras City. That apart, Andhra Pradesh also spent a lot of money on the Telugu Ganga Project. In spite of all this, no clearance is forthcoming from the Centre as also from Central Water Commission. I would like to submit in this august House that the Hon. Minister should clarify as to why this matter is being dragged. What is the reason for this delay when it is clearly laid down. We are demanding only what is legitimate and nothing more. The Bachawat Commission's Award has to be implemented strictly adhering to its terminology and what is says plainly. We are not trying to read any deeper meaning in it than the apparent one. Let this Award be implemented in letter and spirit. That is the only demand of the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this particular connection.

Coming to another point, I would like to submit that I am from Srikakulam. Vamsadhara Project is in Srikakulam District. The foundation stone for this project was laid down in 1961 by the then Chief Minister, Late Dr. Sanjivayya. And it turned out to be a tomb stone for several years. Only in 1971 the work started, and just Rs. 34 crores have been spent hitherto. The first stage of this Vamsadhara Project brings about 1,48,000 acres under irrigation. Another Rs. 18 to 19 crores are to be spent on this first phase. So far as the second stage of the Vamsadhara Project is concerned, a reference to it is made in the Annual Report at pases 7 and 15. In this reference, it was stated that progress is to be made in this year to sort out the problems. I would like to submit that for the second stage not less than 253 crores is required and if this Project is completed another one lakh seven thousand acres of land will be brought under cultivation. A reservoir has to be constructed near Hiramandalam and a barrage is to be constructed at a place known as Narady. And if these two things are completed and the link channel of 12.5 Kms is constructed, this project would be completed Andhra Pradesh Government has already laid down the policy and made it crystal clear that it is going to spend the entire amount by the end of June 1990. This is a project which is in a backward area. 90 per cent of the population belong to backward communities, Sir. This is a project which is a very good project and if it is completed, Srikakulam district will supply foodgrains, cereals and other things also to the rest of the country for at least 9 to 10 districts if this project is completed.

I would like to submit and appeal to the Hon. Minister also that this should not be taken on the ground of politios. We must see and consider that all these rivers are a national wealth and they must be completed as soon as possible. It is a tickling word 'as soon as possible'. In our political parlance, it may be more than 50 years or at times 60 years. The expression 'as soon as possible', Mr. Dy. Speaker, Sir, is a very damaging word. The Minister always says that the project would be completed or it would be cleared as soon as possible. So, in this background, I do not know what is the meaning of the word 'as soon as possible' and the definition of 'as soon as possible' ? 'As soon as possible' should not be more than one year and I do not know after the meetings of the two Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa on 15th January on this particular issue, under the presidentship of the Hon. Minister who is now present in the House, what is the progress that has been made

[Shri H. A. Dora]

thereafter, whether the Central Water Commission is going to give clearance to this particular project, as to whether anything has to be clarified by the State of Andhra Pradesh, by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, these are the questions that are to be answered during the reply. We are at a loss to understand that these things are still there. I think the environmental clearanee has already been granted and most of the technical aspects have been sorted out between tbe two Governments. The only thing that is remaining is that the Centre has to give clearance to proceed with this particular project as well as in respect of Telgu-Ganga Project also. The Ministry has not given environmental clearance and I request the Minister, I request the Centre to clear this project also in order to proceed with the work speedily and provide drinking water to Madras.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. There are no two opinions about it that India has made tremendous progress in the field of agriculture after independence. Our country is an agricultural country and 70 or 80 per cent of our population is dependent on agriculture. I would like to say that agriculture in our country is the backbone of our economy and agricultural production has been increasing continuously. Before independenee and some years after independence, we were dependent on other countries in the matter of foodgrains, because our agriculture was not well equipped and we were not able to produce foodgrains to meet our requirements and feed our people. We were forced to import foodgrains from foreign countries. We can say with pride today that India is self-dependent in the matter of foodgrains and today we are capable to export foodgrains to small nations.

I recollect the period of Late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri who had given the slogan of "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan". As a result green revolution took place in India. But I am very sorry to say that in the matter of agriculture, we are still dependent on those methods and techniques on which we were dependent before independence. We have not been able to adopt new techniques. Secondly, Yamuna river's condition is very bad. You can see in Delhi that a small canal from Ganga has been brought to Delhi, but its entire water is supplied as drinking water by Delhi water supply undertaking. There is a plant near Badarpur. All tbe sewage water of Delhi is discharged in river Yamuna after cleaning and that water is available to us for irrigation purposes, but I would urge the Hon. Minister that more water should be made available in river Yamuna. The reason of it is that our farmer is dependent on the water of river Yamuna for irrigation purposes. Not only Uttar Pradesh, even Haryana is dependent on the water of rivers for agricultural purposes and our farmer depends on Math branch canal, Upper Agra Canal and Lower Agra Canal. There is acute shortage of water in them. Farmers do not get water for agriculture. Though we have adopted new scientific methods and farmers have been made aware of tractors, fertilisers and other modern techniques and they have increased agricultural production by using these modern techniques, but our farmer is dependent on rain water for agriculture. We are very sorry to say today that due to shortage of water, our land is lying fallow. If they do not depend on rain water and adopt new techniques, we could be benefited by then.

Water is very saltish in our district, I would demand that the areas where water is saltish should be declared special areas and Ministry of Water Resources should make available maximum water in those areas. If one digs a well in our district, he would find saltish water in it. It could not be used for drinking purposes. Therefore, there is need to make available water through canals. Unless this is done, there would not be bumper production of foodgrains and agricultural production would not increase. So far as canals are concerned, Government of India has earmarked a large sum for canals under D.R.D.A., but I would like to demand that whatever amount is earmarked under D.R.D.A., at least 25 per cent of its share should be provided to Irrigation Department. Another arrangement which you have done is that funds for repair of canals or small minors have been set apart from this allocation. The only provision that has been done

is that funds would be made available for construction work on rivers. In addition to creation of irrigational facilities, funds are also required for cleaning, repairs and maintenance of eulverts. I would, therefore, like to demand that the funds which have been provided under D.R.D.A. should also be allocated for repairs ond maintenance. Whatever funds you have allotted are on daily basis. Instead of making allocation on daily basis, funds should be allotted to the Department so that funds are used directly in a project, otherwise there are many obstacles in it. Money is drawn from this allocation by preparing fake muster roll. You have provided funds through District Officers. I would like to request you that you should make direct allocation to the Departments so that the Departments could function freely. If you do so, only then the irrigational facilities could be made available fully.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the winter season and rainy season, canals are damaged. If you look to our district, you would find that the minor canals are lying without being used and there are no footpaths and linings on them. Whenever there is excess water, it is accummulated there. You should provide more funds for them so that these could be repaired. At the tail end of canals and minors, the farmers do not get water, because the canals are not cleaned properly. In addition, so far as rivers are concerned, even today dams on rivers have been constructed in a lesser number. You should allocate funds to the State Governments so that barrage could be constructed on rivers and irrigation facilities could be increased by utilising such water.

If you look at the cities, you would find that there is great problem of drinking water. In Mathura and Vrindavan, which I represent here, there is saltish water is most of the areas. Drinking water is not available there, particularly, during summer season. Speacially in Mathura and Vrindavan, a large number of pilgrims come almost daily and on the occasions of fairs and festivals, a large number of visitors gather there. Last year a fair was held there and I have myself seen that water was not available to people even to knead the flour and to cook their food and people were begging water from the villagers. I would, therefore, like to urge you that special programmes should be undertaken for making arrangement of water supply and adequate funds should be allocated to solve the drinking water crisis in the cities. I would also like to demand that a survey should be conducted to identify this problem in the cities. Whenever there is saltish water, maximum projects should be formulated to make available sweet water to the people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to submit to you that floods and seepage of water cause damage to our agriculture, but there is no scheme under which compensation could be paid to the people. Therefore, your Ministry must make provision for paying compensation. When a farmer faces total destruction, he must be paid at least some compensation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Now I would like to submit that new canals and drains are constructed by the Government, but no such provision has been made under which farmer could be paid some compensation. Therefore, provision should be made for making adequate compensation to the farmers. Compensation to the farmers for their land should be paid at market rates. There are many such cases even now in which cases canals and drains were dug out ten years back, but the farmers have not been paid compensation for their land. In addition I would also like to demand that whenever compensation is paid to the farmers, they should also be paid interest for delayed payment, because when land of the farmers was acquired, they had to suffer loss in agricultural production and they did not get the amount of compensation at that time and the farmers had to run from pillar to post in all the offices and payment of compensation was delayed very much. Therefore, interest on the amount of compensation should also be paid.

Sir, the condition of rivers is very bad, because as dreading work has not been undertaken in the rivers, a lot of soil has been accommulated in the river bed. Sometime back, a devastating flood had occurred in river Yamuna and several lakh acres of land was submerged in water. When I enquired some old people and Engineers about it,

[Shri Manvendra Singh]

they told me that as dredging work is not undertaken in the river bed, such damages take place. Your Department has not made any arrangement for the dredging of the river beds. They told us that as there has so far been no provision for cleaning the riverbeds, no funds have been earmarked for this purpose. This resulted in silting and as a consequence, level of the riverbeds has been going up. In this way, the area is submerged in water. For solving this problem, the funds should be made available by the Ministry and a scheme should be formulated under which the beds of the big rivers be cleaned rivers be deepened so that destruction is avoided.

With these words I express my thanks to you.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Water Resources. It is true that after independence irrigated area in the country has increased and out of the target of 113 million hectares of irrigated land, we have been able to irrigate an area of 67.5 million hectares only. But the major portion of that consists of minor irrigation as 30 million hectares consist of major and medium dams whereas 37 million hectares relate to minor irrigation.

I had suggested last year and would like to suggest now also that water disputes should be included in the concurrent list after declaring water as national asset. For this, necessary amendment should be made in the Constitution. When water is a national asset, the Government of India would have some powers to mediate. Whenever we raise some question, it is said that excepting multipurpose projects, all other projects come under State subjects. Several of the projects have been spilling over since the First Five Year Plan and I think more than Rs. 24,000 crores will be spent on them during this plan period. Then, we are thinking of launching new projects also.

In addition, we want to finish famine conditions in the drought prone areas. But I fail to understand asto where from we will be getting funds for that. Unless we consider over the matter and establish some coordination between drought and irrigation, nothing will be achieved. Funds for drought are spent by the Ministry of Agriculture and this expenditure is unproductive as this neither brings earnings nor people are benefited from it. I, therefore, want to suggest that with a view to end the drought, there should be one coordination committee consisting of officials of both the Agriculture Ministry and Ministry of Water Resources so that funds are utilised for dealing with the drought.

Last year, after touring extensively in the famine areas, the Hon Prime Minister had said that there should be some permanent scheme to deal with this problem so that it may not arise regularly. In the absence of a coordination committee of both the Ministries, in spite of allotment of funds no productive work is done, though employment opportunities are provided to the people. In this way money goes waste. The Government should, therefore, pay attention to this aspect.

I have come to know and it is written in the Report also, that there is resources gap of Rs. 800 crores for the big projects. There is suggestion also to increase the rates of water supply to the farmers. I submit that the State Governments should be told that it will be wrong to make up the deficit by increasing the rates for water supply.

Whether there will be any benefit of the Green Revolution or not, or we will take into account only the money that is being rereived from canals or reserviors by way of water supply. When our country has become self-dependent in the matter of foodgrains and we are thinking of exporting it, we should think about this also. Nowadays you cannot advise any State to increase water rates and collect more money. Because of the water logging of the areas, the farmers are finding it difficult to produce more. There does not seem to be any concrete programme to deal with this problem.

At the time of construction of any reservior or canal, deep soil surfacrs up, which is called C class soil. You should

provide for drainage at that time. Some time water can be be taken out by sinking tube wells or open wells. but this is not of much advantage and productivity does not increase. It has been observed that though vast land is being irrigated, production of foodgrains is not increasing. This is attributed to natural calamities like droughts, floods etc. It is true that most of our agriculture is dependent on rains. We should pay more and more attention to the aspect asto how to utilise our irrigated land to the maximum extent so that production is increased. Water logging can be quite harmful for us. Therefore, we should find out some solution for this.

One of the reasons for our backwardness is that though during the First Five Year Plan per-hectare development and construction expenses were more than Rs. 2500, these are Rs. 30,000 per hectare in the Seventh Five Year Plan. So much of money is spent for supplying water after construction of the dam. Even after spendirg so much our purpose has not been fulfilled. This is also one of the reasons for the inflation, but on this aspect I do not want to say much as it is not the topic of discussion at present. Even after keeping Rs. 30,000 per hectare, the question of rehabilitation is not being solved. Water of the dam inundates the land of the farmers and houses of the labourers. Village after village is submerged. Even then you say that rehabilitation is a State subject and after saying so, you get rid of the responsibility. Without rehabilitation how can tbe land of the people be acquired. The farmers will not part with their land without compensation for constructing dam. The farmers have been giving their land for the development of the country since independence, but they have not got anything in lieu of their land. They have not been properly compensated The Government of Maharashtra has earmarked Rs, 105 crores this year for the land acquisition, but the Government which does not distribute money cannot either construct dam or rehabilitate people. Therefore, you will have to think seriously about this. I think there is a law in Maharashtra and it is going to be amended. Some 181 projects have been going on since 1951. Unless you provide for some more funds, these projects are not going to be completed and production of the foodgrains will not increase. I suggest that you should allocate more funds for rehabilitation and land acquisition.

Now I would like to say something about floods and drought. When a canal or dam is constructed, you make available water for drinking. Similarly, when Industrial Development Corporation sets up heavy industries in the district, you provide large quantities of water from the dam. In doing so you deprive the farmers of their share of water. This harms the farmers and they are unable to irrigate the land. The land remains thirsty and dry. This results in their remaining hungry. The Government should pay attention to this aspect. The arrangements for the farmers too, alongwith the industries, should be made and for this, funds should be provided by the Ministry of Industry.

Just now Ganga Cauvery were being discussed. One Hon. Member was saying about Telugu Ganga Project that they should get 300 TMC of additional water. I do not agree with him. I oppose it. When the waters of Krishna and Godavari were distributed, every State was given its due share. They had not recommended more water for any State. All the three States should get equal water. Decision should be taken after consulting the Chief Minister of the concerned State. No unilateral decision should be taken.

Thirdly, I would like to say that Nasik and Ahmedabad districts are drought prone areas whereas the water of rivers in Konkan region goes waste into the sea. I want that this water should be lifted and arrangement should be made to supply that water through a tunnel. You should conduct a survey in this regard. The Ganga Cauvery Project was initiated by Dr. K. L. Rao, but you have would up that project. You are the Minister Incharge, therefore, you should see as to who is responsible for this. The water of Konkan rivers goes waste into the sea, therefore, a survey should be conducted so that District Nasik, District Ahmed Nagar and Marathwara may be benefited. If the water of Godavari river is supplied to that area, it would be a big gift for the people of that famine stricken area, otherwise the famine situation of that area will never end. Under

[Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

Seventh Five Year Plan you have allocated Rs. 19,000 crores out of which the Ministry of Water Resources has already spent more than Rs. 14,000 crores, but the problem of famine in our area remains as unsolved and situation is deteriorating day by day. Maharashtra is under the grip of famine for the last three years. The Government of Maharashtra has taken up the construction work of canals and tanks, which are not in the plan, with a view to provide work to the people. Various works which are not in the plan have been taken up by the State Government so I would like to know as to whether you will provide funds for these works or not, because these works cannot be continued without the financial assistance from the Centre. All people say and our Hon. Prime Minister also says that the employment will be generated for the construction of canals and to provide water supply. But in this regard I would like to say that the money should be invested for productive works, because the works which have been done would become unless after the rains. That is why, I think it would be a totally wrong thing if money is not allocated for productive works, because return on per-rupee investment and productive expenditure should be taken into account. I, therefore, request you to allocate maximum amount to the Maharashtra Government for checking famine and drought so that maximum land is brought under irrigation.

So far as the ground water is concerned, I would like to say that a survey has been conducted to find out the ground water through Remote sensing method, but as I have the experience of my own district we have repeatedly written to the Central Government for the interpretation of maps, but no assistance was given to us. You have conducted survey through satellite as to where and how much undergound water is available and you have sent that map to the districts. We also took map of our district, but how the work will be done if it is not interpreted. I, therefore, request you that necessary assistance in this regard should be given to us immediately. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are continuously ringing the bell. I am speaking on the Demands for the first time. Will you allot equal time to one who speaks on every Demand and one who speaks on slective Demands ? I am speaking for the first time on the Demands.

I want to say that as per Catchment Area Development Project the irrigated land in Maharashtra is 12 per cent whereas the national average is 28 per cent. Maharashtra is a backward state in respect of irrigation, therefore. I want that you should allocate more funds for the construction of tanks, canals and Command Area Development so that the State can atleast be brought near the National average.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources.

*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Miryalguda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, according to the information furnished in National Water Policy, the resources available in the country are 329 Mhm. Out ot this 178 Mhm. are from surface water, 42 mhm. of water is available from ground water. It indicates that the country is having enough water resources. Government reports indicate that 50 per cent of water from these sources are really available for use. Out of this, again, only 24 per cent of water is being utilised. It is a sorry state of affairs. Sir, many parts of the country are reeling under unprecedented drought. Many areas in different states are affected by accute drought. When majority of the people in the country are affected by drought, we have to make use of all the water resources in the country on a war footing. The very fact that we could tap only 24 per cent, show that the Government is not able to make optimum use of the available water resources. Water resources are not being exploited at the optimum level in accordance to the needs of the country, be it for drinking or irrigation. Government is lagging behind in tapping our water resources to provide water to much needed irrigation and drinking purposes. Under the prevailing drought

*The Speech was originally delivered is Telugu,

conditions, it is absolutely necessary to provide assured water supply to the farmers. It is apparent that the Government has not done much in this direction. In order to meet the prevailing drought conditions in the country, it is necessary to make efforts on war footing to tap our water resources for providing assured water supply for agriculture. Sir, at present only 25 to 30 per cent of the cultivable land is getting the assured water supply in different States of the country. I want to cite the example of my State. For the past 6 or 7 years Andhra Pradesh is reeling under unprecedented drought. 15 Projects are pending clearance for more than two decades. Important among them are Polavaram, Shri Ram Sagar (Second stage) Srisailam left Canal, Telugu Ganga, Vansadhara, Thungabhadra High level canal, Jurala and Bhima Projects. These are very important projects which should be cleared and excuted immediately. Vansadhara and Telugu Garga are very important projects. The Government should answer why it has not cleared these projects, are especially important at a time when the entire state is ruling under unprecerderted drought Sir, quite often I attend the consultative Committee meetings attached to this Ministry. Often find that some excuse of the other is given for non-clearance of these projects. Often it is said that so and so project has not been cleared by the Central Water Commission. In some other cases they say that environmental committee had withheld permission for so and so project Yet in some other cases they say that the technical Committee has not cleared the project. If not these reasons, yet another reason that is furnished is that the financial committee did not clear the projects Sir, these are the excuses which are quite often given. But I want to ask the Government as to why it is not taking any initiative in getting clearance for these projects. These are the projects which can provide assured irrigation water supply to lakhs of acres of land. If such important projects are kept under pending for clearance, then what is the use of those projects ? How can the Government claim that it is discharging its responsibilities well ? Sir, in my State of Andhra Pradesh, the assured irrigation water supply is available to only 29 per cent of the cultivable land. Acute drought conditions are prevailing in many parts of the State. The acqute drought bad affected 600 mandals out of 1100 mandals. The loss is estimated to be Rs. 600 crores. The State Government has requested the Central Government for a help of at least Rs. 500 crores in order to meet the prevailing situation. It needed that amount to take up certain long term measures like construction of projects and short term measures to provide immediate relief. But the Central Government sanctioned some 30 or 40 crores of Rupees and washed off its hands. Sir, the people in my State are facing the dual problems of drought and floor. In certain parts of the State, there is no water even for drinking. The crops have withered away. The other parts of the State are subjected to unprecedented floods of river Godavari. The fury of nature is unbearable both in the form of drought and in the form of flood. The estimated loss due to floods of river Godawari is about Rs. 1700 crores. Thousands of villages have been washed away. Lakhs of people had become homeless The State raquested the Centre for a help of at least of Rs. 1100 crores But the Centre has sanctioned only Rs. 110 crores and absolved itself from the onerous task of rehabilitating flood victims. Sir, the projects I mentioned earlier in my speech are very important and by executing them early we can tackle the twin problems of drought and flood. The execution of these projects is very necessary for permanent drought relief and also to control floods. Hence, once again I appeal to the Central Government to clear these projects as early as possible.

14.00 hrs.

Sir, now I want to deal with each one of these projects briefly. Polavaram is a multi purpose project on the Godavari river. 80 TMC of Godavari waters can be transfered to Krishna river by constructing this project. A lot of irrigation potential can be created in the Krishna basin region. It can provide water to 2.43 lakh hectares for irrigation. Very recently, when our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited the State, he too mentioned on an occasion that this project, no doubt, is an important project. I want to know why such an important project like this, was not cleared by the Centre so far. The Central Government should clear the project at least now. It is useful to all the three

[Shri B. N. Reddy]

Krishna basin states i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra. It can create an irrigation potential of 2.43 lakh hectares In addition, it can also generate 720 MW of hydel power.

Similarly Shri Ram Sagar Stage-II is also an important project For the past 20 years people in the Telangana region have been agitating for the project. But, it has not been cleared so far. In September 1986, the Andhara Pradesh Government had submitted a detailed Repost on the project. It was mentioned clearly in the Report that there was sufficient water available for taking up Shriram Sagar—Stage-II also. It was also mentioned in the report that approximate expenditure would be about Rs. 450.50 crores. So far no decision has been taken by the Centre on this project. I am raising this issue in every meeting. This project envisages extension of Kakatiya Canal system of Stage-I beyond Km. 284 to 347 Kms. It will also serve as a link between Godavari and Krishna rivers. All the details have been given in the Project Report and stating clearly that there is plenty of water available for taking up State-II, I do not know why no decision has been taken so far.

Sir, Mahbubnagar district in Andhra Pradesh is facing a very severe drought. There were some starvation deaths also in the district. Such is the acuteness of drought in that district. If Jurala and Bhima Project are taken up, it will go a long way in releiving the district from the Chronic drought Excution of these projects will also provide employment to thousands of unemployed. Needless to say, these projects will provide enough water to the parched lands bringing them under cultivation. Sir, at present only 29 per cent of the cultivable land in the State is getting assured irrigation water supply. Water resources are available aplenty in the State Hence these water resources should be exploited and assured supply of irrigation water should be provided to the rest of the cultivable land. Hence I request the Government to provide assured water supply to the areas where there is no such supply at present. It is essential for carrying on agriculture uninterruptedly. There will not be any stability in the agricultural Sector, if there is no assured water supply for irrigation. When water resources are available aplenty, it is a pity that we could harness only 24 per cent of these resources for our benefit. Drought is rampant throughout the country. In these days of drought, it is essential that various projects should be taken up and excuted as fast as possible. But, the Government has not done well in discharging their responsibility. It is one of the reasons why there is so much drought and hunger in many parts of the country. The Government is not conducting itself with responsibility by not according sanction to various vital projects throughout the country.

Polavaram, Sriram Sagar—Stage-II, Sri Sailam left Canal, Telugu Ganga, Vanshadhara, Thungabhadra High level Canal, Jurala and Bhima project in Andhra Pradesh should be sanctioned and taken up for construction atonce. Sri Sailam Stage-II, Sri Ram Sagar Stage-II, Srisailam left Canal projects will benefit the dryland areas of Telangana region. Similarly, Telugu Ganga and Tungabbadra High Level Canal projects which will benefit Rayala seema should be accorded priority in that region. I also request specially, to take up Polavaram Project which has a strategic importance. In view of the widely prevelent drought conditions in the country, it is necessary to take up construction of various projects as a long term measure It will also help in providing jobs immediately to the millions of starving people throughout the country. We can also ensure the assured irrigation water supply to millions of acres of land. Thus taking up of these projects will serve as both a long term and a short term measure to relieve the country from drought permanently.

Hence, once again I appeal to the Government to take up the construction of all the projects and specially in Andhra Pradesh without any further delay. I conclude my speech thanking you for providing an opportunity to speak on the demands.

[*English*]

SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL (Thanjavur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to

support tbe Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Water Resources.

The Ministry of Water Resources plays an important role in the development and utilisation of water resources, both ground and surface. It has really done a remarkable job. It has made a tremendous progress. It has actually tripled the irrigation potential. However, it has to take further steps to achieve the object of fully utilising and developing the water resources.

I submit that we should utilise the surface water available fully. The surface water in many places goes waste. There should be better utilisation of water by diverting that water or by storing that water. The water of the west flowing rivers in Kerala actually goes waste. That should be diverted for the benefit of the farmers and agriculturists in Tamil Nadu I can quote one instance. In my constituency there is one stream called Mudalai Mutti Vari. The water that flows through that stream goes waste, and during the rainy season the water that flows through that inundates and the floods cause heavy damages to standing crops as well as dwelling houses. So, steps should be taken to divert the surface water wherever it is found in excess and the water should be put to use. Also the water that is available should be stored for purposes of irrigation. It is admitted that water is a national asset, it belongs to all. The water which is found to be in excess at one place should be taken to other places where it is needed.

There is a long-pending demand for linking of the Ganges with the Cauvery. There was also an announcement about linking of the Mahanadi with the Tambaraparani. If these schemes are implemented, we can avoid floods we can utilise the water for the benefit of the agriculturists. So, I request the Hon. Minister to give thought to these schemes and see that these things are done.

On this occasion I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to two important issues pertaining to Tamil Nadu. One is the dispute over the sharing of the Cauvery water among the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry; and the other is modernisation of the Cauvery Delta. The dispute over sharing of the water of the Cauvery has been pending for a long time, Several rounds of talks have not produced any results. It is reported that the talks among the Chief Ministers of the four States Union Territory last year have failed. Therefore, the Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Government of India to refer the matter to a Tribunal for finding out a solution. The Government of Tamil Nadu, on being satisfied that no useful purpose will be served in holding further talks has approached the Government of India. So, I request the Government of India to refer the matter to a Tribunal without any further delay. Further delay will only delay benefits reaching the farmers. The farmers in Tamil Nadu and the public representatives of the people are in support of the demand for reference of the issue to a Tribunal. I wish to submit here that the matter is very serious, urgent and important. During the last twelve years, because of the long-pending dispute over sharing of water, Tamil Nadu is not getting its due share of water. On account of inadequate supply of water, agriculture has been continuously affected over a period of twelve years. In fact, in the last year, in the kharif season, the farmers had to abandon cultivation in about 1.5 lakh hectares of land. The economy of the cauvery delta is actually shattered We should not allow it to be repeated. There are many villages in the Cauvery delta which have not received water for the last more than five years. So, the problem is acute. Unless the matter is settled soon, the economy of the Cauvery delta in Tamil Nadu will be in ruins.

I would also like to submit on this occasion that pending a decision, the Government of Karnataka should be persuaded to supply water to the Cauvery delta in Tamil Nadu for carrying out agriculture as usual.

Lastly I would like to submit that the Cauvery Delta in Tamil Nadu requires modernisation. The Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted a proposal for the modernisation of Cauvery Delta at a cost

[Shri Singaravadivel]

of Rs 500 crores. I understand that the World Bank has also agreed to assist the Government of Tamil Nadu in implementing this scheme. The matter is now pending with the Government of India. I request the Government to give clearance for implementing this scheme. It has become all the more important in view of the water crisis now the farmers are facing in the Cauvery delta.

Sir, I request the Hon. Minister to clear the project for the modernisation of the Cauvery Delta and also to refer the issue of dispute over the sharing of water in the river Cauvery among the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry to a time-bound tribunal, so that the agriculturists in the Cauvery Delta will get assured supply of water.

With these words, I thank you, Sir.

SHRI SARAT DEB (Kendrapara) : Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to speak on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Water Resources.

I don't know whether the Hon. Minister has taken proper care to deal with this subject because the report that has been given to us by the Ministry as well as the report that has appeared in the Economic Survey of India, 1986-87 speak for itself. It is needless to say the importance of the Irrigation Department on the national economy. But, I am very sorry to say that the way this Department is going on and the money that is being spent in this Department, if a proper vigilance is not done and if it is not properly channalised, I am fraid that we are going to land in a very serious economic crisis.

I am sure that all my colleagues will agree with me that this particular department, Water Resources — or as you call in Hindi Sinchai Vibhag—is the worst in the States. If you speak of malpractices and corruption, I think it has reached the height in different states, which no one will disagree with me.

Though the Central Government always say that they have nothing to do much about it because it is a State subject, I want to bring it to the notice of the House that merely by saying that it is a State subject will not suffice. Look at the amount that you have spent and the achievement. To begin with, we have spent so much of money in the Sixth Five Year Plan in creating potential for irrigation. But what is the outcome ? I will quote from what has been given to us by the Department. Sir, it says :

> 'The total additional potential created in the sector during Sixth Plan was 3.4 million hectares. But the unutilised potential at the end of the Sixth Plan was 4.7 million hectrare''.

That means the potential that you are creating by investing so much money has not been utilised. So what is reported here and what they anticipate by the end of this year this non-utilisation will go up to 8 million ha. The irrigation cost per hectare is Rs. 25,000. Now if 8 million ha water remains unutilised then let us calculate how much money we would have wasted. Will it not result ultimately in inflation ?

Secondly, you go on creating potential. That is good but if it is not utilised it not only affects the economic side but there is also another danger, namely, the discharge of that water to the sea. When you have created 8 million ha of un-utilised water how is it going to be discharged. So it means double investment. First you are investing to create potential and then when it is not utilised you have to invest to discharge the water.

I am sorry to point out that once the Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister had pointed out that now the medium and major irrigation projects have proved to be un economical. That is a dangerous thing. Without irrigation we cannot live. But at the same time the way the money is being invested in irrigation if this is what goes on then I do not know how the Prime Minister says that at the end of the year there would not be any inflation and the deficit will not increase. I am sure the inflation will go up. I may live a simple illustration. In order to complete the incomplete projects carried over

from Sixth Plan to Seventh you require Rs. 24,000 crores. Even if you meet this demand even then by the end you will have Rs. 10,000 crores deficit. So how will you make it up ? Again by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan the amount of non-utilisation of potential created will go up to 11 million ha You have promised that you will be creating 12 million ha. of potential by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Now you will be creating 12 million ha potential for cultivation. At the same time the non-utilisation will amount to 11 million ha. So, Sir, the amount that you have allotted for the Seventh Five Year Plan how are you going to meet. Where will we land up ? Therefore, I want to say that this is happening because this Department is acting in a way itshould not have. Previously this Department was with the Agriculture Ministry. The other day on a supplementary question I bad asked that the escalation price is going up of each and every project and whether the Hon. Minister has worked out the cost benefit ratio The Hon. Minister replied that the cost benefit ratio is only calculated at the time of Plan estimates but supposing you plan a project which is worth Rs. 5 crores Now for Rs. 5 crores you have worked out the cost benefit ratio. When that Rs. 5 crore project goes up to not only Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 20 crores but Rs. 120 crores, if you don't work out the cost benefit ratio, then what is going to be the output ? Sir, you will be surprised to know—subject to correction— that throughout the country there are many medium and major irrigation and multi-purpose projects. But will the Minister tell us whether there has been any economic survey of the projects after their construction ? Not a single project has been re-assessed after its completion. So, how are you going to calculate the huge amount of money that you are investing in irrigation without any assessment ? Why I am saying this is because this department does not have that agency. I would like to bring it to your notice that they have mentioned in their PP Wing that the performance of major item of the Wing is : Techno-economic appraisal of the project for approval of the Planning Commission. In this regard, I just want to ask one question. You have mentioned techno-economic appraisal, but do you have economic adviser in your department ? You do not have. When I wanted to know from the Ministry, the reply came that there is a Financial Adviser. I cannot understand how can a Financial Adviser be an Economic Adviser ? If you don't have an Economic Adviser and if you don't work it out properly, then you know where it will land you up.

Now I want to make some suggestions about irrigation. Apart from medium, major and groundwater irrigation system, the coastal belt of India has the places which have got tidal rivers. In the coastal areas, you have got provision for drainage. What are those drainages. Those are not any man-made drainages but those are all natural drainages inside the embankment areas. Those drainage channels are not only used for drainage but the people are also using for irrigation. So, in such areas, if we introduce drip irrigation system, it will not only help you in irrigating more but also help you in restricting the saline water from the river entering into the fields. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister to look into this matter.

Then, Sir, flood control is a very very sensitive and technical matter. But what is happening actually ? I don't blame the Minister or his Ministry. For a little political gain, we say that water is coming this way; kindly put an embankment without any technical approval for it. Through a Block also, we are creating embankments for controlling floods. But we forget that by constructing such embankments, we are not solving the problem but we are multiplying the problem. Therefore, I would like to say that the flood control system should be completely taken over by the department. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, you have sanctioned about Rs. 900 and old crores for flood control. But look at the amount that has actually been given as flood grants to different States. I will just give you the statistics for 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87. The amount roughly works out to Rs. 1,524 crores. For the 7th Plan, you have only allotted a sum of Rs. 700 and odd crores. I wanted to bring it to your notice that within the first two years, you have already spent more than Rs. 700 crores. Another three years are still left for the completion of the 7th Plan. I do not want to blame the Hon. Minister, because whatever

[Shri Sharat Deb]

money is given to him, he is distributing the same. But I would request him to urge upon the Government to allot more funds for this. For flood relief measures you are giving thousands and thousands of crores of rupees, why are you not giving sufficient money for control of floods itself ? You can very well appreciate that it is always better to spend money on preventive measures, on preventing floods. By constructing a dam, if we can stop the floods, that it always better, instead of giving money for damages caused by floods. However, we are giving more money for damages caused by floods. I would request the Hon. Minister to look to this aspect very seriously.

Coming to my State of Orissa, the report says that for Rengali Multipurpose Project, the flood control component is Rs. 42 crores and you have already given Rs 38 crores. Practically, the flood control component has already been given, but for Heaven's sake go and see the things for yourself. I was very much connected with that department. Till now about twenty five per cent of the money has been spent for the flood control Not only that, the Brahmini master plan has not yet been approved and cleared. I do not know how the State Government has spent that money on flood control Similarly, there are so many projects in Orissa. In fact, Orissa is very rich in this. Almost all the important projects like Ringali, Sunder and Indira are incomplete and I do not know what is the position of that ?

Lastly, I come to sea erosion. Orissa is one of the worst affected States by this. Orissa coast is always affected by cyclones and till now you have been giving thousonds of crores of rupees, not hundreds of crores of rupees, to the cyclone affected areas. I suggest that you should provide a permanent relief to that area by building a sea wall which would not cost much. But there is no provision for that. What is more dangerous is that the national property is going to be destroyed by the sea erosion.

With these words, I request that Heaven's sake, you must channelize the expenditure in proper way or else, the things are going to end up in a disastrous way.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources with some suggestions. Just now some of our friends explained the importance of the Ministry of Water Resources. The water policy and the utilisation of water resources are very important for the development of any country.

One of our friends, Shri Manvendra Singh was saying that agriculture was the backbone for the development of a country, but I would say that the Ministry of Water Resources, which ensures the supply of water, is the soul of it.

Today, when we talk about water, not in this country alone, but the subject of water management, its future requirements and its importance are being discussed throughout the world. Now-a-days there is acute shortage of water. 97.5 per cent area is covered by the ocean, 2.2 per cent is covered by iceland and rest of the half per cent area is land. The water available here is only from the rivers of rainy season and even that water is not being properly utilised which is a matter of great regret. We have big rivers like Brahmaputra, Ganga etc. In Brahmaputra the water flow is 54 million hectare metre, but we are utilising 2.4 million hectare metre of water only. Similarly, water flow in Ganga is 51 million hectare metres, but we are making use of only half of the water i.e. 25 million hectare metre. Similarly, the water of Amezon river in South America and Jhare river in Africa is also not being used completely. Therefore, it is being seriously discussed all over the world as to how the available water resources can be fully utilised. Today, the water is being discussed as we use to discuss the use of scarce fuel. Recently, a seminar 'to quench our thirst' was organised in America by Prof. David, Frensco and Robert Watson in which it was stated that the water had to be managed properly in the days to come. It was also said that we had to make proper use of every drop of water, because water is our life, greenery is also due to water and where there is greenery, there is prosperity.

Just now one of our friends was saying that according to the present pace of work

of the Ministry of Water Resources, we will not be able to achieve our target. I do not agree with him. If we look at our earlier Five Year Plans, we shall find that with our limited resources, we had accorded priority to the irrigation and during 40 years of after independence, we have achieved the target of 68 million hectares. With the present irrigation schemes which we have in our hands, we shall be able to achieve the target of 113 million hectare. We have made full use of our resources for the irrigation in last six Five Year Plans and I think we shall achieve our fixed target during the days to come. But the main thing of worry is this that at present our agricultural production has reached at 15 crore of tonnes, but how shall we be able to meet our requirement during the coming years. There was a time when we did not have adequate foodgrains but today we have achieved the target of 15 crore tonnes of foodgrains. The another matter for corcern is that though our agricultural production has considerably increased, but our population is also growing rapidly which is a matter of great concern. Today our population is 75 crore, but by 2000 A D it will increase to 100 crore for which we shall require 25 to 30 crores tonnes of foodgrains. For this purpose we have to chalk out a programme to meet the requirement of our foodgrain by finding out the potentialities of irrigation, use of waste land and use of water. We have to think over it.

It has been said in the report that big projects are not economically viable, because they take much time, cause inflation and increase prices. It is true, but if we do not undertake big projects, how can we make use of our big rivers. If we make full use of the water of Brahmaputra and Ganga rivers, we will be able to fulfil our needs and we will achieve our target. Therefore, this view point should not be supported and it should be again discussed as to what difficulties we will face if we do not undertake big projects The problems we are facing in undertaking big projects are something else.

Today, every country of the world has its own development programme or development policy to take the country forward. Today we have education policy, economic policy and agricultural policy. Today water policy is also being formulated all over the world and the developing country like India must have its own water policy. Though we have taken some steps in this direction. In 1971, a committee was formed under the Chairmanship of our former Food and Agriculture Minister, Shri Ajit Prasad Jain for this purpose. They submitted their report and recommended that a discussion on the water policy should take place under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. In 1982, a meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and again a meeting was held under the chairmanship of Shri Rajiv Gandhi in which the Chief Ministers as well as the Irrigation Ministers of the State were present. In the review which has been submitted by the Ministry, it has been said in it that the draft of the water policy has been prepared and it is being published shortly. I would like to make submission to the Hon. Minister and this House that in the Water Policy which is being formulated, the big projects should not be ignored, because only the major rivers have adequate flow of water in them which can be utilised. Another thing which I would like to submit is that it will be a great achievement if we succeed in linking the different rivers to another one The Ministry should consider it. A Commission should be set up

In this context, I would like to submit that under the Constitution the responsibility of irrigation and flood control rests on the State Governments, but the State Governments have their own requirements and have limited resources. For example, Maharashtra, which I represent, has been facing famine for the last four years continuously and the funds meant for the ongoing development projects have been diverted to meet the famine In case of acute shortage of foodgrains, foodgrains could be brought from other stetes and distributed among the people. But there is a famine of water in that state, efforts should be made to check such a situation. This is not that it does not rain there. In Konkan region, there is 100 to 125 inches of rainfall, but that water flows into the sea. No arrangement has been made to check its wasteful flow.

On the other hand there is Vidarbha region where major rivers including Banganga river flow. There also the entire water goes waste without being utilised and falls into

[Shri Vilas Muttemwar]

the Godavari river. The people see it flowing helplessly and can not utilise it. Last year when the level of water in the Godavari river in Andhra Pradesh increased, the water breached its banks and inundated Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Bhandara districts and as a result 12 persons had lost their lives. This is the tragedy which occurs every year in our region. The project of Banganga river has been sent to CWC. The Banganga river has its source in Madhya Pradesh and it remains untapped upto Godavari. No dam has been constructed on the river till now. The people of that region are facing famine every year. The Bavanri Project has been pending with CWC since 1972, but no decision has been taken on it till now. We have come to know that it is now in the last stage If the Hon. Minister shows some favour that project can he completed. Gosikhurd Project is under implementation on that river. The people of that region have proposed to name it as Indira Sagar to pay their respects to Indiraji and have also written to the Prime Minister in this respect. The Maharashtra Government bad given its administrative approval to this project in 1980. When this project was received here in 1983, its cost was Rs. 372 crore, but in the written reply given by the Hon. Minister last month, it has been mentioned that the cost has now increased to Rs. 464 crore The CWC sent its comments to the State Government and within one year when the reply to the comments was sent to them, the cost of the project further increased to Rs. 100 crore.

14.38 hrs

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

In regard to this project, I received another reply that the rate of silt in the Gosikhurd project has increased. When this project was sent here, at that time the rate of the silt was less, but now its rate has increased.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, previously this was an untapped river. But now not only one project but for projects namely Bavanchari project, Ghapewada project, Gosikhurd project and the fourth one Kanham project are proposed to be executed on this river. Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchirauli have the potential for the production of paddy. The silt, which is to arrive there can be utilised in the paddy area and four more projects are to be executed there. So I would like to request the Hon. Minister to pay special attention to this project and help the people of that region.

The Hon. Minister is the fifth Irrigation Minister of the Centre and also the Chief Minister of the Maharashtra is the fifth Chief Minister. His name is Shankar and your name is also Shankaranand. I made the request to both of them, but the project has been shuttling from Bombay to Delhi and Delhi to Bombay and no progress has been made beyound it.. (*Interruptions*)

I am concluding. I would like to submit that the problems in regard to the Ghosikhurd project, a proposal to name it as Indira Sagar was sent here, should be discussed in this House. The people's representatives of that region should be taken into confidence. As the Hon. Minister has replied in the letter that a gold mine and a manganese mine fall in this area Mr. Chairman, Sir, consideration on this project has been going on since 1960 and the site has been changed thrice so as to avoid the manganese and the gold mines. Even if mines fall in the project area, we should not mind as we are moving towards 21st century. We are making experiments to undertake mining in the sea and also we are making experiments to extract oil from there If some gold has to be mined there, we should then undertake it. So I would request the Hon. Minister to pay special attention towards it. I would request him to visit that area. The people of that region are very hopeful of this project. Although five years have elapsed, but I do not know as to why Shankar Bhagwan is not showing favour to us. Our Shankar Bhagwan has already announced that as soon as the project is cleared by the CWC, the Government will release funds for this projects When both Shankar Bhagwan take up the project and work in co-ordination, only then the work on it will materialise and the farmers will be benefited.

[*English*]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the

Demands. It is mentioned in the Report that by the end of the century the gross potentiality for irrigation is about 113 million hectares. Considering the increase in population we will be about 100 crores by the turn of the century. That means, you can imagine the extent of irrigated land that will be available per head for raising the agricultural production. But as mentioned by my friend earlier, the unutilised irrigation water, the acreage is increasing every year. It is because of the fact that we construct the dams first and then start digging the canals. There is an example of one Musni Project in Maharashtra. The water is still unutilised to a larger extent So, under such circumstances, when we are spending hundred and thousands of crores of rupees on construction of dams why the canal construction is not taken up simultaneously. That remains a question. Is it the fault of planning or is it because of lack of proper administration, delay in acquisition of land and other factors which are responsible for that needs to be investigated.

Sir, I congratulate the Minister for taking some of the important steps. One of the welcome steps is the provision of assistance to Farmer's Associations in the Command Area Development projects and agencies. With these Farmer's Association's assistance and their cooperation we will be able to recover the dues, irrigation dues Sir, On the one side, people are wanting irrigation in their areas and where the irrigation is available, people are not paying the irrigation cess. Crores of rupees are due in many States under many irrigation projects. So, when you advance the assistance from the Centre, condition should be kept with the State Government about the recovery of the water cess from the already existing irrigation projects. Because there is increasing tendency among the rich farmers who come to this irrigation project, who enjoy the irrigation water and irrigate their land, they do not pay the cess. It is a good thing that about 39 projects are in the pipeline from the World Bank assistance and other external assistance. But in that case also, our shortage of funds is increasing because of the increase in the cost of our projects. Our ongoing projects are yet to be completed, for which we are giving priority That is why the projects which we have planned earlier are not getting sanctioned; e.g in my area, on the Tapi river there is one Kharia Guty project and also the Navatha project. We have got Hatnoor diversion (wier) completed. But, for that Hatnoor diversion in Maharashtra, one of these dams has to be completed on the Tapi river. At the end of the river, near the sea in Gujarjat, we have constructed one Kakrapara dam or what we call Ukai dam. But in the middle of the river or at its beginning, we are not able to construct it, and that is why 3 or 4 of the districts in Maharashtra are not getting its benefit.

The concept of life of the dam is that it is cousidered to be 100 years; and thereafter, because of silting we think of abandoning the dam, or that its life is over. That is what is projected. But with the increase in the cost of construction nowadays, the cost-benefit ratio is also diminishing; and hence we must consider this aspect and apply our mind, conduct research as to how we can increase the life of the dam, how we can decrease the amount of silting in the dam, or whether we can find out any method of removing the silt with less cost or an economic application of some methods, with the new science and technology at our disposal.

I would like to suggest one impotrant thing, viz. that we are considering only the major, medium and minor irrigation dams. We are not considering still smaller things like bridge-cum-*bandhara* or even small *bandharas* which were built by the Britishers, and de-silting of these *bandharas* which are existing in thousands in each State. If you adopt the policy of de-silting small *bandharas* which are constructed on the smaller rivers at every village with 6,000 or 7,000 population, the irrigation potential can be increased; and with the cooperation of Buildings and Construction departments of different States where they are planning to construct bridges on rivers, bridges-cum-bandharas can be planned: and thereby, utilization of Government money will be better, and more irrigation potential can be created.

The same is the case with mini hydel plants which need our attention, so that we can increase the production of electricity through hydel projects. For sprinkler and drip irrigation, we have planned to give

[Shri Vijay N. Patil]

subsidy since 1982-83; but the amount spent on its is meager. Cosnidering the figurers for the period 1982-83 to 1984-85, we find that it is only Rs. 2.38 crores then, and in 1984-85 it is only Rs. 25 lakhs. as mentioned in the Report. In 1985-86 it was about Rs. 1.25 crores. Drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation are some of the major factors for saving water and increasing the irrigation potential, specially for farmers who irrigate their land through well irrigation. So, a substantial amount should be kept at the disposal of the departments, both Central and State; and allocations should be increased.

Before concluding, I would say that I do not agree with my friend who said that we should consider the cost-benefit ratio while constructing dams, because in every aspect of agriculture, we are trying to give subsidy to farmers, and if the cost of production of food and other agricultural products is at a reasonably low level. If we take the example of fertiliser, by the end of 1990, we will be giving annual subsidy, indirect subsidy to the farmer to the tune of Rs. 7000 crores a year. So, here also, even if the cost of the dam increased, we should not think of abandoning the project. We are to go faster and largely I want to mention the case of Sardar Sarowar Dam on Narmada River, which also will be providing benefits to our area; 12 TNCFT will be available to Dhulia. But that work is going on with very slow progress. Sardar Sarowar Dam is one of the unique dams in itself and the canal on it will be the widest canal in the world—400 ft. in diameter. So, the allocation to this dam should be more every year and the delay which has already taken place, we should try to fill in the gap, fiill the backlog by providing more fund for going fast on this project. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Demands presented by the Hon. Minister of Water Resources. If we see the Annual Report presented by the Ministry of Water Resources and if we see the chart given in this Report we will find what is the policy of the Water Resources Ministry ? If we see the spill-over cost of medium and major irrigation projects which will be taken up in the Seventh Five Year Plan, it amounts to about Rs. 24,600 crores. If we deduct the provision made for these projects in the Seventh Five Year Plan, it will still leave the spill-over of Rs. 13,044 crores in the beginning of the Eight Five Year Plan. If we take into consideration a modest 15 per cent escalation in these five years, the spill-over would amount to Rs. 1 ,000 crores. This is where Water Resources Ministry or the Government of India must do a very serious thinking. If we take into consideration the benfits by the major and medium irrigation projects and minor irrigation projects more so by the ground water resources, we shall find if we compare the two the cost of the construction of the major and medium irrigation projects now taken in is approximately about Rs. 30,000 per hecatre and that again it leaves a very large gap between the Potential created and the utilization. Then to bridge this gap, we have to take up command area development work which means additional investment. Again if we compare the irrigation by ground water resources and the major and medium irrigation projects, we see that the most efficient system of irrigation is through ground water. While in the major and medium irrigation projects there are large seapages which result in waterlogging and drainage problem. As the Report has pointed out, because of the salinity about 7 million hectares of land has become waste because of water logging.

In the major and medium projects, the benefits are concentrated; they are not spread out. That is why if you take up a block or a district one section may receive water from any major irrigation or medium irrigation projects and get the benefit, while the other one may remain dry, but if we encourage the grounds water irrigation the full out is spread out and benefits a larger area.

Another point is, in the major or medium irrigation projects the farmer does not get the water for irrigation when he wants it. He has to depend on the lower level irrigation bureaucracy which we know at wha t level they function, leads to lower produc tivity. You very well know agriculture needs o ptimum water at optimum time.

Another important point is, because of the reservoirs that are constructed large areas get inundated which leads to displacement of large population. Now, with tbe Forest Conservation Act it has become virtually impossible to take up new projects or get forest and environment clearance.

One more point is because tbe poor soil conservation measures and over-grazing and denudation of forest lands large amount of silt collection is taking place in the reservoirs which has threateded the life of these projects.

The medium projects and the major irrigation projects, the surface irrigation is highly subsidised. Investment made by the public exchequer does not get sufficient returns and such huge investment without any return as such leads to inflation, as my friend rightly pointed out.

Then there is also the large gestation period, that is the period between the time the project is taken up to tbe time it is finished, on the other hand, if you take up ground water irrigation the cost per hectare is minimum and that too you do not have to spend money from the Government resources. You can get institutional finance for the tube-wells and dug-wells and therefore this should be encouraged. The operation is easy and convenient. The farmer has just to switch on his electric pump or diesel pump and he can do his own irrigation. There is no submersion of any area, no water wastage, no seepage loss, and no threat of expenditure on the exchequer. That is why a very conscious decision has to be taken about the irrigation projects which are to be take up in the Eighth Five Year Plan and from the reports that I have received from the Ministry I find that the estimated ground water potential is about 40 million hectares. The Central Ground Water Board has presented a report in 1985 which had said that the ultimate potential is much larger than the 40 million hectares as conceived earlier. Also, it has been estimated that 42 million hectares a metre of land is there, out of which only 10 million hectares metre is being utilised today. If we take that into consideration, the potential from ground water irrigation comes to about 110 milllon hectares, which is three times more than what is conceived today.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude how.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : You give him at least five minutes more.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : Ground water is a totally ignored sector and I advocate strongly that larger allocations should be made for ground water development. Although the report says that out of 32 lakh square kilometres 22.13 lakh square kilometres of land has been surveyed. Even the data we have is totally outdated and the equipment and the technology involved is also out-dated. The equipment is also obsolete although a reapprisal of the ground water resources has been done. But I still feel it is inadequate. High-technology has to be invoked for ground water development.

15.00 hrs.

In some areas there is depletion of the ground water table which must be taken into account. Because of the larger run off taking place these days because of the poor soil cover, most of the water which should have gone to the Natural acquifers is being drained into the sea. That is why, soil conservation methods have to be adopted. I would advocate that the river valley projects which are being taken up by the Agricultural Department, which try to conserve soil and prevent silt from going into the reservoirs, should be done by tbe Water Resources Mmistiy instead of Agricultural Department because they will then have an integrated view to the whole project. I strongly advocate that river valley projects should be taken up by the Water Resources Ministry.

The trial borewells doo by the Water Resources Ministry are also inadequate. Large numbers should be taken up. I would suggest that at least by 1990 there should be complete ban on sanction of any medium and major irrigation projects and larger allocation should be give to the ground water development.

[Shri Digvijay Singh]

The Government of India is giving lot of money through RLEGP in the rural sector. I would advocate that the Water Resources Ministry should take up the projects in the rural areas of small percolation tanks so that it recharges the ground water. Conjunctive use of ground water should be made mandatory in the existing irrigation schemes or which are under construction.

The command area development is a very important aspeet of the Water Resources Ministry. The chart which the Water Resources Ministry has given, shows that after the Fourth Plan i.e. before 1974, before the command area development concept was taken into account, the potential created was 20.7 million hectares and utilisation was 18.69 million hectares, i.e. 90 per cent of the potential created was being utilised. But in the Sixth Plan i.e. after two five year plans and two rolling plans of the Janata Party Government, the chart shows 30.10 as the Potential Created and 25.33 as utilisation. That means 84 per cent. After spending so much money on command area development, the utilisation has dropped from 90 per cent to 84 per cent. There is something wrong in the chart presented to us or in the survey done. I have got my own experience to prove that the utilisation figures given by the Department are not correct. They should be checked because when the Irrigation Department people do declaration of area to be irrigated they consider the whole area as taken up for irrigation while the tail end people never get water. So, these figures should be checked by the Hon. Minister.

The importance of the command area development seems to be going down as we see from the figures of allocations made over the years. Although Rs. 107 crores were allocated in 1985-86, utilisation was Rs. 69.81 crores. I agree that the State Governments did not prepare adequate schemes so that Central assistance could be taken care of. But it is the responsibility of the Water Resources Ministry to have a closer dialogue with the State Governments and very close monitoring should be done. If they do not have enough schemes, they can not take central assistance. There is a communication gap somewhere which should be bridged immediately so that funds allocated by the Planning Commission for the utilisation of the potential created are utilised.

My suggestion for the command area development is that the command area development concept means anything beyond outlet is taken up by the command area development. But it is usually seen that command area development and the schemes can only be successful if one cuses of water is at the point of outlet.

It has been my observation that it is invariably never 1.0 cusec. It is always between 0.5 to 0.6 cusec. This is the crux of the matter—unless and until the Irrigation Ministry or the Water Resources Ministry ensure 1.0 cusec water at every outlet available, your command area development will never be successful. I strongly advocate that the Government of India should encourage giving central assistance in modernisation of the distribution system, whether it is main canal or distributory canal.

Usually the chaks are more than 100 acres. That has also to be taken into consideration. That is why I strongly advocate central assistance to go not only beyond the outlet but it should be up-stream of the outlet.

Farmers are not in the habit of taking night irrigation. That is why stabilising tanks have to be constructed in the distribution system so that water losses are minimised. My suggestions are—

In the distribution system the head up mechanism and modernisation have to be given higher allocation.

In the equitable distribution of water, farmers involvement is a must. I am very happy to know that the Government of India has given some allocations for farmers association. I would advocate that the complete distribution system should be handed over to the farmers gradually.

The Mohini Co-operative Society experiment in Gujarat was highly successful and it should be encouraged in other systems. Training facilities for the farmers is a must.

In Madhya Pradesh Bansagar Project and Rajghat Project which are going to serve drought effected areas, have to be given central assistance The Government of India has been very kind to give it to Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal and Rajasthan canal. Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and U.P. are backward States and Bundelkhand is in dire need of water. Therefore, I plead for extra central assistance in these projects on the lines which have been given for SYL Canal and Rajasthan Canal.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI S. THANGARAJU (Perambalur): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, On behalf of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to express one or two of my view points on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of water resources for 1987-88.

The States and Union territories in the Indian sub continent depend on water, a prime factor for development in all fields. The Ministry of water resources assumes, therefore a paramount importance among other Ministries. The Ministry deals with adjudication of river water disputes between States, linking of two rivers, checking of sea erosion, augmentation of ground water resources for irrigation and drinking purposes and control of floods.

As far as the demands are concerned, I welcome the allocations made for the Yamuna-Sone river water project and Godavari-Krishna river valley project. I also wholeheartedly welcome the allocations made for taking steps to control floods in Branmaputra. However, I am pained to note the paltry allocation made for Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and Tamil Nadu Engineering College. If Tamil Nadu is continued to be disregarded in this manner, I caution the Hon'ble Minister that a day is not too far to see Tamil Nadu turning into a desert. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to provide more funds for Tamil Nadu.

The Thanjavur district in Tamil Nadu is used to be called the rice granary of Tamil Nadu. Monsoons have failed continuously for long. Most of the agricultural land in Tamil Nadu depends on cauvery waters. The river water agreement between the States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka lapsed in 1974 has not so far been renewed. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. MGR has impressed upon the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi the need for renewing the agreement which has lapsed. I request the Government to constitute a Tribunal to go into the question of river water dispute between the States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. At the same time, any solution arrived at, should not affect the present quantum of water flowing in the cauvery delta.

I draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that except the lands watered by Couvery, all the other lands are parched due to continued drought conditions. If Tamil Nadu is to prosper in agriculture and Industry and if proper drinking water facilities are to be provided to millions in Tamil Nadu, we must tap the ground water resources.

Another point is, Sir, that whatever little water flowing in cauvery with the grace of the Government of Karnataka, is either evaporated or absorbed by soil. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to look into this. The water lost is a sizeable quantum compared to the water we get in cauvery. As you have planned to repair, maintain the banks and delta of Godhavari and Krishna rivers, the cauvery delta should also be modernised and canals should be properly lined to prevent loss of water by evaporation, soil abosorption and seepage.

There are many rivers which originate in western ghats and weste their waters into sea without being utilised by the State of Kerala. If steps are taken to divert these rivers eastward to Tamil Nadu, it would irrigate millions of hectares of lands in Tamil Nadu. I request the Hon'ble Minister to take steps in this regard. Even the Hon'ble Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivar (Leader Revolutionary) Dr. MGR held negotiations with the Kerala Government in this regard but without result. I request the Government to use its good offices to arrive at a settlement.

*The speach was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S. Thangaraju]

Madras is a major city in Tamil Nadu. There is acute scarcity of drinking water in Madras city. There are no natural water resources in Madras. Driniking water is provided to the city from two reservoirs namely, Puzhaleri and Chembrambakkam. The water level in these two reservoirs has come too low to last even for a few days. I request the Hon'ble Minister to take immediate steps to alleviate the difficulties of the city population. The Teluga-Ganga Project was schemed to find a permanent solution to this perennial problem. Two years before in 1983, the Project was inaugurated by the Late Prime Minister Smt, Indira Gandhi in the presence of the Dr. MGR, the Hon' ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and Shri NTR, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra. However, the Project has been thrown in a corner. It is still incomplete. The reason given is that the Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka are opposed to this. This is a very strange one. India is one. All States are integral part of United in India. We take pride in saying that we have unity in diversity. If so, we must be able to afford for other without expecting reciprocal considerations. I therefore, request the Hon' ble Minister to intervene and execute the Project without further delay.

I also plead that for the prosperity of India and for the prosperity of millions of our farmers and industrial workers in India. Holy Ganges must be connected with Mother Cauvery. 60 years ago, the Diwan of earstwhile Travancore State held the opinion that for the prosperity of India, Holy Ganges and Mother Cauvery must be connected. The same opinion was also held by Shri K. L. Rao, renowned engineer and a former central Minister. I, therefore, request the Hon' ble Minister to connect Holy Ganges with Mother Cauvery in the large interests of our Nation. This would not only integrate India divided by myriad barriers but also bring propsperity to the Nation.

If a Great Bhakra Nangal Dam has been constructed under the Prime Ministership of Late Panditji, why is it not possible to link Ganga and Cauvery to fulfil the desires of the people and the welfare of the nation ?

Today, we have placed before the Government many things as our demands on behalf of our party. Railways have been nationalised under the Essential Service communications have been nationalised under the Essential Service. Similarly, why rivers cannot be nationalised under the Essential Service ? Certainly, they should be. All rivers should be nationalised so as to make the rivers useful to the public—every citizen of the nation.

I hope the Hon'ble Minisrer will take necessary steps to implements the above suggestions.

With these words, I conclude, Sir.

[*English*]

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government on better and more effective coordination by the Ministry of Water Resources with three other governmental agencies. Perhaps other may have spoken about one or two, but certainly not the third one, which is most important one. Among the three agencies, one is the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. And I specially emphasise this because the Hon. Minister was the Minister for that Ministry for a long time. Many of the speakers have spoken about the tremendous and augmented need far water which has arisen out of the growth of population. But I don't think anybody has shown interest, and if not, it should be shown, about the linkage and the need for establishing closer rapport between our family welfare programmes and availability of water resources.

Sir, something like 10 years ago, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations had set up a very interesting area of research and they even laid certain norms, what they called, the optimum human carrying capacity of given area where they link up availability of resources and the need the growth of population and augmentation of living standard. But progress had not been made in this. Therefore, I wanted to say that time has come when at least the counterpart of the water Resources Ministry, namely Health and Family Welfare should

know that water is vital. Out of all the natural resources available, there is perhaps none other than fresh water resources which can be said to be finite. We should appreciate the fact that certain resources are finite and there is a limit to stretching the use of that water. When you over-use water, nodody gets it. Has any research been done to find out what is the national investment made, not by the Government of India but by every little farmer, millions of them in the country who are digging the wells only because they have to go down the earth, because they have far too many wells in relation to the area of land available to that farmer for his farming business? I do not know how many thousands of crores of rupees it will go. It is because every year, your land-ho'dings are going down and every farmer has got more than two sons. He divides the land for his sons and every son digs another well and every well needs deepening and thousands of crores of rupees are spent on that. Why has nothing been done to project the very pertinent concept of finite fresh water resources in the Family Welfare Programme. In the inter-action with most of the Ministries, these things should be taken up.

Second is the urban development There is no country in the world with a higher percentage of slums than this country And in a democracy, there is no other way to control the augrmentation of slums except as they do in the Communist regime. You can do it here. Perhaps the primary constraint you have is the availability of water. If the availability of water is linked up with the slum, there may be some degree of proliferation of slums throughout the country instead of in Bombay, Calcutta and other metropolitan cities. There are cities where more than half of the people live in unauthorised colonies, and unauthorised slums. There is some inter-face which could be established. Sir, I have put up a specifica proposal to the Prime Minister and he has accepted it. It is to produce a film which we are in the process of filming through the Films Division, called *Yeh Akal Ham Le Aoyen*. It is to depict to what extent the environmental and ecological deterioration affected the eco system. We are suffering from recurring drought and famine conditions. In this we want to bring all these aspects of the need for better inter-linkage so that a coordinated approach is brought in between availability and the demand. The demands will go day by day. If the demand is 'X' today, the next year, it will be X + 25 per cent And then the year after, it will be X + 50 per cent. I think, this is something, the Ministry must take up at the policy level.

The other area is, the need for conserving the catchment areas, The Hon. Member prior to me spoke about the command area. But what about the catchment area ? What are we doing to protect our catchment areas in the way of protecting the forest cover and the grassland cover so that where you build a dam, it does not get silted much faster than expected ? There has been no coordinated effort between the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Ministry of Water Resources to see that a coordinated effort is made to protect our catchment areas from being destroyed ecologically.

Lastly, I would like to say that there are seven states in India suffering from second year of drought and we have a very vast and a very expensive and very necessary programme of investment by the State Government and, to some extent, the Centre also, to combat and conuter-act drought conditions. In Gujarat, we give up to Rs. 11/— per labourer to keep him alive until monsoon. It is a very good programme. But I noticed that Maharashtra which is a bigger State also pays correspondingly. So also Andhra Pradesh. But there is no coordination between all those Governmental agencies handling drought conditions and the water resources at the Centre and in the States to see that it is not only just a question of keeping the people alive by paying them a certain amount of emoluments as drought-relief measures but to consider this as a golden opportunity to have medium scale irrigation projects completed so that you would not only keep a man alive but you also should medium scals projects, one for every taluk, as in Gujarat so that the situation of drought is solved on a permanent basis.

These are the three agencies where I fervently, earnestly and emphatically request the Hon.Minister to establish a better repport,

[Shri Digvijay Sinh]

with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Urban Development, so that the whole approach to water resources is effected in a coordinated manner.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources.

Taking the population on the country into consideration, the present production of foodgrains will have to be increased at least by 25 percent after 10 years. We can achieve this target only wnen we strengthen the means of irrigation and increase them as well as improve them. Our former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had laid emphasis on irrigation in the 20 Point Programme and one point in regard to utilisation of irrigation facilities and water resources to ths maximum had been included by our present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi also. In this point, mention has been made to develop catchment areas and drainage, system in basins and deltas. Auother most important point is in regard to the provision of irrigation facilties in the command area.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister through you that the command areas have been developed with the assistance of World Bank or Financial Institutions or with the assistance of the State Governments or the Central Government. But what has been the results ? I represent Kota district of Rajasthan. That also come under command area, but what is the condition there now ? If you want to increase the command area in this way, I would request you to stop the misuse of funds and abandon this scheme of command area. In 1972, the area around the Chambal river in Kota was declared command area and with the assistance of the World Bank, Phase I programme was started. Under this programme, thousands of quarters were constructed Right bank canal and left bank canal were constructed and big buildings were also constructed. Only right bank canal and left bank canal were constructed under Phase I programme, but this did not serve the purpose. Neither the World Bank nor the Planning Commission give clearance to the second phase. I would not like to go into the details as to why it had so happened. You had provided infrastructure for the command area in the first phase, but what had been its results ? Thousands of buildings are lying vacant and these buildings have become abode of cats and dogs. The villagers have taken away gates, sheets and slabs from them. Big colonies had been constructed at the cost of as much as Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 lakhs in 1972 when things were not so costly But now they have no utility today. They are lying vacant It will be of no use to develop command area in this way. If you want to develop command area anywhere, you should complete it and implement the planning as a whole. The loss of water takes place due to these reasons. You have constructed right bank canal and left bank canal, but the condition of the canal is very bad. *Babul* trees have grown up there and these have not been cleared. The lining has breached at different places and these are not repaired. Drains are choking and the water overflows from them. Wherever there has been on-farm development, the farmers have been burdened with debts and Government's money has been entrapped Moreover, the fields of tbe farmers which were earlier fertie have not remained so. In this way there have been many shortcomings in the scheme of on-fram development. Water course has been provided on one thousand bighas of land, whereas it should be provided on 100 or 200 bighas. 'Barabandi' is not in force. No efforts have been made in this direction. In this way many shortcomings are still there. Through you, want to submit that command area should be taken seriously. Either this scheme should not be enforced anywhere or if it has to be enforced, it should be enforced fully and efficiently.

One more submission. About the forecast of floods I want to say that this system should be computerised. Only in the case of Narmada you have done so. With this system, we come to know as to when the floods are likely to come. The benefit of this system is that we are able to inform the people in advance and certain

Precautionary steps are taken. This system should not be confined only to Narmada. It should be available in those areas of the country where floods occur very frequently. In my own constituency last time, there were 55 deaths due to floods. Therefore, you should take this matter seriously.

Thirdly, I want to talk about irrigation facilities. When we read figures given by the Government, we feel elated; but I want to tell you that in Rajasthan, in my district and Ganga Nagar district the number of rivers is the maximum. In my district there are at least 15 rivers, e.g. Kalisindh, Parvati, Parwan, Chambal, Lasi, Anderi, Mez Ujad, Aahu and Mangli. Water of these rivers can be properly utilised and it can be supplied to those areas of Rajasthan where there are no rivers and which are famine-prone areas. This can be does only when the Central Government and the Planning Commission come to our help. I also want to submit this that we should pay maximum attention to the minor irrigation projects.

Next, I have observed that the farmers of those areas where there are no rivers, ponds or other resources of water are keen to sink their own tubewells, but they are unable to get loans from the banks for this purpose. No agency comes forward to help them in sinking tubewells. They do not get machines. Therefore, the 'minor irrigation' instead of being left to State Governments should be dealt with by the Central Government. Such a situation should be created that the farmers are able to get direct loans for boring of their own tubewells.

It has also been observed that anicuts can be run efficiently on a piece of land consisting of 1000 to 2000 bighas. They help in water management very well. They can be handled efficiently. Such anicuts are constructed through Rural Development Authorities. In stead, a special fund should be created for this purpose and these should be constructed through the Department of Irrigation. A survey should be conducted and maximum number of anicuts should be constructed. These will prove beneficial for the monor irrigation sehemes.

A small anicut was constructed in my area on Parwan river. At that time the target fixed was aimed at the irrigation of 15 thousand bighas. Not a single stone has been added to it during the last 101 years. Some 20 thousand acres of land is irrigated with it. I want to submit that the condition of the 33 km long canal is very bad. In spite of this, it is irrigating double the land than the targetted. If some investment is made on that anicut and lining of the canal is constructed, then its capacity can be increased further. Special attention should be paid to such irrigation projects which have been serving the farmers for quite a long time.

You have opened an institute in Rajaisthan. I cannot say whether it belongs to Department of Rajasthan Water Mangement or Irrigation Management Department. This has been opened in Kota region. About 40 to 50 irrigation engineers and 40 to 50 agriculture officers have got tranining in U. S. A. but after training they have been posted in such places where there is no use of their training. When you send an angineer or agriculture offiicer for training, lakhs of rupees have to be spent on him. At least his posting should be done in a place wher there is some benefit of their training.

You should pay special attention towards Parwan canal and Chamble Command area. Two projects relating to Kota and Bundi pending with the centre should be completed, in respect of which foundation stones had been laid 4 years age by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. Gadarka project was a project having on estimated cost of Rs. two crores whose cost has now gone up to Rs. 3 crores. This project will be beneficial to the Adivasis and Bhils. That should be sanctioned. There is one project named Bisalpur project in Tonk district about which it has been reported that it is meant for drinking water. This is a Rs. 135 crore project. This should be utilised for irrigation purposes also.

[*English*]

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan): Hon. Chairman : I rise to support the demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Water Resources.

[Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda]

Sir, I would not have ventured to talk today; but after listening to my Telugu Desam colleague who initiated the discussion and another colleague from Tamil Nadu—unfortunately both of them are not here to hear my argument—I decided to speak.

Now I come to the argument of the Telugu Desam friend who intitiated the discussion. He was very much pleading that they want to take only 29 TMCFT inclusive of 15 TMCFT to Tamil Nadu. I wonder whether to draw 29 TMCFT a canal of the capacity of 17,150 cusecs is required. Unfortunately, outside the Bachawat Tribunal Award the Government of India without inviting the opinion of Maharashtra or Karnataka they cleared the project called Srisalem Right Bank Canal with a capacity of 6,000 cusecs. This is much outside the purview of the Bachawat Tribunal Award. They have cleared this project outside the Bachawat Tribunal Award, I charge the Government of India that they sympathised with Andhra. They neglected the interests of the other States.

Now what did the Andhra Government do ? Instead of drafting a channel of 6,000 cusecs capacity they drafted a channel of 17,150 cusecs. It will go upto kundu panar confluence. Afterwards they want to take Right Bank Canal with a capacity of 6,000 cusecs and the Left Bank Canal, the so-called Telugu Ganga with a capacity of 11,150 cusecs. I want to ask the Government of India that before 1978 when in principle the three upper States they agreed to supply 5 TMCFT each to Madras city did they not insist taking the water in closed pipe circuit. The Karnataka and Maharashtra Governments insisted that water should be taken in closed pipe circuit. It is about 400 to 450 km length to reach Madras city. What is the evaporation loss ? I know because I was in the Assembly. I was Minister for some time also in Karnataka. Karnataka insisted that water should be taken by closed pipe circuit. Even now I advise my friends from Tamil Nadu that they should insist on this that the water should be taken upto Madras in closed pipe circuit because otherwise you will not be sure of getting the water because Andhra is insisting for clearance of a project to extend Telugu Ganga to uitlise additional 20 TMCFT. I can take a challenge. Though I am not very well with the Karnataka Chief Minister, Mr. Hegde Yet if Andhra is going to limit to 29 TMCFT I can take the responsibility of convincing the Karnataka Government. I want to know whether Telugu Desam friends will be able to convince Shri H. T. Rama Rao to limit the take off of the water to 29 TMCFT.

I charge the Government of India that without the knowledge of Maharahtra and Karnataka governments they cleared this Srisalem Right Bank Canal project which is outside the purview of the Bachawat Tribunal Award. Government of Andhra has sent two more project, again outside the purview of the Bachawat Tribunal Award for clearance, namely, Pullichintala and Srisalem Left Bank Canal. This is again ontside the Bachawat Tribunal Award. I do not know what offence have we Kannadigas committed because those projects which are within the purview of Bachawat Tribunal Award are pending for clearance with the Government of India, particularly in Cauvery basin there are 12 projects pending for more than 2 decades. I would like the Minister to tell what was the reason behind this because the Government of India cleared without the knowledge of the Karnataka Government as many as 7 projects of Tamil Nodu. I can name them—Old Delta area — 265,700; Grand Anicut Canal – 46,600 acres; Old Kattalai and Salem Tricky Channels—76,500 acres; New Kattalia Canal—20,600 acres; Ullambadi canal—22,100; Mettur High Level Canal—45,000 acres; 'River-fed' tanks—55,809 acres.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : The Karnataka Government are constructing dams in violation of the agreement between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : I will come to that. He is telling that Karnataka is violating. In the case of Tamil Nadu, both Government of India and Tamil Nadu Government have violated the so called 1924 agreement.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The Karnataka Government are constructing the projects.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Sir, I am not speaking of those projects which were cleared as per the said agreement. I am speaking of the projects which were cleared in violation of the 1924 agreement. So, the agreement was violated not only by Tamil Nadu Government but even by the Government of India while clearing these projects. But what about the case of Karnataka ? Our 12 projects—some of them within the agreement—are pending clearance. These are :

1. Kabini Reservoir Project.
2. Hemavathy Reservoir Project.
3. Harangi Reservoir Project.
4. K. R. Sagar R. B. High Level Canal (Varuna).
5. Modernisation of K. R. Sagar.
6. Yagachi reservoir Project.
7. Suvarnavathi Reservoir Project.
8. Nallur Ammanikere Project.
9. Iggalur Project.
10. Arkavathi Reservoir Project.
11. Uduthorehalla Project.
12. Chikhibole project.

What is the reason ? The Hon'ble Minister should tell this august House why these projects have not been cleared for more than two decades. I could have used a stronger language if the Minister were not from Karnataka. He may be thinking that people would mistake that he is Kannadigga and he is favouring Karnataka. If he were somebody else from other State, my language would have been different. I want to draw the attention of Mr. Kolandaivelu through you to the report of the Cauvery Fact Finding Committee about how much of water is going as to the sea in Tamil Nadu area...(*Interruptions*) .. These are based on Basin working the tables of the Tamil Nadu Government. From the reports made available at the time of Cauvery Fact Finding Committee, such as the Tamil Nadu's Cauvery Basin working tables and the reports of the UNDP, the water surplussing to the sea are :

(i) Surplus over Lower Coleroon Anicut	102 TMC
(ii) Escapage from Tail-end regulators	88 TMC
(iii) Ground Water in the delta South of Coleroon river	129 TMC
(iv) Ground water in the rest of delta	21 TMC
Total :	340 TMC

I want to tell Mr. Kolandaivelu if it is wrong, I will resign; if it is right, he should resign ..Let him accept the challenge... (*Interruptions*).. Otherwise he should not interfere. Often you are pleading for water, water. Why don't they make use of this water ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : There is no water at all in the dam itself. You may be knowing better yourself.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Lastly I come to the national water policy. All the Chief Ministers are members of the National Water Resource Council. 52 Hon'ble Members of this august House submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister and the Irrigation Ministry to include 12 criteria while enunciating the national water policy. I learn from my own source that except three, all the points presented by the Members of Parliament to the Government have not been included.

Lastly, Mahanadi has to be diverted to Kaveri. They have already appointed a Committee or a Commission for this purpose. But unless they specify what is a surplus basin and what is a deficient basin, how can they take away water ? Unless they lay down a pucca criterion, how can Orissa people agree if they want to take away water from Mahanadi to Kaveri.

While enunciating the National Water Policy, I would request the Hon. Minister to again go through the memorandum

[Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda]

submitted by the fifty-two Hon. Members of this House, because they have submitted the memorandum after due consideration.

The Government of Karnataka have not submitted any master plan and put up their demands to the Committee which has been appointed for diversion of water from Mahanadi to Kaveri. The people should not be made to suffer bacause the Government of Karnataka has not submitted any master plan. This Committee I learn have indicated a provisional allocation of 200 TMCFT of water to Krishna basin and 90 TMCFT of water to Kaveri basin of Karnataka. Even after the implementation of B scheme of Bachawat Tribunal award, Krishna basin reqiures about 400 TMCFT and they have provisionally allocated only 200 TMCFT. After Scheme, B, we are left with only 25 TMCFT for Upper Tunga and for Upper Bhadra projects, whereas our require for these two projects is 180 TMCFT. Just because the Government of Karnataka have not put up their demands, the people should not be made to suffer. Hence more water should be made available to Karnataka out of Mahanadi diversion.

As I said, I would request the Minister to reconsider all these things.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT (Pandharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources.

Water is life to the nation and it is the bounden duty of every Government to provide water for agricultural use. This country has got such a vast land. If all the land is provided with water, it will be really a *saphlam saph lam*, Water is a natural wealth and hence it should be equally distributed to every farmer wherever possible. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our late Prime Minister, had given to the nation her 20-Point Programme and the 3rd Point in that was : Better Use of Irrigation Water. That scheme has benefited most of the farmers in our country. Our belo ved Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has also followed the same policy and given all kinds of facilities to the farmers.

15.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There are two sources of water for irrigation purposes, one is the surface water and the other is ground water. So far as surface water is concerned, it is ample in the northern States of the country, because of the Himalayas from where the holy river Ganges and other rivers flow. It is the gilf of God and he has given this to us. But it is the wisdom of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who gave to the nation a perspective plan. Our is a planned economy and we have constructed big dame like Bhakra Nangal and so many others by spending crores of rupees. Ultimately it benefited the nation. And this programme has to be a continuous programme. More and more dams have to be constructed and more and more land has to be brought under irrigation. But it is possible only in the Northern areas where there is a lot of surface water. But there are also other areas which do not have any surface water resources. So, where there is no surface water, we have to explore the ground water resources.

There is a dam in my constituency called Bheema Project Dam. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi visited my area. And at that time, we brought to his notice that though a dam was constructed providing huge water storage facilities, canals were not constructed. The water is there but the farmers are not able to get the benefit of that storage facility because the required canals are not constructed. The construction work is very poor. Government is not sanctioning money for the construction of these canals. I appeal through you to the Minister that he should look into this problem and provide much more money to the State Government.

Sir, so far as this project is concerned which has got huge water storage facility, there is a scheme. I do not know whether this scheme is submitted to the Central Government or not. But. it is the opinion of the experts that Bheema and Sina rivers should be linked through this storage. I submit that the Hon. Minister should consider this scheme and sanction it.

So far as ground water is concerned, the State of Maharashtra has ample ground water resources. According to the remote sensing survey, ground water is very much available in the vicinity of Maharashtra. To meet the demands of the farmers of those areas where there are no surface water resources, it is the duty of the Government to provide ground water to the farmers by digging bore wells. In this connection I would like to say that there are ample ground water resources in Sholapur district and these should be made use of. When crores and crores of rupees are provided in the Plan Document for the construction of dams, why are you not providing money for creating facilities to exploit our ground water resources ? The farmers who are in the vicinity of ground water are deprived of this water resource because there are no facilities to use this water. It is my submis sion that the Hon. Minister should prepare a plan and see that bore wells are dug in those vicinities where there is ground water. Thank you Sir.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced to Re. 1."

[Abnormal and deliberate delay in giving clearance to Telugu Ganga Project by Central Water Commission] (8).

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in solving the various river water disputes between the States like Telugu Ganga."](9)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot sufficient funds by the Central Government for an early completion of Telugu Ganga Project.] (10)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to finalise the Ichampalli Project by briniging in three States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra.] (11)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete the various irrigation projects according to time schedule.] (12)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provice funds for construction of embankments on river Godavari to prevent floods which is causing damage to property.] (13)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to divert the water of Netravathi Karnataka river to upper Bhadra for irrigation the drought prone areas like Tumkur, Chitradurg, Kolar in Karnataka and Anantapur and Chittoor districts in Andhra Pradesh.] (14)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for liberal Central assis-tance to improve the irrigation facilities in the drought prone district of Anantapur in Andhra Predesh.] (15)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to exploit under ground water for irrigation in the district of Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh.] (16)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced Rs. 100."

]Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

[Need to construct percolation tanks, check dams and soil conserters to increase sub—soil water in drought prone areas in the oountry.] (17)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish Water and Land Management Training Institutes in Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh.] (18)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop and solve irrigation and ground water problem in Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh] (19)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to introduce on a massive scale the sprinkler irrigation system in drought prone areas.] (20)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring more land under irrigation by using surface and underground water.] (21)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate funds to energise all agricultural wells in Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh.] (22)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for liberal Central assistance to Anantapur and Chittoor districts in Andhra Pradesh for in-well bores in irrigation wells. (23)

15.59 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT OF PRIME MINISTER REGARDING APPOINTMENT OF A SUPREME COURT JUDGE TO ENQUIRE INTO ISSUES CONNECTED WITH UTILISING FAIRFAX GROUP OF USA

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; Now we will take up matter under Rule 184. Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): This is not the motion that was agreed upon to be discussed in thie House. Moreover, we do not have any information before us. Information pertaining to the Fairfax Affairs is not before us. We thought that the Government would make a statement and on that statement there is going to be a discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. On the statement made by the Prime Minister only, members wanted to discuss something.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : That could be under Rule 193.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It could have been discussed under 193 also. But many members suggested Rule 184.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : We have a different motion. We have given notice for a different issue.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : All of us gave notice for some other motion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We have demanded that a Parliamentary Committee should be constituted.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nobody told that there is going to be a statement.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : This type of Motion is no good. This type of Motion is nothing.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What can we discuss now ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKEK : What can we do now ? You oniy suggested that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : How can we discuss, Sir ?

(Interruptions)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, 193 can be a general thing. When a Motion is moved.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : 193 cannot be once again discussed. It has already been discussed. Under 193, we cannot discuss this matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Who has drafted this Motion ? This is not our draft. Our draft was different.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : There are a number of Motions. which we have given.

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, I will tell you. One of our Member has written like this only. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has given this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : I gave notices of two Motions. One was for appointment of a Parliamentary Committee.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This one we have accepted. We have accepted this only.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : What about others ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, the two can be combined, even now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We cannot combine now. Already it is accepted.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They are all arising out of the statement made on that day.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We made a specific and concrete demand.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : These Motions can be clubbed. Both these Motions can be combined.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : It is possible to combine both.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Under 193, we cannot discuss the same matter because we had already discussed it. Another suggestion which the Hon. Member made was that under 184, we can discuss this matter on the PM's statement. That is what he had made.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Under 184, you can combine both these Motions together.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Which Motion ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Regarding the appointment of a Committee.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want to give anything new, you can give that only through a substitute Motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : This is the Motion...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In addition to that, all of us have given this Motion that this House recommend setting up of a Parliamentary Inquiry Committee to Inquire into the FAIRFAX episode and related matters involving FERA violation and illegal accumulation of funds ..

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What are we discussing now ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, please take your seat. This is the Motion, which was received by the Speaker and he had also accepted this only one motion. Therefore, there is no point. This was the Motion which we had received first and this was accepted. We will go through this one. That is all.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am on a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is on his legs. First I will call him and then I will come to you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I belive that the names of all people who have tabled Motions under 184 were put to ballot. Our names were also put to ballot. But then our Motions were differently worded...

MR. DEPTTY SPEAKER : No, No.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, therefore, how is this Motion valid ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will look into that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why were other Motions not put to ballot ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no ballot in this. This was the Motion which was received first. Therefore, whichever Motion was received first was accepted. So, this is not permitted.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no ballot. So, there is no question of ballot here.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, you have not given your rulling. Under 184, it is not like that. What is the procedure ? You have not given the ruling.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is the ruling. I have given.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I want to know whether my name was put to ballot or not ? If my name was not put to ballot, then why was it not done ? Then, why was the Motion differently worded ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, in the morning, it was clearly mentioned what was to be discussed. Kindly allow me also to submit this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have to dispose first thing first, then only I can come to you. If at all we receive the Motions at the sametime, then only the question of ballot arises. We had received Mr. Somnath Chatterjee's motion first. Therefore, that is accepted. There is no question of ballot here. That is all. That is my ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : There should be scope for substitute Motions for which no time has been given to us.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Will you listen to my point of order ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order ?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Under Rule 184 resolution for a Motion can be given. If you kindly look to Rule 191, the Motion shall have to be put to vote. The question is to be put at the appointed hour. Now, the Motion is that Prime Minister's Statement is to be discussed. Therefore, if this House, after it is discussed, supports the Motion and decides that the House should discuss Prime Minister's Statement, are you going to have another discussion on the Prime Minister's Statement. *(Interruptions)* Please, Please. I am not asking a hypothetical question. What are you going to put in this Motion under 191. This is the point.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. *(Interruptions)* We have received one Substitute Motion also. That is given by Shri Bhattam. After Shri Chatterjee's speech is over, he can move that.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : There is no objection to the Substitute Motion being discussed. There is no problem for us. We are prepared to face any Motion that is accepted. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : When you have no objection, Sir, why these two Motions have been clubbed ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; That when he is moving Substitute Motion, at that time he will give. That is all

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : I have a different point. Now, Sir, for some days, we have been discussing this issue. Today also we are going to discuss about the appointment of a Judge consider to the Fairfax issue following the announcement by the Prime Minister. The Deputy Finance Minister in the course of his reply said that they did not engage...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. That we are discussing at that time. Let us not take it up now. *(Interruptions)* You can speak Mr. Chatterjee.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : That is to be the Motion. What is wrong about that. We have no objection. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : During the discussion you can say that. Why are you now discussiong ? *(Interruptions)* Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

Nothing will go on record. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Chatterjee please, carry on.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I only hope Mr. Bhagat...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will read Mr. Bhattam's Substitute Motion also.

> "That the House may appoint a House Committee to go into all aspect of the Fairfax episode".

That is his Substitute Motion. That is all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I was wondering whether that also referred to Fairfax.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I hope Mr. Bhagat's statement that there is nothing to be afraid of, will be reciprocated by his fellow Members. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I wanted to make the position of the Government clear, viz. that Government was prepared for a discussion on any kind of Motion. That is

**Not recorded.

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

all. (*Interruptions*) So long as the Speaker permits it, there is no problem. We are not fond of any voting. We are not fond of voting at all. If you want a Motion of that kind, i.e. if it is to be voted, we are prepared for a vote. I had said only this. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You should catch their eyes, or ears—whatever you choose.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I beg to move :

> "That this House do consider the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 3rd April, 1987 regarding appointment of a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court to enquire into the issues connected with the question of utilising the Fairfax Group of the United States of America".

We are constrained to raise this issue again, as the whole country is anxious to know the truth of this matter; and the truth, again, appears to have been (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please order ...order please. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I wish to say one thing, viz. that the Speaker in his ruling had mentioned in the morning that nobody from any side should interrupt anybody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There are only two sides; and the third side is the Deputy Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have no side, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The country is anxious to know the truth of this matter; and the truth, again, appears to have been made a victim by this Government, which is now limping with a guilty conscience. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please..... order please. No interruptions. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The right to know, which should be the unquestioned right (*Interruptions*) of the people of this country, and of this Parliament as representing the people of this country, appears to be an anathema to this Government. That is why an attempt has been made to keep the facts from this Parliament; and now to put a lid over a free and frank discussion of all the issues inside the House, and on a proper enquiry by a Committee appointed by this House.

We have demanded in the past, and we still demand, that an enquiry be held by a Committee of this House, as the matter primarily relates to questions which are of economic, political and procedural nature. There are no legal niceties or legal questions involved in the matter, that the Judiciary should be involved in the process.

The Prime Minister made a statement on the 3rd of April; and today we had another statement from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, which show that this Government is even unable to think coherently, and with a proper perspective. That is why it is coming out with statements in driblets; and even with all the combined wisdom of this Government, they were unable to perceive on Friday last, that it was necessary to say what would be the legal status of the enquiring officer-which they did not mention on the last occasion. But by giving a statutory garb to the enquiry, this Government cannot remove the people's suspicions and doubts which they have. And what the people are saying is that a time-consuming process has been envolved only for the purpose of de-fusing the issue. What I have said on the last occasion has been more than justified by the subsequent events, viz. that there are many skeletons in the cupboard of this Government, which they wish to hide. That is why they want to take the matter out of the jurisdiction of this august House.

Sir, how did the matter arise ? It all came to light out of some searches and arrests of two persons—one Gurumoorthy and one Janakiraman—and in the course of their remand proceedings, a letter came to light, which was produced very significantly by the CBI before the court. And that letter implicated several persons including high

government officials who have supposedly been participating in violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and also other persons. Now the letter was alleged to be a forgery by the supposed writer of the letter and a good deal of comments were made as to truth or otherwise of that letter. On the last occasion when we had that discussion, a very pointed question was put to Mr. Brahma Dutt to which, as expected, no reply was given as to how CBI got that letter in its possession and from which source; and when did CBI get that letter in its possession. Does CBI know that the letter is genuine or a forgery because on that finding and on the understanding of the matter by the government as to the genuineness or otherwise of that letter, the entire course of the enquiry will change. I would expect and hope that Shri Brahma Dutt has been at least given that much of information now to say whether that letter, according to the government, is a genuine letter or a forgery. After those things came out during the remand proceedings of the two arrested persons, a large number of publications came out, reports came out in newspapers and various periodicals. But then government watched all that as a dead and dumb spectator and never responded to the public query. Ultimately, the Hon. Speaker allowed a discussion in the House; and now it seems that thereafter the ball started rolling and rolling very vast. We are finding now contradictory statements from the Minister and this government; and the government now clearly appears to be on a panic run. (*Interruptions*) Let us see who laughs last and which of the Minister laughs last. I think your beloved leader dynamic leader has said that it is an important matter; and I am quoting him that "it is an important matter". (*Interruptions*) But he has donned the mantle of the Finance Minister of this country but he never condescended to appear and participate in the debate, which, according to him, related to an important matter, and which now calls for a judicial enquiry, according to the government. And now our good friend, Mr. Brahma Dutt was put forward as the sacrificial goat. (*Interruptions*) The absence of the Prime Minister was either due to his studied indifference to this House or he was not sure of his position.

Now Mr. Dinesh Singh, our distinguished friend here, a member of the House, as well as Mr. B. R. Bhagat, another distinguished member of the ruling party, both are former Foreign Ministers—and they have ex-Ministers by dozens—in their speeches clearly proceeded on the basis that this USA concern, which has CIA connections, had, in fact, been engaged. But both of them had tried in their speeches—as I have been in my humility, able to understand—to emphasise that they did not approve of that appointment. Their speeches meant that the Finance Ministry was in that matter remiss in appointing such an agency and the other most important aspect which came out from their speeches was that in any event the Prime Minister could not be held responsible for this appointment.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The King can do no wrong.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : And, the intended refrain of the speeches from the ruling party was that—as Mr. Madhav Reddi has just now said—he could do no wrong. Therefore, well, I do not know why Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh is so willing to stick his neck out and he has stuck his neck out and he has taken upon himself the responsibility as Neelakantha but I do not know whether he will be able to keep the poison suppressed within him or blow it out or throw it out.

During the discussion that we had, several Members from this side, our side of the House, put a number of specific questions. But none was answered. Sir, I do not know whether his today's brief will permit those answers to be given but I would again implore the Treasury Benches, implore the Government today to take this House into confidence and tell us when was this appointment made and how.

AN HON. MEMBER : And by whom, for what ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : At what level was the appointment made ? At the highest level ? What was the enquiry made of this concern ? Was the enquiry of a general nature or with regard to specific sources for individuals ?

Sir, today we have seen Shri Bishwanath Pratap Singh's statement to the Press. He

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

had said and when he made it is feet were not on the mother earth but I hope it was not a flight of imagination that he was engaging himself in. I would not ascribe that to him because, we have high regard for him although he has been in the process being cut more and more to size. But, Sir, I would like to know what was the highest level at which the appointment was cleared. And then, whether any report has up till today, up till date, been submitted or not and if so what is the report. This matter does not pertain to any Defence secret and Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I am thankful to him for reminding the country that matters concerning the commission of offences of an economic nature by howsoever high a person may be, can never be a matter of secret nature. Therefore, you have to, today take the country into confidence, keeping with the present Defence Minister's catagorical statement which is a correct attitude and I congratulate him for that, that it has nothing to do with the security and the integrity of the country or the safety of this country. Therefore, you must take the House into confidence and tell us who are the persons who are involved in this report.

It is being said that the report was submitted, that some information was received. Now, of course, Mr. Brahma Dutt—I do not know why he switched over to Hindi that day, his English is so good, but probably he wanted to be less articulate in answering the question. He said :

[*Translation*]

> "Shri Somnath Chatterjee wanted to know the credentials, traditions and experience of the Fairfax. Sir, these things are enquired when we engage some one as our employee. We have not employed them. We do not ask for these anteredents from those whose capacity is of an informer only. They will give information and will get money for that. Therefore, nothing was asked from them."

[*English*]

What a wonderful confession of the total lack of thinking, total lack of functioning and total lack of perspective on the part of this Government. And this is a confession by the Minister himself. I would like to know whether Mr. Brahm Dutt, in his temporary capacity as the Minister of State for Finance, agrees with his senior colleague in the Cabinet, the former Cabinet Minister of Finance, that there was an engagement and that the affairs of a particular company which Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh has named, were required to be gone into, not like what you tried to tell the House on the last occasion. Well, you waited for the information to come and what information came or did not come, you never told us. But Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh has categorically named a big concern whose affairs were required to be investigated by Fairfax agency, namely, the Reliance Industries. In today's papers it has come and if Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh has not been correctly recorded, one would have expected before the start of the debate that he should have clarified it as he did during his private intervention on the last occasion. None of those questions were answered. And if I am not misunderstood I will say in regard to Mr. Brahm Dutt that he is a glaring example of a good man in bad company.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : Not Fairfax.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We had almost a comical reply from the Minister of State for Finance which suppresses more facts than reveals. Not a single specific question was answered on the simple ground 'what I can answer; there was no engagement of any agency'. Of course, his statement shows utter disregard for a person who may be employed as a domestic help in a house. However, even then his whole attempt and his whole answer was 'what are these questions to be answered because there was no engagement of an agency' which is of a dubious nature. Now, immediately after his speech, came the denial from the Chairman of Fairfax. And as I said a little while earlier, now is the statement of Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh. It has further appreared in the press that high officials of the Government of India went to USA for the purpose of

appointing an agent so that ugly facts could be revealed to the country, to the Economic Affairs Department. Even the Embassy of India in the United States was not aware of it. They did not even take the help of Indian Embassy in USA. And it appeared in today's papers that the Indian Ambassador in USA has even written to the Government here either protesting against that or enquiring about the procedure that was adopted. What is the method of this Government's functioning we do not know. We also read in the papers—well, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh is not here now—about not so friendly conversation between Mr. Dinesh Singh and Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, each accusing the other of stabbing in the back...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNA (Badagara) Friendly exchanges.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We have not been told about the method of appointment of this agency even till today. about the content of the report, what report was specifically asked for and what information has been given...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Why do you not come out with something new ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If you are not happy, why do you not have a flight to somewhere else ?

We must recount the background of our Prime Minister's profound statement on the last occasion...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He must be sent in a Dornier.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : With the door closed I hope.

Then came Shri Brahma Dutt's *suo motu* statement on Friday morning. It is very important.

He said :

> "Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government will make a statement on the issues connected with the Fairfax."

> "Will make a statement on the issues connected with the Fairfax before the Houses rises to-day."

"Statement on the issues". And now, how our Hon. Speaker, who is the custodian of our rights, how did he understand ? I am now quoting Mr. Speaker.

> "He is going to make a full statement on the floor of the House to-day".

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That was a directive.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Therefore, this is what the Hon. Speaker understood him to mean. Even then he could not believe that the Minister of his Government, of course, should have been a little if I may say so, without meaning any dis-respect more astute because he is dealing with the Government also. We are dealing with them as we are—that this Government believes in verbal jugglery more than anything else. Then, what was the product ? Where was the statement on the issues concerning Fairfax ? No statement as promised came, far less a full statement as the Hon. Speaker understood and directed them to make. The Prime Minister's statement...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : That is wrong.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is wrong ?

That is in the record.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is not my compilation, nor this is Fairfax compilation.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : All inconvanient records are wrong.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is in the records of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Prime Minister's statement is nothing but an exercise in escapism and suppression. The brevity of the statement does not display wit but shows the Government's nervousness. I am sorry, I cannot but charge the Prime Minister that he has said something which is farthest from reality and has no nexus with the truth. He said in his statement—page 15194 of the Lok Sabha debates of Friday, April 3, 1987. He said—

> "Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 31st March, 1987, this Hon'ble House had a comprehensive discussion on the question of utilising the Fairfax Group of the United States of America."

The next sentence is very important—

> "The Government placed before the House the information that was available. Nevertheless, questions continue to be raised."

I ask solemnly and with all humility also, all the Members, my Hon. friends on the other side, are they of the view that all the information that is available with the Government has been disclosed in this House during the debate by Shri Brahma Dutt ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SOME HON MEMBERS : Yes.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If what Shri Brahma Dutt said on that occasion was all the information that was available with the Government, then there is no necessity of an enquiry by a Judge of the Supreme Court. A Committee of the House can do that effectively and very effectively.

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Now the cat is out of the bag.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum) : Sitting on his own judgement—how is it possible ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is it believable that up till to-day at least on the day when Shri Brahma Dutt spoke in the House, that the Government did not know how the appointment was made ? It was not stated here. Was it known to the Government at what level the appointment was made ? That was not stated here. Whether any particular persons affairs were required to be looked into and particular concern's affairs were required to be looked into, that was not disclosed. Did they know or did they not know ? What was the report ? Whether any report has been given or not, that was not disclosed and the Prime Minister said 'every available information was given to the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You take your seat. Let him speak.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, how could this question be relevant here when no appointment has taken place at all ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will call your name and at that time you can speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would request the Members not to interfere when he is speaking. Please don't interfere. Let him speak.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Let him speak when his turn comes, Sir. You teach us when you speak, Mr. Kurien.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I am stating again the sentence in the Prime Minister's speech. He said "the Government placed before the House the information that was available."

AN HON. MEMBER : As on that date.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Then, Sir, if Mr. Viswanath Pratap Singh is part of the Government, the information that was available to him was not disclosed to the House. He is going outside and making the statement. You don't have the courage, you don't have respect for the Parliament. I would request him to make a statement so that it becomes the property of the House. This is the why you are taking this House for a ride. You want to take this House for a ride. You want to take this country for a ride. (*Interruptions*)

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Sir, he is distorting the facts.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: Sir, wild allegations have been made by him.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, if this Government had no information except what was made available to this House through Mr. Brahma Dutt then this Government on their own statement was not aware of any of the important questions and matters, then this Government is not fit to run this country. This is of course a total bankruptcy in the functioning of the Government. They are not fit to remain in power for a minute more. They know nothing. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Our Government is doing very well.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: In what language was she speaking?

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Sir, we need a translator for her remarks.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, we would like to know that even till today the Prime Minister has not been able to gather necessary information. I am asking about your Prime Minister personally. I shall go on asking for umpteen times until the facts are placed before this House. (*Interruptions*) Sir, all the information have been deliberately suppressed and the truth has been jettisoned. Sir, a young man like him should not revel in inexactitude. We would only hope that everything will be all right. Now Commission's declaration has been made. It seems that I have to go on repeating for the seventh time. Otherwise you won't understand. The difficulty is that they get annoyed with my language. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Now, today Mr. Bhagat has said, finding the reaction in the country, they have now condescended to hold a Commission of Enquiry. Now, with regard to terms of reference, they have not been able to think of even during the week-end. Probably they were so busy in dealing with the files. Even today they could not be made wiser. I think Mr. Brahma Dutt will have the honour of disclosing the terms of reference. But we would like to know what time-limit is provided for the Commission to make this report. We want a commitment from this Government, if ultimately a Commission of Inquiry is appointed, that there should not be a claim for a private inquiry or Inquiry *in camera* like the other recent Inquiry Commission.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: You remember the Committee appointed by...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Hon. Member from Dum Dum is referring to the functioning of the West Bengal Government. The people have given their verdict.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: Two Committees were appointed, but by...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Instead of giving lectures to me, go and express your condolence to the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Sir, we want a categorical assurance from the Government that as Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh has said, this does not relate to any sensitive issue, there would not be any claim for privilege with regard to production of documents and evidence. Sir, we would also like to have a commitment from this Government that they would lay the unabridged or unedited report of the Commission as and when it is obtained. Of course, Sir, this is all subject to our protest against referring the matter to the Commission. I still insist that the matter should be probed into by a Committee of the House.

Sir, I only hope and I would appeal to the highest judiciary in this country that they should not get involved into this unsavoury matter. (*Interruptions*). As another Chief Justice of this country had refused to be a party to...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please order.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, as another learned Chief Justice of this country refused to make available the services of a Judge to bail out this Government, I hope, Sir, the present Chief Justice for whom I have the greatest respect...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, he has a point of order. Please allow his point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Mohanty, what is your point of order ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, I have a point of order. I have to invite your attention to Rule 188 which says :

"...Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry."

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, has any Commission been appointed ? Even a Judge is not appointed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Mohanty, there is no point of order.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, the Members sitting to your right are all governed by the same rules of procedure.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. Inquiry Commission has not yet been appointed.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : My submission would be, the last part of his submission is prejudicial to the inquiry. So, that must be expunged.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is not yet any inquiry commission. Therefore, there is no point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, even after the appointment of a Commission the matter will not be considered *sub judice*.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, the Commission has not been set up yet by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is why I am telling, there is no point of order.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, as I said, I hope the present honourable Chief Justice of India would not get involved into this even by implication.

Sir, the matter was raised in the House, the matter was discussed in the House without a full disclosure by the Government. The House is in seisin of the matter. The whole thing is the property of the House now, and therefore, we want that this Parliament is competent and in the nature of things should deal with the matter and probe into the matter. That is why, Sir, I demand the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee and I hope the Government would accept my demand.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : Very poor performance.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If you had appreciated it, then I would have been unhappy. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That this House do consider the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 3rd April 1987 regarding appointment of a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court to enquire into the issues connected with the question of utilising the Fairfax Group of U.S.A."

Now Shri Bhattam.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam) : I beg to move :

> "That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :
>
> "This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 3rd April, 1987 regarding appointment of a sitting judge of the Supreme Court to enquire into the issues connected with the question of utilising the Fairfax Group of the United States of America, is of the opinion that a Committee of the House may be appointed to go into all aspects of the Fairfax episode." (1)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :
>
> "This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 3rd April, 1987 regarding appointment of a sitting judge of the Supreme Court to enquire into the issues connected with the question of utilising the Fairfax Group of the United States of America, is of the opinion that a Committee of the House may be appointed to go into all aspects of the Fairfax episode."

Okay. You can speak afterwards. Now, I will call him next.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : When he has moved the motion, he should speak. He has the right to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will call him afterwards.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Point of order. The Substitute Motion has not been circulated. We do not know what it is.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already informed it. It has already been read out.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Chandulal Chandrakar.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please, Shri V. N, Gadgil.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune) : Sir, I have carefully listened to the speech for half-an-hour of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, a person belonging to my caste—the same caste of lawyer. I was trying to find out what he is driving at. Apparently, they want the truth. We also want the truth. The only question is, by what method. The only point of dispute appears to be by what method, shall we find out, whether by an enquiry by parliamentary committee, parliamentary probe, or small we do it through a Judge of the Supreme Court. That is the only point of dispute, both sides have.

Mr. Bhagat has made it clear that the enquiry will be under the Commissions of Inquiry Act and the report will be laid on the Table of the House. There will be discussions. Therefore, there is no dispute that both sides wanted the truth. The only question is, by what method. Therefore, all the elaborate arguments that he advanced, I do not find very effective. I am reminded and he will recollect the famous judgement in the Appeal Court and the Appeal Court was hearing a lawyer, someone like him. "The learned counsel has made five points. There is nothing in the first point. Five times, nothing is nothing, appeal dismissed." Sir, he had given over and over again the same argument which we have heard earlier also. The only new point is, what shall be the method. Shall it be by a parliamentary probe or a judge of the Supreme Court ?

Now, Sir, some people may not like it my describing it that way. But the method of Government we have adopted, more or less, we have modelled on the British House of Commons. Now, their history shows that they have stopped parliamentary committees since 1911. Why ? Now, Sir, I have got a study of the inquiries made, probes of Parliament earlier to 1921. There were a number of inquiries before 1921. In fact, the Commissions of Inquiry Act of 1921, on which our Act is modelled, was introduced because the House of Commons found that probe by Parliament is ineffective in finding the truth, it runs on Party lines purely, almost that a Party whip is issued, and there is majority and minority. Now, what will happen is, if there is a parliamentary probe, the argument will be, majority has decided this way, minority has decided that way, we do not accept the report of majority. That kind of argument was advanced. It went to such a rediculous extent that there was an allegation against a higher officer of Navy that he showed favours to one of his ladies who was his mistress. That was the complaint and on that there was a parliamentary probe. What was the finding ? The finding was that she was not the mistress of the Naval Officer but she was the mistress of the complainant himself.

I ask my friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee (*Interruptions*). You recollect this study "Trial by Tribunal" and what it says about parliamentary committees. I will quote four or five lines :

> "Although the Select Committees attempted a thorough investigation, they were hampered by the recalcitrance of witnesses, in some instances by the non-production of documents, and above all, by the lack of dominating legal guidance through the tangle of assertions and counter-assertions which these inquiries evoked."

My friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee says there is nothing legal about this. There is very much legal about it. There are allegations and counter-allegations and an independent mind is required, a mind trained in legal matters is required. Otherwise, this is what will happen. Further what happened ? For these Committees, Party considerations became very relevant.

> "The reports produced by these committees and commissions are today deservedly forgotten, for they were no more than manoeuvres in the unending political conflict and game."

This is the history in England. And, therefore, necessarily the findings of such committees would involve political judgements and it is hard to see how Members of such Committees would, in the last resort, decide on grounds other than political.

So, the decision will be political. There will be a majority report. There will be a minority report.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What happened to Kuo deal ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Therefore, the method of inquiry by a judge of the Supreme Court or a parliamentary probe, that seems to be the only point of dispute. In our country also, various inquiries, Pratap Singh Kairon inquiry—I need not mention all of them,—were there. We have found that if you entrust it to a judicial mind, an independent mind, unaffected by political considerations, then you are more likely to get the real truth, rather than any probe by parliamentary committees.

Therefore, this motion that it should be referred to a parliamentary probe will end, if accepted, in some kind of a part of a political game or political battle and nothing more.

I may also point out that their one time beloved leader, Mr. Morarji Desai has welcomed Commission of Enquiry because he has administrative experience of 40 to 50 years, parliamentary experience and he has also found that a probe by Parliament is not good. Your beloved leader at one time, not today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Dinesh Singh is also efficient. Take his opinion on that.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I thought I will not refer to that aspect about what they said about Members of my party because,...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You did not cooperate with Shah Commission.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : What is happening is if Members of my party speak on the same lines, they say 'Oh! monolithic party", all put together, or if there is some difference, they say "Oh! Dissensions have started". They want it both ways.

Let me tell my Hon. friends that the party is united. The party is firm and you will not get anything out of this. You may get some publicity. I do not grudge that because we are all politicians. I told my friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, once : it is legitimate that we should get publicity because our ancients have told us :

Ghat Mindyat Patam Chhindyat Kuryatara-sabharoshanam
Yen Ken Prakaren Prasiddho Purusho Bhavej

You break the pot, you tear the cloth, you ride a donkey, but somehow you get the publicity. I do not grudge that because we, all politicians, need that ; I donot grudge that. You may get publicity. Besides getting publicity, nothing will come out of this kind of a Motion.

If you want the real truth, what is to be done ? We on our side want it and, therefore, we show our seriousness by entrusting it to a judge of the Supreme Court, an independent person with a judicial mind, unaffected by political considerations. I am very sorry to hear Mr. Somnath Chatterjee almost making an appeal to the Supreme Court not to accept this kind of work. (*Interruptions*) I am not saying in anger...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Because I am concerned about the judiciary.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : So am I. Mr, Somnath Chatterjee, you and I have practised in High Court and Supreme Court and we both have concern for the judiciary. What I am saying is as much with concern for the judiciary. If we do not entrust such kind of work for them, what are they for ? Only to decide rent and tax matters ? They are there for some serious matters to be decided. We have solemnly put them, appointed them, and this is precisely the kind of work which should be entrusted to a judge of the Supreme Court. Therefore, a judicial inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act is the proper remedy .....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What the judiciary got during Emergency has not been forgotten, I think.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Did you cooperate with the Shah Commission ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : These are old bats. This has been answered several times. Why do you want me to repeat the same answer ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Say whatever you want. But your leader never appeared.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : What appears to me serious is this. I see a certain pattern. I am really worried. My mind goes back to a few years—communal riots, language riots, pressure on elected representatives, character assasination, whispers, innuendos, all kinds of things; make one person a target. This is the old imperialist game... (*Interruptions*) You may laugh...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You started it.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I am not speaking in anger; I am not saying in opposition to what he says...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : As if the Opposition have appointed the Fairfax.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are engineering facts.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : What worries me, Mr. Datta, is that, if it had come from any other Party, perhaps I would have understood. You know the pattern. You yourself have indicated several times. We take a certain stand in the Commonwealth Conference. We take a certain stand in the Non-Aligned Movement, and the pressure builds up. That is the pattern I am seeing, that is the danger I want to point out, and I want to utilise this Motion not so much to score debating points, legal or otherwise, but to point out the danger which this country is likely to face. Therefore, it is not a question whether your Motion is accepted or not. That does not worry me. What worries me is the invisible thing. That one, with political perception that you possess, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, you should be able to see. I do not want to spell out in great detail. You are a highly, politically-conscious person. You know what I mean. And that is the danger I wanted to point out, taking the opportunity of this Motion.

Therefore, Sir, in my humble submission, an inquiry by a judge is the most appropriate remedy to find out the truth. As I said at the outset, I do not want to make a long speech. I do not accuse the Opposition of anything.

17.00 hrs.

I am not accusing. But if they think that by this kind of thing they might be able to bring the Government in some kind of trouble, they are sadly mistaken... (*Interruptions*)

Let me conclude by only one sentence for the benefit of my friends there. This Motion and the speeches and voting will show that the nation has no alternative to Congress and the Congress has no alternative to Mr. Rajiv Gandhi... (*Interruptions*). It is very clear. Therefore Sir, what I have said is that the minute you entrust it to a Parliamentary Committee to probe, this is precisely what will happen. The truth will not come out. They will make one person the target and try to bring all sorts of political considerations. Truth will never come out. If you are really serious about the truth, the best way is to have an inquiry by a judge of the Supreme Court. Thank you.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : The Government is not moved.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Government is an immovable property.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam): It was argued that it might be the intention of the opposition to bring the Government into some sort of trouble and it is not possible for them to do so by this Motion. May I respectfully inform the learned friend who just preceded me that the Government knows the art of bringing trouble for itself ?

This is a trouble which the Government has created for itself The Fairfax is not

appointed by the opposition and the entire subject of discussion has come up before the House only because of certain deeds and misdeeds of the Government. Therefore, let him not be under the false illusion that we want to bring somebody into trouble, somebody into difficulty and fish in troubled waters.

We want certain facts to be brought out. The country should know certain basic issues which it is facing. Let us know at what point of time the Prime Minister has come before the House with the announcement for a judicial probe into this matter. The Minister in charge of the subject has earlier solemnly stated on the floor of the House that he would place all the facts, full facts before the House in the evening. Instead of doing that, the Prime Minister stated that a judicial probe will be instituted. What does it mean ? The Prime Minister wants the facts to be shut out from the Parliament. Necessary information will not be placed before the Parliament.

We did not ask for a probe, we have not demanded for a probe. At that stage we were only discussing the issue. The issue was being debated and discussed. We wanted to know certain facts.

Sir, my first point is that the Government's intention is to overlook, to side-track the issue, to ignore the Parliament and to take out from the Parliament the right of discussion of certain vital issues and place them before the judiciary, so that we will not be able to discuss. That is my first charge.

Shri V. N. Gadgil said that it is certainly a legal matter because there are arguments and counter-arguments, points and counter-points, and allegations and counter-allegations.

Sir, just because there are two points of view does the issue become suddenly a legal issue ? I do not know what the interpretation of the legal matter is. Certainly there are two sides of the issue and, therefore, this is not at all a fit case to be referred to judiciary at all. The matter was being discussed in this august House. The Hon. Members wanted the Government to place certain facts before the House which they did not do and at that point of time they also gave a solemn assurance that information will be placed before the House. Instead of doing that they want to shut out all facts from Parliament and then introduce a new factor—a judicial probe. They have taken recourse to this. We are not able to appreciate this. The sovernignity of this House and the Supreme authority of this House is sought to be undermined by the Government on a number of occasions and in a number of cases. This is one such occasion again.

Now may I once again remind when the matter was under discussion we wanted to know who had appointed the Fairfax and on wbat terms it was appointed. What was the timeframe ? When it was expected to produce its report ? What are the terms and conditions ? Why was the Fairfax alone appointed ? What are the considerations in appointing Fairfax ? What was the report-preliminary or otherwise ? What information was furnished by Fairfax ? Is it in respect of corporate houses or about certain highly placed individuals or both ? This is all that we asked for. The information is not forthcoming. As my learned friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, has ably placed the case of the Opposition earlier, right from the Minister of State for Finance upto the Prime Minister the replies are so worded that with the information available to us these are the facts. So, they are not able to say with a certain amount of certainly that this is the information, this is the truth and this is the fact. They are not able to say that. From the facts available to them. They tender the information. Are we to understand that all facts are not available to them ? Can we understand that certain facts are not sought to be placed before the House ? Is there any truth that certain information is not available to them because certain files are missing ? There was report to that effect also in the Press that a very important and crucial file is missing. Therefore, the main issue is that the information which was sought by the House is not being placed before this august House.

Sir, another thing we want is—as I tried to say earlier—that the supermacy of the House, the sovereignity of the House and the authority of the House cannot be under-

[Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty]

mined and, therefore, the House has every right to look into all the aspects of the issue. That is the crux of the matter. You want to side-track the issue and go into different by lanes and take recourse to judiciary.

Now may I refer at this stage to one of the important statement made by Shri V. P. Singh which appeared in the Press today ? He says, "I bear responsibility for what I have directly done and constructive responsibility for what my officers have done". So, he has borne constructive responsibility for what his officers have done. But what about the collective responsibility ? What he has done, the entire Government must own it. This is the collective responsibility. Why not the Government themselves say : this is what we have done ? The Minister was not able to say that Fairfax was either retained or just are informer. According to the Ministry of Finance, there was an arrangement made with Fairfax and they have deliberately taken a decision to refer this matter to the investigating agency in America to gather some information about certain organisations and business houses. If that was so, why should not the Minister of State say that ? So, the versions of the Minister of State and the former Minister of Finance are different; they are divergent; they vary. Therefore, there is something to hide. Why exactly this has happened ? What is the reason for doing that ?

Sir, it was definitely and categorically asserted that Fairfax had a definite appointment order with them. On the basis of that order, they have proceeded with investigations in certain matters. Is it a fact or is it not a fact that the Government have issued certain appointment orders to the Fairfax ? I wish to know is this information placed before the House ? Why do you want to conceal this issue ? Were order issued; what are the terms; what are the conditions; when were the orders issued ? Under what circumstances Fairfax was selected; by whom it was selected ? Why was the relevant information not placed before the House. After alll what is it that we wanted ? What did we want the Government to do ? We wanted this information. Also, they were not able to categorically say that they have not retained Fairfax. Fairfax chief says that they have turned over significant information. Not only that. They also wonder why this Government have failed so far to act on the information which was so far furnished to Government ? Is this a fact ? or is it not a fact ? Why not the Ministers say something about it ? Nothing is said about it. They want the judiciary to come and sit and give a judgment. So, they want the Members to close their eyes and ears, and finally listen from the judiciary only. Is it the position to which this House is going to be reduced, Sir ? Of course, we have got all respect for the judiciary. I am not going to speak any derogatory terms about the judiciary. But the position to which the august body, over which you are now presiding, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is reduced, kindly examine. This House is sought to be overlooked, ignored, bypassed. This is the Policy of the Government. We take objection to this. We want to restore it sovereign authority. Therefore, the House Committee should sit in judgment over this issue. This is not a legal matter. What are the legal issues ? What is the Act which Congress Speakers are quoting now ? Of course, when it is appointed, it will be appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act. True, but what are the terms of reference ? That is yet to be spelt out. It is now clearly known. What is the time-frame ? When will the report come ? Whether it will be an open inquiry, we do not know anything about it. So, some light may be thrown on these aspects in course of time. What we want is all the Members of this august body should be participants in a discussion of this matter in which the entire nation is exercised. That is bow we wanted a discussion in the House. We wanted to discuss. We wanted a probe by a House Committee.

Sir, now I would like to point out one issue. It was stated in parts. It is not merely Fairfax but some of the facts have been reported. The two more foreign detective agencies, one U. K. the other Swiss, were involved in enquiries into the assets of Indians and non-resident Indians abroad. Is it a fact ? If so, will the Hon. Minister throw some light on that also ? It was also mentioned in the press that Fairfax itself had appointed some other companies in different parts of the world to

get at the facts. Is it a fact ?Not merely that, the information so far gathered reportedly implicated prominent people in the country and abroad. It was in the press. Is it a fact ? Is anybody prominently figuring in public life involved as mentioned in the report. We wish to know that. The country should know that. It is again from the press that we know that Fairfax had connections with the C I A. The detective agencies have come to possess very incriminating information which would prove dangerous for the country. This is the opinion of some of the Congressmen themselves. This is what the press says. Their speeches in the party forum, as published in the press, go to this extent, saying that the country's future, national security, itself is prejudiced, is in jeopardy, because the company associated with the Watergate was appointed specifically by the then Finance Minister for this purpose.

Normally, as per the usual method, our Embassy would be consulted in such matters. Through the Embassy everything goes on. But in this case nothing was known to them. Even when Bhure Lal went to America and discussed with the Ambassador, he never mentioned this, and therefore, the Embassy was completely in the dark. They are not aware of it. Why was it not done ? Why was this extraordinary procedure adopted ?

When the Finance Minister owns reponsibility for what has happened, can we take it that the entire Government has taken the responsibility for this, the Cabinet has taken the responsibility for this and the Prime Minister has taken the responsibility for it. If it was so, they would have come forward and said : "That is our responsibility, we have appointed it," But what do they talk ? Why could they not say that ?

Fairfax, it is not a charitable organization. The Minister claims that no payment was made to them and the former Finance Minister states that as and when they turn over worthwhile information, depending on the utility and usefulness of the information, they would pay suitable remunderation based on certain proportion. May be, that is ture, but then, have you paid at least stringent fee ? My information is that Government of India paid stringent fee of five thousand dollars for routine regular information to one foreign such investigating agency. To Fairfax they paid thirty-three thousand dollars to strat with. This is the information which is available with me. The Chairman of Fairfax Group claims that they have turned over significant information. After all, they were engaged since September, 1985. For all these six months, they did not work for nothing. This is not a charitable organization; they must have been paid. Were they paid by the Government or paid by some other agency and under what circumstances ? Why did the Government think of Fairfax at all ? There are a number of agencies in America. Out of all, why Fairfax was thought of ? Was it because it was associated with Watergate ? Some papers say that this is the Watergate of Rajiv Gandhi. I do not know what it would turn out to be! Why was this Fairfax appointed ? By whom was it selected and chosen, for what reason and under what circumstances ? All these should also be made known to the House, It is not for the judiciary to inquire or to look into all this. Even now, at this stage, can we know from the Minister whether the arrangement with Fairfax still continues ? Or have they discontinued it ? The Chairman of the Fairfax says that they are still undertaking the job and that they are going ahead and doing the work. What is your reply to that ? The Ministry is not able to say anything about this. I would like to know whether Fairfax has conducted investigation of economic and commercial nature any time earlier. I do not know but according to the information available to us, it has never undertaken similar work, but now it was particularly appointed to do this work. Why ?

It is said that it has got its own links with the CIA. I do not know anything about it. But could you say that it has no links with the CIA ? If the Government assents categorically that it has nothing to do with the CIA. We will only be very happy to know that. For what reason this was not done ?

Finally, I would like to refer to one aspect. A preliminary report prepared by

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the Economic Intelligence Bureau of the Finance Ministry on Indians having huge illegal funds abroad was said to be missing. On the basis of this report, they thought of appointing an investigating agency abroad. And one U. S agency was appointed to carry out further investigations in pursuance of the recommendations or suggestions contained in that preliminary report. Sir, is it a fact that some such report was produced and that it is missing now ? What was the report about ? Has it got any connection, remote or otherwise, with the present episode ? I would like to know something about this too.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that the Minister while giving answers to various questions stated from the beginning that he was furnishing the information according to the information available to him. He was not able to assert clearly and categorically that this was the correct and accurate information Why should be say that as per some information available to him he was furnishing the information ? Why should he allow us to presume that all information was not available to him ? Is there anything in it ? Sir, all these dark areas must be exposed to light and we must know the facts. After all, we want cleanliness in public life.

Even big people are involved in this. When the then Minister of Finance, Shri V. P. Singh conducted raids over a number of business houses, corporate bodies and organisations, we have not said anything about that. But now all this was done because certain proceedings were initiated which would endanger the future of somebody, which would implicate somebody, and which would barm or hurt somebody, who may be closer to the higher-ups. It is said that that is why all this is being thought of. This is the impression or the feeling that the country is having.

Therefore, this is the right forum and correct body to look into these aspects. This Parliament this august body is the correct institution to go into this matter. So, a House committee should be constituted to probe into all aspects of this whole thing. I totally disagree with my learned friend Shri Gadgil who said that the findings of this body would only be partisan and that they would not be accurate. If that is so, the entire Government itself is partisan. This is a majority government and therefore the Government itself is going to be partisan. I say that the question of partisanship cannot be attached to this House. I am not referring to the Government or to the Opposition. This is a House Committee and the consensus of the House Committee is the consensus of both the Congress and the Opposition. It is going to a Committee constituted by the House If you say that this committee is going to be partisan, then you are attributing *mala fide* to it. If you are going to pre-judge the entire House, you are very well mistaken. I oppose this, I resent this and I detest this.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the whole subject behind this discussion just started from the fact that the economic offenders must be brought to book. That was the main theme on which the whole discussion started a long time back. But today, it seems, the whole issue have been side-tracked, the appointment a Commission by a discussion here in the Parliament. The first thing is that the Government wants to bring economic offenders to book, whether in India or abroad. That is the objective of our Government. With this objective, in fact, when this thing was announced a long time back by our, the then Finance Minister and our Prime Minister, it was welcomed by the Opposition. They were saying that effective steps must be taken to bring to book these economic offenders. Now, when effective steps are being taken and since they are in the Opposition, they have got to say somethign or the other. When the Speaker admitted this Motion today they should have taken this stand that after all the Government has appointed a Commission for inquiring into the whole thing and that their objective was the same. They should in fact say that that was their objective and they should have taken the credit. No. But instead of saying so, now they are saying the only thing, and they have been saying all the time throughout--I have heard both the speakers very carefully—that their objective is that a House Committee should

discuss the matter. That is the main thing which they have been saying repeatedly. Sir, we have nothing to hide. This we have made it clear in the very beginning. Our stand is that, we have nothing to hide. We will be very clear and also our Minister of State for Finance Mr. Brahma Dutt had made it clear that whatever subjects were raised—some of the issues, some of the points, some of the questions—of course, the Minister will be replying. But one thing is certain. They are saying, what will be the terms of reference for this Commission which is being appointed ? Well, I am sure and I would also request the Government that the terms of reference should be quite wide. I am sure you have got a lot of points to say about these things, i. e bringing the offenders to book. You have got plenty of opportunities to bring it before the Commission. I am sure, as soon as the report is brought out by the Commission, of course the whole detail will be disclosed by the Minister. Maybe in a day or two or something like that ? So, as soon as the report is out, you will have one more opportunity to discuss the whole affair. We had already discussed more than once Now, the Commission has been appointed under the Commission of Inquiry Act, under that Commission, the whole discussion, the whole inquiry will take place. And I am sure that is what my predecessor speaker Mr. Gadgil was very correct in saying that there is no question of talking the same ideas in the Commission. You will be saying one thing, the Congress Party might say other thing and there will be no conclusion. So, from all fairness to the whole country, it is fair that a judge is being appointed to inquire into the whole issue. That is why our Prime Minister has made it very categorically that the whole issue will be discussed and the judge will give his findings and we will discuss that subject. Now, what I have to say is the Prime Minister's statement about appointing a judge is certainly a welcome thing. I am sure the country will welcome it and I am sure whatever the confusion which is being created by the Opposition will be cleared by the appointment of a judge and his whole findigs will be made public.

Sir, in fact, today Opposition has very little to say except creating some confusion in the mind of the people. In fact, we have been repeatedly saying that in this issue or any such issues Government would be very happy to bring everything to you and will not hide anything. Whenever we say all these things, being a newspaperman, I know very well, sometimes papers also take it. That is their duty. Afterall, Press' duty is to bring the news to the public. So, they have done it. But at the same time, we should be very fair enough that we should not confuse the people who are here in Parliament.

Now, Sir, we have been here discussing it. Mr. Chatterjee has been saying, Mr. Bhattam has been saying that there are so many things to hide, I have been saying our Minister had previously said that it is not so, some of the issues you are trying to bring out from the Statement of Mr. V. P. Singh. I have nothing to say about Mr. V. P. Singh's statement. He was very clear in his mind when he appointed the firm, bis objective was to bring the economic offenders to books. Here, we may say that every attempt is being made to see that such offenders will not be allowed to escape from the clutches of enquiry. There will be no question of such people being allowed to escape whether it is anywhere in India or abroad, that is the contention throughout. We have been told that facts have not been revealed in the House The fact is some of the facts have been revealed. I am sure, our Minister will tell something more. But, at the same time, we certainly request you, please do not create any confusion because the whole issue is such that we should not take it very lightly. The whole thing relates to economic offenders. You know economic offenders have many wings, they have got lot of scope to see how not to bring these things into book, how to see that these issues are made non-issues. So, I would request the Opposition Members that from real issues we should not sidetrack the issue and go to the non-issue. Afterall, what do we gain by non-issue ? The objective of the House, I am sure, whether the Opposition or the Treasury Benches, they are all one that the economic offenders should be tried and that they should not escape. And now, some of these things which our Shri Ramamurtyji has said we have been saying the same thing. Certainly I am sure, whatever has been said

[Shri Chandulal Chadrakar]

here, we should remember very carefully when we are bringing economic offenders to book, they will try many methods. They have got many wings to destabilise Government . So many things they may do. But, without knowing the implications, people raise issues.

But, Sir, I would request in this respect, we should not leave our path of finding our the culprits. They should not be allowed to side-track the issue and escape that way. Here, the whole object is to bring them to book and not to allow them to destabilise the Government, we have been trying our best to find out offenders and punish them. We know that the Prime Minister has made a statement regarding the appointment of a Commission. I think that is the right step, because the whole House was asking that the whole thing must come to light. That Commission will discuss it. Certainly, everyone, whether Members of Parliament or outsiders, will have ample opprotunities to bring facts before the Commission; and after finding out the facts, the Judge will give his own judgement.

So many things are said about the Judges, but we know that ultimately in a matter like this, prejudice will not help; and here, our ideas and thinking should not assume the role of a Judge. It is the Judge who can see what the problems inherent in the main issue are. The Judge will be able to give a judgement in a proper perspective. Whenever they take up such issues, the Judges will do all these things. We are hoping that all the points of view will be heard very carefully, and the Judge's report will bring in the culprits and all the facts before the House We will certainly get a chance to discuss the whole thing in this House.

When we discuss this matter in the House, we must discuss the main issue, and not side-track it. The most important thing is that we must discuss the main problem seriously, I am sure the Opposition will cooperate in this task of finding out a method to bring these economic offenders to book.

Thank you very much.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, we are passing through one of those rare phases, when our Prime Minister is his own Cabinet Minister for Finance. On the 31st march when this issue was discussed in this Houes, he kept himself away. Today again, when the matter has come up for discussion, like a political ostrich he is hiding in his office room in Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They say he is not there also.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If he is hiding in a far-off place, I connot trace him.

Winston Churchill had said in one of his great books, viz. "Great Contempora ries"—

> "That Prime Minister derives his strenght from the House of Commons."

In the instant case, it is our Parliament. (*Interruptions*) The Prime Minister who runs away from Parliament and who plays truant with Parliament, not only damages himself, but damages the institution of Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : This is an insinuation on the Prime Minister...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is the insinuation in it ?

S. BUTA SINGH : He is not only the Prime Minister, but also a member and leader of this House. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In all Parliaments of the world, this has been used.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through...

S. BUTA SINGH : Nobody is running away from Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Winston Churchill said this about Attlee, when, he was out.

S. BUTA SINGH : He sbould realize that the office of tbe Prime Minister is not such an ordinary thing that he can pass such a remark about it. (*Interruptions*) Yes; he is the leader of the House (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Why would our Prime Minister run away ? He has the support of more than 400 M.Ps in the House, whereas the opposition does not have even 100 Members with it.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Now, he is not only the Prime Minister, but also the Minister of Finance. (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In the Mundhra debate, if I quote what Feroze Gandhi had said about Krishnamachari, I think they will tremble at the truth. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It was on 31st of March that our Minister of State for Finance, Mr. Brahma Dutt, denied having hired the services of Fairfax. He threatened to fix the Fairfax. Now, we know who has fixed whom. He is hoist with his own petared. In response to a privilege motion, he told us that he would make a statement on facts of the Fairfax case. But then our Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Bhagat added us that the statement would be made at 5 O'clock. But at 5 O'clock our Prime Minister suddenly entered Parliament. Well, our ruling party members dutifully thumped the desks as he entered the Parliament House. But what followed was a classical illustration of anti-climax instead of making a statement he made a cryptic announcement. Why did he agree for a judicial enquiry ? If he agreed then why did he not then tell us at that time that this enquiry would be made under the Commission of Enquiries Act ? Why did he need so much protest from the opposition to make a statement today ? (*Interruptions*) Why did the government have to clarify today that the enquiry would be held under the Commission of Enquiry Act ? Why could they not tell us on the very first day ? But I take this as a notable victory for the public opinion and for a vibrant democracy in this country, though I think this does not go far enough. The whole tortuous exercise is an essay in evasion, equivocation and prevarication. Why did the government hesitate to place all the facts before the Parliament ? There are many questions which have remained unanswered. A charge was levelled that the former Finance Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh was transferred from Finance Ministry to Defence Ministry to scuttle an on-going enquiry. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Brahma Dutt made many allegations against Mr. Ramnath Goenka who was their ally for nearly two years; and now Mr. Ram Nath Goenka has denied all the allegations and referred to the Minister's statement in the House in contemptuous manner. Will the Minister answer the allegation of Mr. Ram Nath Goenka ? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You kindly give the ruling that whatever is amenable to them must be said.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is widely believed that Mr. Bhure Lal is an officer of outstanding integrity. The House has not been told why he was relieved of the charge of Enforcement Directorate.

What is this ?

I am not yielding. I seek your protection.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will give.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I must only tell them that they will not be heard.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request the Hon. Members to keep silent.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is believed that Mr. Pandey, Revenue Secretary is also an officer of outstanding integrity. I would like to know from the Finance Minister why

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

the Enforcement Directorate was withdraw from the Revenue and attached to the Economic Affairs.

The mystery of the forged letter has not yet been unravelled. Then, I would like to know from the Minister as to how the junior officers of C.B.I. could interrogate such senior officers like Mr. Bhurelal and Mr. Pande.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are the best officers.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : In the *Statesman* of 20th March a new item appeared : The Prime Minister himself made an enquiry with Mr. Bhure Lal as to whether any investigation was made on the alleged Swiss Bank account of a Membbr of Parliament. This question has not been answered so far. (*Interruptions*) I am not mentioning any names. I am only raising questions.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : You are irritating.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Okay. If the truth irritates I really cannot help it.

Sir, Mr. Gurumurthy and Mr. Janakiraman told the Press that they were not interrogated by the CBI officials in regard to the file of Reliance—the stolen file of Reliance—but about the information sent by Fairfax about certain people of the ruling party.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is *sub judice*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not *sub judice*.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Tell him the difference between *sub judice* and prejudice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This charge of Mr. Gurumurthy and Mr. Janakiraman has not been so far contradicted much less answered by the Government. Then, this House has not been told about the details of the information given by the Fairfax group be it authentic or inauthentic; I am not holding a brief for Fairfax. If the Fairfax group has unpleasant antecedents, it is for them to explain and not for me to explain. They are in the dock.

Then, I would like to put a question, whether one Mr. Sharma who is an Executive Director of the Reserve Bank of India... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : He is Varma.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He knows better ! (*Interruptions*) He (Shri Sharma) was relieved of his charge of Industrial Credit and Export. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. A. DORA (Srikakurlam) : He shall be installed as the President of the Youth Congress.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : On 2nd of March. This particular portfolio was given to him, and on 11th of March 1987 be was relieved of this particular portfolio and may I further tell you that The house of the Executive Director of the Reserve Bank of India was also raided on the 13th of March ? That was the day when the residences of Mr. Goenka and Mr. Gurumurthy were also raided. I would like to know as to what is the underlying connection among all these raids.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Brahma Dutt had told us the other day that when Mr. Hershman came here he was the host of a Bombay firm. I would like to know, whether a Minister in this Cabinet has substantial shares in the Bombay firm he referred to. I just would like to know it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Why do you not say the name ? Bombay Dyeing !

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Now I leave it to the Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Who has got the maximum hold in Bombay Dyeing ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No dialogue. Let him speak.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Now that Mr. Unnikrishnan has mentioned the name of the firm, I expect the Minister to mention the name of the Minister. (*Interruptions*)

Why did the Government offer this judicial inquiry ? Everybody knows that there are 11 vacancies an the Supreme Court bench and the arrears are heavy. Going by the procedure, it will be a few months before the Commission can get going into the matter. And that will be naturally after the Haryana elections and not before that. The whole idea is to put the whole scandal in the cold storage.

The other day, Mr. Brahma Dutt, was referring to hiring of Fairfax information sent by it as though they were so many myths. But may I tell you that the myth of 'Mr. Clean' that has been so elaborately built up through computerised campaign, now stands exposed and exploded. Otherwise, why is this hesitation to take the House into confidence ?

Now, what are the terms of reference ? Will all the questions raised here, be covered by the terms of reference ? Will the Government assure us in this House that the inquiry will be held in the open ? I am borrowing these points from my senior friend, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. I have no hesitation to learn from my seniors.

I do not want to cast aspersions on commissions. I have got great respect for judiciary. But then, when you involve judges in matters of this kind, the result is disastrous. If the recent experience is any indication, any guide, we must learn. If like the French Bourbons 'we learn nothing and forget nothing', then God only can help us.

What happened to the report of the Mathew Commission ? What happened to the Venkataramaiah Commission ? What happened to the Desai Commission ? Is Desai Commission still on or is in cold storage ? Well, I do not know whether I will be allowed to refer to Thakkar Commission report because it is supposes to be secret.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even the President cannot get it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The highest dignitary under the Constitution cannot get it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You cannot take the name of the President.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No, I am not. Sir, he is levelling allegations.

Now we know what fate the Ranganath Mishra Commission has met with, how the greatest scandal of free India wherein more than 2000 people were killed in a space of less than 48 hours, has got buried. What is the fate of this Commission ? Therefore, do not involve our Supreme Court judges in this matter and bring the Supreme Court under a cloud. I am concerned with the reputation of the Supreme Court... (*Interruptions*)

Who took all such decisions, as, shifting of Mr. Bhure Lal, relieving Mr. Pande of the concerned portfolio and shifting of the Minister ? They were all taken by the Prime Minister. Do you expect a single Supreme Court judge to inquire into the conduct of the Prime Minister ? Does the House realise under what thickening and lengthening cloud our Prime Minister right now is ? Today the Prime Minister is under a cloud and do we expect the cloud to be lifted.. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur) : This should not go on record, Sir.....

(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the record. I will not allow...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : He has no business to say that...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will take care of it. I will expunge it...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seats...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already told you. I will go through the record. Please take your seats...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : On a Point of Order, Sir. Suppose he says 'the Prime Minister is up in the sky', will it go on record ? Instead of saying that he is under a cloud, suppose he says that the Prime Minister is up in the sky, will that go on record ?...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't shout like this...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Without any facts and story, to say that the Prime Minister is under a cloud, is wrong. What is the fact and story to say that the Prime Minister is under a cloud ?...(*Interruptions*). This is wrong and this must be expunged from the record of the House...(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why Mr. V. P. Singh has been transferred from Finance to Defence ? Undoubtedly the Prime Minister is under a cloud...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This is absolutely parliamentary. There is nothing unparliamentary (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What is unparliamentary in what he has said ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am telling. You listen to me...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We cannot discuss Prime Minister's functioning like this. If you want to discuss it...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Under what rule ? You show me the rule...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you want a discussion, you have to bring a substantive motion. Without a substantive motion you cannot do it. Under a substantive motion only you can do it...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There cannot be a defamatory remark but political attack and criticism is permissible. When the Prime Minister has changed the portfolio of Shri Singh on the eve of the Budget, that has kept the Prime Minister under a cloud and he has the right to raise this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Under rule 352, it is clearly mentioned :

> "A member while speaking shall not .. reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to raise a Point of Order, Sir. Under the rule which you have quoted, 'person in high authority' is described as a person against whom the conduct can be discussed only through a substantive motion and they are the President and the Governor of a State. These are the persons in high office, not the Prime Minister...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even the conduct of Council of Ministers also you cannot discuss like this. Without a substantive motion you cannot do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Where is the rule for that ?...(*Interruptions*). Gover-

nor and the President are the persons in high authority and to discuss about their conduct, you have to bring a substantive motion...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Persons in the high authority means ..Governor and the President (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Under a substantive motion only you can discuss the conduct of the Prime Minister. You cannot discuss it as you like. Even the Council of Ministers (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In this House, ruling party Members have attacked the Defence Minister...(*Interruptions*) Defence Minister was attacked in the last debate ..(*Interruptions*).

18.00 hrs.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : He mentioned the state of affairs in the country under which the Prime Minister is under cloud. That is all.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even the conduct of a Minister can be discussed only on appropriate motion drawn in the form approved by the Speaker.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : What is this advice ?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : First time the ruling party members have attacked the Defence Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Your ruling implies that nobody can say anything about the Prime Minister in this House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would request you that you give this matter further thought. (*Interruptions*). You have said something un-precedented.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When Mr. Winston Churchill was the leader of the Opposition, he tore Attlee to pieces. Look at the repartee between Gladstone and Disraeli. It was said, "You will either die by hangman's noose or of a vile disease. This was said about the Prime Minister of U.K.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : When somebody says 'Prime Minister is under cloud', it is not allegatory. But it is political. It is always permitted.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : It is a very dangerous precedent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You take your seat.

When you are making political comments, I have no objection.

(*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : The conduct of Minister and everything cannot be discussed as you like.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Please go through the record and then tell us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the records.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When Adjournment Motion was moved by Herbert Morrison in the House of Commons, he said "Chamberlain is causing the doom of the country and he is responsible for this. Even that was tolerated...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) . You are creating such a dangerous precedent;

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the records. I am not creating dangerous precedent. Please take your seat. Do not make remarks like this.

I told you that I would go through. Why are you saying 'dangerous'. I am not a dangerous man

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have you finished Mr. Jaipal Reddy ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I hope my facts and clouds will both go together on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not cast such aspersions on the Chair.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do not refer to the Chair. Concentrate on the Prime Minister.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The ruling party in the House has more than 80 per cent Members. On this side of the House also, they have their allies. Why is the Government afraid of enquiry by the House Committee ?

Sir, Mr. Gadgil was referring to the examples of House of Commons of Great Britain. I am not as learned as Mr. Gadgil. I am only aware of Indian precedents. Sir, in our country we have always functioned on the Committees on a supra-partisan basis take for example Public Accounts Committee, Public Undertakings Committee, Privilege Committee, etc. Kuo-oil deal was referred to the Public Undertakings Committee. The Public Undertakings Committee produced a unanimous report, though the Committee was unanimous in finding fault with the Government. Sir, a Parliamentary Committee has many privileges and immunities provisions of the Official Secrets Act which of late assumed manacing proportions will not stand in the way of enquiry by the Parliamentary Committee, but they could and would stand in the way of enquiry by a Judge, Sir. I want the Government to clarify this point. Shri Shiv Shanker who is a legal luminary is sitting by the side of Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance. The Government can withhold information from the Supreme Court Judge on the plea of executive privilege. The Government will not be able to do that in regard to a Parliamentary Committee. Sir, we do not know the terms of reference. The terms of reference however wide may not some times suffice. The judge will be inhibited. The Parliamentary Committee will not be inhibited. I am try to state as to how an enquiry by the Parliamentary Committee is superior to an enquiry by a Supreme Court judge. In view of these facts I hope that better sense will prevail on the ruling party Members.

18.06 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : CONSTITUTION OF A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY TO ENQUIRE INTO THE ARRANGEMENTS ENTERED INTO WITH THE FAIRFAX GROUP INC. OF USA

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. the Finance Ministry, Government of India, in response to the letter of the Law Minister suggested the two sitting judges to constitute the Commission. They are – first Shri Justice M P. Thakkar, Chairman, second Shri Justice S. Natarajan. Member. The Government accepted his recommendations of according the appointment of the Commission. The notification reads as follows :

S.O. WHEREAS the question of utilising the Fairfax Group Inc. of the United States of America has been the subject matter of debate and it is definite matter of public importance;

AND WHEREAS the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary to appoint a Commission of Inquiry for the

purpose of making an inquiry into such matter to set all controversies at rest;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952) the Central Government hereby appoints a Commission of Inquiry consisting of :

(i) Shri Justice M. P. Thakkar, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Chairman;

(ii) Shri Justice S. Natarajan, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Member.

to enquire into the matters specified in paragraph 2 below.

2. The Commission shall inquire into the events and circumstances leading to the arrangements entered into with the Fairfax Group Inc. and, in particular shall look into the following specific aspects, namely :

(i) Was the Fairfax Group Inc. engaged ?

(ii) if so,

(a) The facts and circumstances under which it was engaged,

(b) What is the nature of the engagement ?

(c) Under whose authority was it engaged ?

(d) For what purpose was it engaged ?

(e) On what terms and conditions was it engaged ?

(f) Was it competent to carry out the task that was entrusted to it ?

(iii) (a) Was any payment authorised to be made to the Fairfax Group Inc. ?

(b) Was any payment made to the Fairfax Group Inc ?

(c) If so, for what services ?

(iv) What information, if any, has the Government of India received from the Fairfax Group Inc. ?

(v) What information, if any, has been made available by the Government of India to the Fairfax Group Inc. ?

(vi) Was the security of India prejudiced in any manner in making such arrangements ?

3. The Commission shall complete its inquiry and submit its report to the Central Government within a period of three months and the same shall be laid before the Parliament.

4. AND WHEREAS, the Central Government is of opinion that, having regard to the nature of the inquiry to be made and other circumstances of the case, all the provisions of sub-section (2), sub-section (3), sub-section (4 and sub-section (5) of Section 5 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952), should be made applicable to the Commission, the Central Government hereby directs, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the said Section 5, that all the provisions of the said sub-section (2), (3), (4) and (5) of that section shall apply to the Commission."

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I want some clarification, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : With you permission, one clarification. Mr. Minister says...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Bipin Pal Das.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want one clarification, I hope the new amendment to the Act won't be invoked. That is all.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : Sir, already the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has announced this morning that it will be laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : It is also mentioned in this Notification.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is all right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : I would like to know whether the inquiry against Mr. V. P. Singh...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Bhagat, you may move for extension of time.

SHRI H.K.L BHAGAT : Hon. Member, Professor Madhu Dandavate. I invite your attention, I said it in the morning.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't waste the time. I have followed you before you had spoken.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I am glad at least once you have followed me. Sir I move that the sitting of the House be extended by another one hour.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He wants the sitting of the House to be extended by one hour.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, how long are we going to sit ?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : One hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. A. DORA (Hanamkonda) : Sir, why can't we take it up day after tomorrow ? How long we have to sit now ? *(Interruptions)*. We will take up this issue day after tomorrow.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sir, I am moving this motion for extension by one hour. If necessary, we are prepared to sit till midnight if you want.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I hope the House will accept this. Now, Mr. Bipin Pal Das may speak.

(Interruptions)

18.13 hrs.

DISSCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT OF PRIME MINISTER REGARDING APPOINTMENT OF A SUPREME COURT JUDGE TO ENQUIRE INTO ISSUES CONNECTED WITH UTILISING FAIRFAX GROUP OF U. S. A.—*Contd.*

[*English*]

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even before the Hon. Minister made his statement regarding the appointment of Inquiry Commission in detail, I could not follow for what purpose the Opposition wanted to debate. I could not follow this because what they have said today, with all respect to my disringuished friends on the other side, whatever they have spoken today are mere repetitions of what they spoke on 31st of March. Sir, on that day we had an exhaustive debate. All points were answered by the Hon. Minister. They wanted to have a dig at the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister or the former Finance Minister or Mr. Amitabh Bachchan, and all those allegations were countered. Today they are trying to drive a wedge between Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and Shri Dinesh Singh. If that is the purpose of this whole motion and debate, I am sorry to say that they are not doing justice to this Parliament, as Members of Porliament. As I have said, in the last debate, all points were cleared. When all paints were cleared, the bunch of tyres of the Opposition were totally punctured. And today, taking a clue from the Prime Minister's statement, they are trying to reinflate the tyres. They will not succeed in that.

Now, what is the purpose of this debate? It is the Prime Minister's statement. What is wrong in that statement, Sir ? There was a controversy going on. They wanted a debate. The Speaker allowed the debate and the debate did take place. Even after the Hon. Minister of State for Finance made all the points clear, even then the controversy went on, on the basis of telephonic conversation with Mr. Hersbman. Is this the way Parliament should function ? Should Parliament function on the basis of telephonic conversation with some strange man, who might have been somebody from somewhere ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : (Basirhat) Hired by you.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : We have not hired. It has been answered by the Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is an engagement.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is the subject of debate.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : We have to protect the honour of Parliament. Are we not self-respecting Parliamentarians ? Is ours not a self-respecting nation ? But they made a big noise and that is why the Prime Minister had to come forward with a proposal to institute an inquiry commission. They are demanding a committee of Parliament. What is wrong with the inquiry Commission ? As I said at the beginning, after the Minister has read out the terms of reference, the names of the judges and everything in detail, I do not think any purpose will be served by continuing this debate; it would be fruitless and futile discussion.

Now, why should they demand a Committee of Parliament instead of this judicial inquiry ? After perhaps the Prime Minister had made the statement, unfortunately they thought that it would just be an ordinary enquiry by a judge. When Mr. Bhagat made an announcement this morning that it will be a judicial inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, they were unnerved completely. You go through the record of their speeches. (*Interruptions*)

I am not joking. I am a serious man. I am a teacher. I do not make debating points only for the sake of points. That is not my life. You go through your speeches. What is the new thing that you have brought out ? I want to know what is the new thing that has been brought out which you did not say on the 31st of March ? (*Interruptions*) I have great respect for a man like Mr. Chatterjee, a learned advocate a great son of a great father. We knew his father also; he was a barrister. I listened to the speeches very thoroughly... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : It is their habit, let them speak.. you should allow your own Member to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I listened to the speech of Mr. Chatterjee very carefully. I listened to my old friend, Mr. Jaipal Reddy very carefully and Mr. Bhattam Srirama Murty, both of whom are my old friends. But I heard nothing new. Series of questions, aimed at the Prime Minister, series of questions by Shri Somnath Catterjee, by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty, by Shri Jaipal Reddy and there have been series of questions. Well, if there is any doubt on any matter, the Enquiry Commission will find it. It will be an open enquiry. You have seen how wide the terms of reference are. It will be an open enquiry and after the Enquiry Commission gives its report, the report will be before you for a debate. What is wrong in it ? I do not want to quote what Mr. Morarji Desai has said about this matter. Your own ex-Prime Minister, Mr. Jaipal Redd'y Prime Minister, has said that a judicial enquiry is better than an enquiry by a parliamentry committee It is his oppinion. He is a seasoned old politician. My argument is, what a parliamentary committee, on an issue like this, will do ? It will have a majority vote. Today majority is with the Congress. Again they will shout, because Congress is in majority, the Government is in majority and, therefore, it has given a verdict in favour of the Government. Can you get the real truth ? Do the public of India want the truth or not ? If so, let it come from the highest judicial authority, from which we expect truth. The highest

[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

authority for justice and truth is the Supreme Court. It is the highest judiciary.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : (Hanamkonda) Will it be published ?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : It will be published. It will be placed before the House. You can read it, if you have the eyes to read. You can know it if you can understand the language. Let us have an Enquiry Commission. You will know hard facts.

I come to the final point. I shall not take more time. Many things have been said unnecessarily.

Last point is what is the purpose ? Am I to understand that Mr. Jaipal Reddy or Mr. Bhattam Srirama Murty or Mr. Somnath Chatterjee are unintelligent people ? No. They are knowledgeable, very intelligent people But they are doing nothing but a repetition of a drama. What is the purpose and how are they doing it ?

They are aiming their swords and guns and they are aiming their guns only at Mr. Rajiv Gandhi all the time, not at anybody else.

The very purpose of all this drama is to destabilise the Congress Government and to break up this Government.

I assure my friends : Try all your guns, all your weapons. You can never split up the Congress Party. Congress Party is united and solid.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about defections ?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : All the seats that we got in the last elections, did not come from the defection. They were elected by the majority of the people.

I am concluding. My real regret and surprise is that this is happening at a time when forces of destabilisation are active inside the country and also from outside the country. I am not suggesting anything. But all this is happening at a time and all this is going on at a time when the forces of destabilisation are very active inside the country and also active from outside the country. You should guard against this. If this has motivated my learned leaders of the Opposition, well, I have no comments. Let the people of India comment. Let the people of India comment on why they are making this noise....(*Interruptions*) Ask the people whether they are satisfied or not. Ask them whether they want a Parliamentary Committee, a politically motivated Committee, or an inquiry by a judicial mind. Certainly tomorrow or the day after, when the truth comes out, the real motive of the Opposition in trying to paralyse or obstruct or harass this Parliament will be certainly questioned. Be sure about that.

So far as my Party is concerned, you may talk about anything—Vishwanath Pratap Singh or Dinesh Singh or this or that. The Party remains solidly united. You cannot break it. If you want to break it, go to the people. The next general elections are coming very soon. Go to the people, and not by this means.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot joint the company of intelligent colleagues. Let at least one unintelligent man speak here...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How do you call yourself 'unintelligent ?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I did not say 'unintelligent'.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You said, they were very intelligent, and I have said, let one unintelligent man speak here. I do not think you will object to that.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I am objecting because you are the most intelligent person in the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am sorry, the last speaker made a comment about Parliamentary Committees being politically motivated Committees. I am sorry he used this expression...

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Committees of this nature, not Public Accounts Committee or Estimates Committee.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You said, a Parliamentary Committee—not of this nature or that nature . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : What I meant was this. A Parliamentary Committee of this nature, which will have to deal with a subject where politics is involved, is bound to be guided by political considerations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I believe, even the Parliamentary Committee on Privileges where many controversial issues are taken up, has always functioned as a real Committee of Parliament and never allowed party considerations to come...

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Well, we know what happened in the case of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We have not forgotten that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I tried to save you from interruptions from your own Members, and this is the way you are rewarding me....(*Interruptions*)

A question is being asked repeatedly as to what was the purpose of this debate and what was the purpose of demanding setting up of a House Committee. I think, the purpose has become very clear. It is because of the pressure which is being generated by this demand of ours, by the debate, and by the effect it has had outside that little by little, step by step, piece by piece, reluctantly or whatever it is, certain things are coming out which are welcome I welcome those things. You had never said anything in the beginning. For three days now, beginning from Friday to today, Monday evening at 6.30 p.m., now, bit by bit, you see we are being assured that this will be done and that will be done. (*Interruptions*)

The Prime Minister had said that this judge--at that time it was one judge, not two judges—would be selected in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. I do not know whether that has been done. You have not mentioned anything about it. Please clarify it at the end, whether these two judges were selected in consultation with the Chief Justice of India...(*Interruptions*)

Certain things in this statement are welcome—that the Report will be ready in about three months' time, that it will be laid on the Table of the House, then it will be discussed here. About the terms of reference also—of course, I cannot speak off hand because I cannot remember all the points which he said-I hope the Government will not be averse to taking some further suggestions regarding improvement of the terms of reference. If it is suggested and you consider those terms of reference to be worth considering, this Notification of yours can be amended on certain points. The Parliament was seized of the whole matter. The discussion was going on. Inspite of the debate that was held, the discussion was going on. The privilege motion was pending. It had not been disposed of by the Speaker. He said that he would give a ruling later on. We had not reached that stage. That is why we felt very much aggrieved. In the middle of the Parliamentary process the Government tried to short-circuit the debate in the Parliament by this method, by this diversionary method, I should say, on the last Friday of taking it out of the parliament and putting it somewhere else. That is why we are offerded.

I don't think there is any higher body in the country than the Parliament, according to our Constitution. Therefore, they should have a little more faith and confidence in the Parliament where they themselves have got such a huge majority. They should not be so scared of this Parliament. Afterall, the minority here is a very small minority. What are you so afraid of ? Unless you feel in your heart of hearts that what the minority is saying has got majority support outside, there is no reason for you to be so nervous.

Anyway, that is why we are insisting on a House committee. I don't share the views of Mr. Gadgil or my friend here who said that the Parliamentary Committee will mean political parties fighting inside the Committee. Has it ever happened in any Parliamentary Committee ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They don't read reports.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They don't read reports. They don't have any faith in the Parliamentary system. Only we have been told here that we are imitating the House of Commons, we have patterned our model on the model of Westminster. I think the Westminster does not behave the way that we are behaving here. The House of Commons does not behave the way that people behave here. Please study a little more. If you really want to copy the Westminster and the House of Commons, then certain traditions, certain conventions, certain privileges of the Parliament have got to be respected and honoured

Therefore, we have made this demand and we still feel that a Parliamentary Committee, a House committee, would have been more appropriate in this particular case. The Government has a brute majority here they have decided.

AN HON. MEMBER : Brute majority ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : No, human majority ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Now I want to take up only one or two points very briefly which deal with some other aspects of this whole affairs. I don't want to repeat what my friends on the other side have said.

One big question that has arisen being posed in the country, is that whether it is correct, advisable or not advisable to engage any foreign investigative agency for work of this type. The point is not whether it is an American agency or not. It that the point ? Nobody would object if it was a Japanese agency or a British agency or a West German agency. It is only because it is an American agency located in the USA that some well-meaning friends on the other side of the House are constantly talking about destabilisation by imperialism and CIA and so on. CIA is of course very clever. They don't operate only in that way. They could operate equally through an agency located in some other country.

Anyway, my point is that have you got any independent machinery to carry out investigation against economic offences which are being committed abroad by our people ? Have you got any adequate machinery ? You have no machinery. For years and years now, thousand of crores of rupees are being smuggled out of this country. Illegal accumulation of funds abroad is being done in gross violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by companies, by corporate bodies and by individuals.

According to the international Monetary Fund's report last year, at least Rs. 2000 crores is the estimate that they make that is smuggled out by companies and individuals from India—not only to Swiss Bank but to other places also. I would like to know from my friends who are so much worried about desta ilisation by imperialism, this fact. Yes, we are worried also. But we don't have a simplified view of it. There is a thing called economic destabilisation also If this is not a method of economic destabilisation of a country which is so short of resources which is having to fight life and death battle for resources, what else is it ? You don't know where to get resources from. We are in snch an economic difficulty now. But you permit people to smuggle thousands of crores of rupees out of the country and you have no machinery by which to catch them or to bring them to book. Therefore, I cannot shut my eyes to a situation like this that you may have to—it is an unfortunate thing but it is a reality—hire some foreign agency sometimes who may be much better equipped than you because you do not have any such agency to make an inquiry to find out what is happening in those countries where these Indian economic offenders are operating otherwise you will never catch them, unless you can develop machinery of you own. which you have not done so far. But I agree if the Government decides that it is necessary to engage a foreign agency we should be very vigilant about its antecedents, connections and the terms and conditions on which they are hired. Of course, we have to go into all that. But simply to why should foreign agency be hired this by itself is a theory to which I cannot subscribe until you develop your own independent agency.

If there is *prima facie* evidence that there is being carried out flagrant violations of

FERA and you are not able to catch those people because of inadequate information it may be necessary to employ a foreign agency provided you are sufficiently vigilant about the nature of that agency.

Now in the present case the matter which has agitated us and agitated the country also is that two conflicting statements have been made. For goodness sake at the end of this debate please try to clear it up because what was said here by Mr. Brahma Dutt earlier does not tally with what Mr. V. P. Singh has been saying. It is one thing to say that we did not engage an agency; we never hired anybody; it was somebody in the nature of an informer like we have Police informer or somebody may have some information at his disposal and somehow or the other he got it and if we pay them or reward him he may give us that information. This is not the same thing as engaging an agency but this does not tally with what Mr. V. P. Singh has said. He has said that I take the responsibility for our having engaged these Fairfax people. We do not know as yet from Mr. Brahma Dutt whether this responsibility is only of Mr. V. P Singh or perhaps also of you and not of the rest of the Government. The rest of the Government wants to wash its hands of it. For what ? What is the Prime Minister's stand on this issue ? Does he defend what you have done ? He should come and say. Should he not ? This is Parliament of India. This is a serious matter being discussed. He is now the Finance Minister. He should make it clear. He should not leave any loopholes by which people can suspect may things. Either he must defend what is being done or he should repudiate in which case other consequences will follow. It is no use saying here, "You can not break the Congress party." We are not trying to break the Congress party. It is not the question of Congress party. It is the Government of India. Therefore, we want that the Government should behave and carry out its operations in a way which are above board and suspicion. So, I at least am not satisfied as yet. If you feel that Fairfax was was a security risk for the country then what Mr. V. P. Singh is going around saying should be controverted. Somebody should have the courage on that side to controvert it and say, with information at our disposal, we believe that Fairfax was a big security risk for the country, exposing the country to the risk of being blackmailed and subverted and, therefore, it was wrong to engage this Fairfax company. Who did it ? We would like to know who did it. Is it a case of collective responsibility or you are trying to put a particular Minister in the dock. We would like to know.

Now there is a peculiar situation—two Indian companies, one foreign investigating agency and two of our own investigating agencies—one CBI of the Home Ministry and the other Enforcement Directorate of the Finance Ministry, one foreign company Fairfax, one company Reliance Industries and one company Bombay Dyeing both known to be bitter rivals in this industrial commercial world. This is the scenario. These are the people who together are landing our country into such a firstclass major scandal. We are supposed to be politicians. Isn't it ? Who are these people ? Are they not politicians ? What are they ? They are playing ducks and drakes with the country's resources, with the country's money and funds. Now the CBI, I think, of the Home Ministry does not see eye to eye in this matter with the Enforcement Directorate of the Finance Ministry. The two are at each other's throats. A compromise can be brought about perhaps if the Enforcement Directorate is willing to give to the CBI whatever information it has received from Fairfax. If you say they have received no information, please say so. Then why you set up all this Supreme Court Judge and all that ? You could have disposed of the whole matter here in five minutes by making a statement. Horrible ! What are the two Judges going to look into, I can't understand.

Mr. Gurumurthy, whose name I came to know the first time when I read it in the papers, I am an ignorant person—I don't know this person.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is not even a Guru nor a Murti.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I don't know what he is. But one thing I know which has come out now. You may arrest him and you may prosecute him or do anything I am not much interested, But Mr.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Gurumurthy has certainly played some role in exposing the economic offences of this Reliance Company. That doesn't mean now that I am on the side of Bombay Dyeing. In any case, here he exposed certain things, for example, the import of the whole Patal Ganga plant without paying any customs duty. Is it a fact or not ? It is after his exposure only that customs duties were levied on these people. Otherwise the whole plant was imported without paying any customs duty. You allow these things to go on ! You only start saying that why should a foreign agency be employed. You do something to stop these things. Here in questions and answeres in the House, it came out that Rs. 100 crores of loans (approximately) was given by our nationalised banks to 45 investment and trading companies, who wanted this money in order to invest in the debentures of Reliance. Later on, an inquiry was made by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI Deputy Governor has said in his report that these loans were given completely in violation of the gu delines of the Reserve Bank of India. Then they were ordered to recover these loans. I do not know whether these loans have been recovered or not. This is all going on in our own country.

All I want to say finally, Sir, there are one or two questions because they have been raised in some parts of the Press. Press may be indulging in speculation and rumour-mongering. I do not know. The best way to dispel is for you to clear up the facts. Was only one agency involved or were there more agencies involved ? That we should know. Is it only Fairfax or are there some others ?

Secondly, was the inquiry to be directed only against certain companies or against certain individuals also ? Press has written about these things. I want to know whether it is true or false.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Tatas ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Tatas I am not mentioning because I don't think we will reach Tatas now. Reliance has already been let off the hook because of what has happened. Reliance was going to be caught, I think. But now Reliance is let off the hook. Nothing will happen to Reliance. Next was going to be Tatas perhaps. But there are some individuals, Sir, mentioned widely in the Press reports. One of them is the brother of an honourable Member of this House—not the honourable Member but his brother. It is mentioned that the Government of India has in its possession the copy of a letter addressed to our Government by the immigration authorities—Immigration and Citizenship Department of Switzerland—saying that this gentleman has applied for citizenship there. He was informed that he will not be given citizenship unless he complies with certain conditions : One of them being he has to show a substantial amount of holdings in the Swiss banks or property equivalent to that amout. It is a huge amount, one million dollars or something Later on, it was found that that gentleman had fulfilled those conditions. How did he get that money and was any enquiry thought of against him also ? If so, what is the fate of this enquiry? Is it pending or withdrawn or what has happened ? Are these not disturbing things which will continue to worry people unless the Government clears up the matter and tell us the truth ? I do not want to take more time, but I am not much impressed by this theory of being on guard against destabilization. What is destabilization ? Please explain that. Imperialism has appeared on the scene behind the curtain. We are sufficiently worried about our economy. I think, you know that. We are supposed to belong to some broad anti-imperialist spectrum of opinion. But let me say and tell my friend Mr. Gadgil that destabilization does not come about in this way, that imperialism picks out one person as a target and goes on trying to destablize that person. If the whole system gets destablized, political and economic, then no individual can save the country also. I would welcome it if the ruling party joins hands with everybody else to spare no pains and leave no stone unturned to see that this does not happen. I would call them crooks, those people, who are cheating the country, robbing the country of its resources, robbing the Government also, but the Government does not seem to be worried about it, about transferring huge sums of money illegally out of the country. If they are not caught and if their nefarious

activities are not stopped, this is the surest way of undermining and destabilizing the economy of this country and nothing will help imperialism more than that. Therefore, please do not bring in all these red herrings across the track. It would not help at all.

For the last few days, I have been having some messages coming from various quarters to me. This afternoon I received one also in my ears, saying: "After all, you belong to a leftist party, don't you see, how imperialism is coming in to destablize this country ?". Let us leave these considerations aside. At least one good development of this whole episode and this debate and discussion inside the Parliament and outside has been that Government has at least now thought it necessary to set up this Commission of Enquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act I hope the terms of reference would be adequate so that these are not confined to only to some company which was being investigated by Fairfax. This also we know from the telephonic statement of Mr. Hershman saying: "No, no, I was only commissioned to look into the affairs of a particular company." Why should I believe him if he is an unreliable source ? Why should I believe him on this point ? He may be looking into some other things also. Some individuals may be involved, who are close to some high personages here in our country. He should tell us the whole thing. If it is not true, please do say so I will be very relieved to know that. Let this Commission get going. Let anybody, who has any evidence and has anything to say, be given a free opportunity to appear before the Commission. We know what happened in some Commissions recently. Peoples were pressurised not to give evidence: That has also happened. Peoples were threatened, who wanted to come and give evidence. Their statements are on record. As I have said before once in this House, I am sure, as everybody in this country, Members of the ruling party, should have been more anxious to have the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the assassination of a Prime Minister in this country. Are the people of this country never to know how she was killed, what was the conspiracy behind and who was responsible for this ? I am really pained: I cannot understand it that such a Commission's report should be hushed up, not be laid before the House and not be made public. What is more important that that ? You want to talk about destabilization. Was the killing of Indira Gandhi not a step towards de-stablization ? And may not imperialism and its agents act again and again ? But you have hushed up that report. Can you tell us now that it would not be so and everything in this case will be put on the table ? Then it is all right. But what about that ? Why did you hush up all that ? That was a thing which is unprecedented in the history of post-Independence India, that is the assassination of the Prime Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER : In the whole word.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Well, I do not know. People in the neighbouring countries are often bumped off like that, but not in our country. What I want to say is that this is the reason why we are sceptical about it and we are not so convinced as you are about the bona fides of the Government with regard to the inquiry commissions. Anyway, now I would request you this. Since you are rejecting our demand for House Committee, by which we still stand in spite of everything that is being said, if you are going ahead with this commission, please see to it that it really works within the time limit and parametres fixed for it. About the terms of reference you should please be flexible enough. We heard the terms of reference only orally just now and after we studied them within a day or two, allow us, if necessary, to make some suggestions. You may try to accommodate that by amending the notification. There is no harm in it. If you are going to have an inquiry, let it be really comprehensive. Take this opportunity so that all these things can be cleared up. That is all I have to say.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Bhatia.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : May I have a point of order ? Sometime ago, you gave a ruling on Rule 352 (v) which says :

> "reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms."

In that there is an Explanation...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have given the rulling on this.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, 'Kaul and Shakder' says... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No please.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You said that you would go through the record and then only give the ruling.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I said that. I will go through that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Let me please... (*Interruptions*) You hear my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order. You cannot go on like that...

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You please hear this ..(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I told you that it is not my final ruling

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am on a point of order. You must hear that point of order.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have told you that I would go through the record. There is no point of order. On this I gave my ruling. I do not wat to hear ..

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, you please take your seat. I have already told you my opinion. Please sit down. I have not allowed you to say anything more.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : How can you not allow me to have my point of order ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order. Regarding point of order I have already given the ruling. You please sit down. I am not allowing you to speak. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)*

* Not recorded.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : Sir; after the statement of Shri Brahma Dutt, I do not think there is any necessity to carry on with this debate because in his statement he has made it very clear and all the objections raised by my friends opposite-each one of those objections has been met. But since you have permitted the debate, I would like to say this to my learned friend Shri Indrajit Gupta, who is just leaving the House. He has said in the middle of the discussion that this judicial Commission should not have been set up, because the debate was going on and they were having discussions and the Government has issued a statement that a judicial Commission will be appointed: what is the objective of the whole debate; what we are all seeking for; what for all these days we have been discussing for because, you want to know the truth What is the truth in the FAIRFAX affair ? Will this judicial inquiry satisfy you or not by finding out the truth ? In his speech, he has mentioned that we in this House don't behave in the same fashion as the Members in the House of Commons do. I think he must be referring to his own friends, who are always misbehaving in the House in the Zero Hour and otherwise or may be that he was referring to Prof. Madhu Dandavate, who on the other day was telling us fairy tales. How the Minister want to Switzerland to find out from them... (*Interruptions*) He must be mentioning to the learned friend Prof Madhu Dandavate you only make fairy tale ..(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have only quoted...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : It is not just on facts. I am very much surprised today to hear Mr. Indrajit Gupta in defence of C. I. A. because some of my friends referred that this American company may be an outfit of C. I. A. But today, he was saying, well C. I. A does not operate like this. He is more knowledgeable. He says their place is different to operate and that means the FAIRFAX complaint is not...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Who is responsible ? Is Indrajit

Gupta or whether this side or your Government is responsible ?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : In his speech, he was defending the C. I. A. I am just referring to that.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Who appointed the Commission ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : He was one of those people in the same House...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you are attacking Mr. V. P. Singh, you attack him directly. Why do you attack him through us ?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : I am only talking about C. I. A. which Mr. Indrajit Gupta referred to Earlier Mr. Somnath Chatterjee also referred to certain things. He said, he acted like a judge, perhaps as if Government of India has appointed him or Opposition has appointed him. He was passing judgement. The first judgement which he passed was that Mr. Brahma Dutt will be a 'sacrificial Goat'. The Commission has been appointed just now, the terms of reference has been given now and no judgement has come from the Commission and he has passed the judgement that Mr. Brahma Dutt will be a 'sacrificial Goat'.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Bhatia Sahib, you are on a very sticky wicket. After seeing the performance of your MLAs in Calcutta, you are saving.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Does it have any reference to FAIRFAX ? By these kinds of tales which you tell the House, do you want to divert from the issue ?

(Interruptions)

He also passed a judgement on Mr. V. P. Singh, why he had made a statement outside the House ? This is his privilege. A Member can make a Statement wherever he wants. Can he need a permission of Shri Somnath Chatterjee to make a statement ?

19.00 hrs.

Sir, the whole question is that this discussion rallies round the Fairfax as to who appointed it, what was the object of appointing them, what was the case given to them and who made them payment and all these questions which were raised earlier and raised today also. But what M. Brahma Dutt has stated today has covered all and I think, they should be satisfied. Sir, I am surprised that in this House the issues facing the country do not get precedence. They always raise issues in which they can get importance in which they can get publicity or some sort of thing. Well, we are having so many issues before the country like rise in communalism, rise of secessionism, how the foreign country forces are interfering in our affairs, trying to destabilise.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Can I requst Members to be silent ? Please listen to the Member.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : They are interested in the issues like this by which they can have importance and publicity and that is their sole aim. Sir, my request is that by such issues is it the people of India who get anything ? It is by raising such issues they only want to divert the attention of the nation from the real issues which they are facing and that is the purpose of this debate.

Sir, I congratulate the Prime Minister for appointing this judicial commission because this tells all the stories and fancies which they have brought out in this House. They are trying to confuse the people. By appointing a judicial enquiry you have set right all these things. So, I congratulate the Prime Minisrer and the Government for appointing judicial enquiry. If they want just importance that is different thing. But the nation wants this truth and the judicial enquiry is the only thing.

Sir, so far as they are concerned, they do not believe in the rules because everyday

[Shri R. L. Bhatia]

they make noise. They have not trusted the Speaker of the House and similarly they do not have the faith in judiciary of the country which is the supreme body.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the ruling party is trying to say that the Prime Minister has been extremely fair in going in for this judicial enquiry. Yes, Sir, the Prime Minister has tried to be fair because he has been foxed. What is this Commission of Inquiry for ? Who raised the question of propriety of utilising this Fairfax Group incorporated in the United States of America. This Commission of Inquiry has been announced because there has been a debate. Who has initiated the debate ? The debate has come from the Opposition and not my friends in the ruling party. Therefore, if this Commission of Inquiry has been instituted, it is not as a matter of grace of ruling party, but it is because of ever vigilant press and Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please order.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : My friends are shouting. Sir, when I was a young lawyer, I had to face a senior lawyar in a case So, I went to my own senior and said that I am facing a senior and placed before him the arguments which were advanced in the court. I asked my senior. Will you kindly help me ?" He went through the argument and said : "Look here, this argument of senior can be met by the rulings of the court." So far as these arguments are concerned, he has tried to interpret it in a particular way, you interpret in a different way". But about a third argument, he said : "Look here; here his arguments are absolutely convincing. Therefore, thump your table and yell like hell." This is precisely what my friends on the other side are doing.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : This is what you are doing every day.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Sir, we got things bit by bit. On the first day, when this debate on Fairfax took place, the Minister of State Mr. Brahma Dutt tried to gloss over everything : 'There was no engagement; we only asked them to act as an informer.' But, unfortunately for them, the Minister's statement here on that day, and the statement of Mr. V. P. Singh were completely contradictory. Even today, there is a statement. I am sure he will not say that he did not say it yesterday, viz. 'This Group was engaged'. After that, the statement of Mr. Hershman came. We had to fight every inch in the House to go deep into the matter.

Then on the 3rd, the Prime Minister made a statement viz. of referring the matter to a Supreme Court Judge. If it was in the mind of the Government to make it a judicial enquiry, why was this not mentioned on the 3rd statement—the obvious. The reason is that on the 3rd, Government wanted to have it as a private enquiry; but on the next day, again the Opposition said that it would not permit it, the next statement has come. But even then, it is during the debate that the terms of reference have been mentioned. I will come to the terms of reference a bit later.

I am not opposed to the institution of a judicial enquiry. My friend Mr. Vithal Gadgil and Mr. Bipin Pal Das have spoken against a committee of Parliament. May I remind them of their speeches on the Kanti Desai issue where they opposed reference to a Judge on the ground that the parliamentary committee is the only committee which can really adjudicate this issue ? (*Interruptions*)

Will Mr. Vithal Gadgil and Mr. Bipin Pal Das look to their tradition ? At that particular point of time, I was opposed to the Janata Patry. At that particular point of time, I supported the reference of the matter to a Judge. I must say that that was accepted and accommodated, after we had a very prolonged discussion with the ruling party. Today, of course, they are saying that a parliamentary committee is bound to be partisan. There are 2 or 3 things. I am not

going into the Fairfax issue, but I am treating this matter merely from the point of view of convention of parliamentary democracy, and its various aspects. If there is a judicial point to be determined which does not come within the purview of determination by Parliament, then the judicial authority, in my submission, is the proper authority. But supposing the issue is whether a Member has committed a breach of privilege of Parliament—i. e it is a decision which is within the purview of Parliament—will you permit that decision to be determined by a Supreme Court Judge; or, will you keep that decision with yourself ? Parliament has zealously guarded its privileges. It is not so today; the British House of Commons and our Parliament have zealously guarded their own privileges I will give one example.

One of the important Financial Committees of the Parliament came to a finding that a particular officer was guilty of illegality and impropriety; and the Committee gave a direction to the Government: to terminate the services of that employee.' Then the Government issued him a notice in terms of Article 311 to the employee pointing out that : the Parliamentary Committee found him guilty of these improprieties and illegelities and asked him to show cause why his services should not be terminated. That officer wrote back to Government saying that. In order that he might be able to give an effective defence, and on principles of natural justice, provde him the documents and the evidences on the basis of which the Parliamentary Committee acted. Government wrote to the Hon. Speaker, requesting for permission to hand over those documents to that officer. The Hon. Speaker refused, saying that these were the exclusive matterss of Parliament, and that the evidence could never be handed over to that person; with the result, the evidence was not handed over to that person, and no action could be taken against that person.

Here, what is the position ? The position is that Mr. Brahma Dutt made a statement that Fairfax was not engaged. Our own notices of privileges were pending, on the 3rd, when the Prime Minister made a statement. Today, the Speaker gave a ruling. When all the notices were pending, at that particular point of time, Government had no jurisdiction or authority to take the entire matter outside the purview of Parliament. Supposing the Speaker today had admitted one of our notices, what would have happened ?

Now the question is whether Mr. Brahma Dutt has misled the Parliament, whether Mr. Brahma Dutta has correctly placed all relevant facts in the Parliament, whether Mr. V. P. Singh has correctly the Parliament, whether Mr. V. P. Singh's statement is correct or Mr. Brahma Dutt's statement is correct, are matters to be determined by this Parliament; and this Parliament and this Lok Sabha must zealously guard this right; and we will not allow and we would not like that some outside agency to investigate this.

Supposing the Supreme Court tomorrow says that this agency was engaged not as an informer but really as an agency to investigate all aspects, can we take action against Mr. Brahma Dutt merely because the Supreme Court has said so ? No. Because then again a matter shall have to come before the Committee of Privileges, because, we, Parliament, will not be bound by the decision of an outside agency however high their judicial agency may be. The House, before it can take action, or its own Committee must come to its finding that a Particular Minister is guilty of breach of privelege or not. Therefore, on this particular aspect, which is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parliament, I am opposed to refer it to the Supreme Court. In fact, I differ with my friends who want a House Committee that if there is any matter which does not come within the purview of the Parliament, and instead requires judicial determination, I will always prefer a Commission of Enquiry to enquire about it. But here there are areas on which Parliamentary right is infringed. In spite of the fact that ruling party members may not like it, we would like zealously to guard this right which the House of common have guarded for hundreds of years. We will never allow this matter to go outside the precincts of Parliament. This is for the first time in the history of our Parliament that our own domestic matter of this Parliament has been

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

sought to be enquired by an outside agency, by a court of enquiry. I have got may storng objection against referring this matter to an outside agency.

Now coming to this Notification, regarding terms of enquiry the sixth item is : was the security of India Prejudiced in any manner for making such an arrangement ? I believe this is not a Matter which a judge can decide; this is a political matter to be politically determined whether engagement of an American agency is a threat to our security or not. If is not a law question for a judge to decide; it is a political matter which this House either through a Committee or the entire House has to decide. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : This is irrelevant. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : All right. Now, the Commission of Enquiry is being asked today to determine whether engagement of this agency was a threat to our security and the man who had engaged it is the Defence Minister of this country. How do you reconcile it ? If really the case of the government is that tbe government is not sure whether engagement of Fairfax is a threat to our security or not which requires— I am sure I am not irrelevant now—an adjudication by not less than two judges of the Supreme Court, at the same time the person who has engaged it and who has taken full responsibillity of the engagement, can be be kept as the Defence Minister of this country ? Suppose the Judge of the Supreme Court tomorrow gives a verdict against him, what will happen to the interim period ? I hope I am relevant now.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are always relevant.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let a judge decide.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Precisely. Let a judge decide. You have placed this point before the judge. Therefore, to my mind, I am saying these are the points which the judge cannot decide; these points are to be decide politically by political personalities.

Now the point is that the court has been asked to adjudicate the facts and circumstances under which it was engaged. What is the nature of engagement ? Under whose authority was it engaged ? Is a judicial judgment necessary on this ? If Mr. Brahma Dutt places documents by which Fairfax was engaged all the three questions can be answered right now. The Government engaged Fairfax.

It is not the Opposition that engaged the Fairfax. Either this document is in the file of the Government or the document is not in the file, or the Government are suppressing that document. There are three conclusions.

The first term of reference is, what is the nature of the engagement ? Who has engaged ? It is the case of the Government that the Government has engaged. According to you Mr. Minister it has been engaged by you as an informer—we will go to that later on—but the Government has in fact employed Fairfax may be as an informer, or an investigating agency. Therefore, when you have engaged a particular agency there will be a document showing the terms and conditions under which you have engaged it. There are three possibilities : that you have the document in your custody; that you are not willing to place that document because if that document is made public, some thing will come out which you do not want to come out. Thirdly, that the document is not at your disposal, or it may be in the custody of someone else who is not under your control or authority. Kindly place this document on the Table of the House. What has the Court of enquiry to decide ? You can immediately place the document on the Table of the House, under which Fairfax was engaged, then you can deal with number (a), you can deal with number (b), you can deal with number (c), you can deal with (d), you can deal with number (e) and so on.

What will the Judge do ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Only security remains.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : And if you do not place this document before the Judge cannot decide. I have not been able to understand this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He will go to Kalibari.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Please place that document here, From (a) to (e) of the terms the Judge has virtually nothing to decide. Who is component to carry on the task enrushed to it ? All right, this may be one aspect. Was any payment authorised to be made to Fairfax ? Who has decided to make payment ?

The document itself will show. Was any payment authorised ? Was any payment made, Mr. Brahama Dutt ? The payment must have been made by you. Therefore, you know whether payment was made or not ? Kindly tell us whether payment was made or not.

What is the significance of the inquiry by two Judges of the Supreme Court ? Whom are you trying to fool ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Very good.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Merely because you are.....Merely because what was being available with you is going against some of your own Ministers—I do not want to go into that now (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Already gone.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Just a last question, I would like to put. What will happen to the inquiry by Fairfax is it that just because this matter has been now made a subject of enquiry. Will the ecquiry againss the economic offenders be carried on by another agency ? (*Interruptions*)

We would like to know it. Definitely Fairfax was engaged either as an informer or as an investigating agency to inquire into the affairs of certain refferred to persons. What will happen to that inquiry of Fairfax which has become a subject of a judicial enquiry by the Supreme Court ? Is this talk of Fairfax being taken over by another agency of the Government of India or by any outside agency—correct ? You must tell us. Or is it that this enquiry goes and when the enquiry goes there will be no enquiry into any economic offences outside this country ? And this is a pertinent point which we would like you to answer. Kindly, will the Minister kindly give an answer ?

Friends from the other side were saying the other day that 'they were all against black money'. We are all against black money and therefore when this war against the black money is on, which is the organisation whose help you are taking today to fight this black money menace, because either you must have your own agency. but according to Mr. V. P. Singh a domestic agency is not sufficient or capable to tackle this problem. Therefore you must take the help of an outside agency. Fairfax is under a cloud. You have put them in the enquiry by the Supreme Court. Therefore, you must go to some other agency. Kindly tell us which such agency you have in mind If you do not want to go to any other agency, then kindly till this inquiry is completed and the report is submitted, so far as outside money is concerned, tell us that the Government is not going to do anything and our fear is that while trying to give some kind of fairness you are trying to protect those against whom reports were given. Because, now no report will come. And the Government is trying to protect those persons against whom economic offences are there. Now. you kindly give specific and positive answers—not the type of answers which were given last time. I hope you will give answers today, and there will be no need of another Commission of Inquiry because of the discrepancies of your answers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Sharad Dighe.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : There are strong rumours in the Central Hall that the Minister of Defence has resigned. Is it a fact or not ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have not received anything. And you are telling that it is only a rumour.

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY : I am making improvement over his statement. There are reports that the Minister of Defence has resigned.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even that might be referred to the Commission which is being appointed.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : You are yourself calling it a rumour.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : From this you can understand their mental make up.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I do not have to carry a certificate about my mental make up from my friend . *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please order.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : This is their fear psychosis. After three months you will come to know... *(Interruptions)* I have proved my point about Mr. Unnikrishnan's mental make up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : May I request the Hon. Members to keep silence ? I have called the next speaker. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : The discussion that is going on since 4 O' clock in this House under the guise of discussing the announcement of the Prime Minister of appointing a sitting judge of the Supreme Court to go into this question is the second inning which the opposition is playing as far as this subject is concerned. On 31st March already they have played the first inning or this subject of Fairfax. And the opening batsman, the Hon. Prof. Madhu Dandavate, I think, in his young days was a cricketer...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even now I am a cricketer.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : But on 31st he was clean bowled in this House as soon as the Hon. Minister, Shri Brahm Dutt, got up and denied of his having gone to Switzerland. Further on the personal explanation, the Hon. Member also explained about his facts and the facts about his brother. Then also the allegations were falsified in the House..

The opposition had then some high hopes that there must be some clevage in the Cabinet or in the Congress Party and those high hopes were also levelled to the ground when the Defence Minister got up and said he shares the responsibility and also made clear that there was no occasion when he went with a file to the Prime Minister having declined to give permission. So, when all these points were denied, then the whole show was over on that day. Even the journalists have made a comment that it was a poor performance of the Opposition on that day. Now, not being satisfied with that performance, this is the second inning which they want to play today in the guise of this announcement of the Prime Minister. If you see carefully all the speeches of the Members of the Opposition, they have very little to say about the justification of sending this matter to the House Committee except to say everything again on the question of Fairfax. Therefore, some opportunity is being sought to raise the same debate in this House because under the rules the same debate cannot be raised in the same session. Therefore, this another device has been found out by them. Now I can understand their dilemma. In this whole Budget session, there has been no issue with them which they can raise in this House successfully and, therefore, they are trying to seize this one issue and want to keep it alive throughout the session and, therefore, one after the other they are using these devices. I am sure that even hereafter also they will try to continue to raise the debate again and again.

As far as this question of appointment of Supreme Court Judges to inquire into this matter is concerned; I may say that the Government has taken a great risk in giving this inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry

Act. It would have been the short cut and the easiest way to appoint a committee of this House but the Government has given a wider scope to the Opposition by making this appointment. Now the Opposition is in such a mood that whatever the Government may announce, they would not like that toy but they would like to have another toy and for that they will fight in this House. First they thought that no inquiry would be made in this case but when the announcement was made by the Prime Minister, then they were taken a back. Then they were hoping that this inquiry would be only by a Supreme Court Judge and it would not be under the Commission of Inquiry Act. When that was also done, they thought that the terms of reference of this Commission may not be wide but when the terms of reference were made clear, then a doubt was raised that the amendment to the Act would be utilised for this purpose and the Report may not come before this House at all. When that announcement was also made, then no point was left with the Opposition as far as this matter is concerned.

Some doubt was raised by the opening speaker of the Opposition namely, that there is no legal matter involved and, therefore; why is the Government referring it to a Supreme Court Judge. But if we go through the Commission of Inquiry Act carefully, legal point is not necessary at all. The only question is that the inquiry should be into a definite matter of public importance. It does not mean that there should be some legal point and then only a commission of inquiry can be appointed. If the matter is of public importance, then it can be appointed.

If we consider the advantages and disadvantages of the House Committee and this Commission of Inquiry, anybody will understand that this is a very wide scope as far as the Members are concerned and as far as even the public is concerned because the Commission of Inquiry has very wide powers of summoning witnesses, going to any place, calling for any record and also cross-examining many witnesses. So, that would be a very wide inquiry as far as this matter is concerned. But if we had appointed only the House Committee, then what would be the consequence ? It is easy to say that the House Committee are beyond party level. The examples are given of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee, etc. But we know that this is barely theoretical. It is in the usual circumstances. When politics is involved, these Committees many times cases to be non-political. The Privilege Committee has always shown that when there is a political question, the voting is according to the party line. Therefore, it is not easy to say all this—if House Committes had been appointed, every body would not have allegiance to his own party. Therefore, the House Committee which would have the majority of the ruling party how do you except that instead of the Supreme Court Judges Enquiry Committee, this would be a better Committee ? This argument that the House Committee would have done better is not a good argument at all.

The Commission which now is not having only one Judge but two judges have been appointed and it has also been made clear that the Chief Justice was consulted. After consulting the Chief Justice this independent body has been appointed to enquire into all these matters. But here if you want to keep the subject alive, then nobody can satisfy you. But as far as this is concerned, I submit that within three months the Report will come before the House and this House will have an opportunity to discuss. Nothing is short circuited. Whatever notices are there, when we hear the rulling, it is not based upon this—that now that the House Committee is not being appointed, therefore, notices, have been over-ruled. Nothing has been short circuited. Notices are decided on different facts and not on the assumption that this judicial enquiry has been appointed. Therefore, nothing has been short circuited. This House will have full opportunity, even after the Report also, it will be discussed. If they want to use any further device, they can use it.

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja) : I move that the motion be put to vote. I am moving the closure of the debate.

(*Interruptions*)

Either you give dinner or you discuss it tomorrow,

SOME HON. MEMBERS : You put it to vote.

(Interruptions)

AN. HON. MEMBER : He wants closure.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are only two speakers left. Therefore, we will finish. Mr Unnikrishnan and Mr. Chaturvedi are there. We will finish thereafter.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not fair on your part to insist on voting now. Only two Members are left. Mr. Unnikrishnan.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is left to the Speaker to accept. Let him speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Hon. Member can move but ultimately it has to be accepted by the Chair. It is in the discretion of the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now it is time. There are two speakers. Let them speak. I cannot accept it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please. I cannot accept.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Sir, how can you dispose of his point of order like this ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please order.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Sir, can he promise that he will not speak for more than two minutes ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat. Now, Mr, Unnikrishnan, you please speak.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Sir, there are some people who imagine that they have the monopoly of all truth. But there are others who think that the truth may always be somewhere and there is a grey area. Sir, this is one of the motions the significance of the substance of which goes far beyond the limited issue of using or employing of an US agency for detecting illegally accumulated foreign exchange holdings abroad, whether it be in Switzerland, or Bahamas, or Hongkong or Luxmburg or Singapore or other tax havens in violation of the Laws of the land. Then the revelation of the fact of use of a foreign agency for the purpose of investigation and the near panic response of the Treasury Benches, contradictory stances...

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : No, nothing at all.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You can reply to it afterwards. I do not yield now, Sir. I will repeat it, I can repeat it hundred times and you cannot brow-beat me like this. From the revelation of the fact of use of a foreign agency in investigation, the near panic response of the Prime Minister is in seeking the services of the Supreme Court Judges.

What stands out is the mindlessness and bankruptcy of a Government which came in with an unprecedented mandate. The object lesson of the Fairfax episode is that you can have a mandate, but cannot govern for the Government has lost its political will and purpose and it has no policy framework. Therefore, it cannot and does not function. The Cabinet is rendered into a group of sycophants and the party which backs at a group of back stabbers to be used at leaders convenience. This is the disturbing Government landscape. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please order.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : You are reading out. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : We are used to this device, *(Interruptions)* I have

been here in this House when you were in college. So, don't teach me all these things. (*Interruptions*). The Euphoria is over and with it unfortunately a crisis of Constitution and confidence looms large. What is all this hullaballoo about ? Faced with the problem of a grave balance of payments problem a determined effort was launched by the former Finance Minister to look around for sources of leakage of foreign exchange. He used both carrot and stick. I have no defence and I am not speaking in defence. He can defend himself. But he has also used infamous methods of apology and settlement and also investigations and raids. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Where is the order ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : My dear friend, who brought forward 'No Confidence Motion' against the Government in this House ? It was me Do you know that ? You better read and understand this. You are talking about Goenka, agents of Goenka are all talking about Goenka (*Interruptions*). He used both carrot and stick. He used the method of investigation and raids. I have opposed his policy and his statement in this House. I must pay a humble tribute to Mr. V. P. Singh, in spite of my serious policy differences with him, for taking his task too seriously without fear or favour, he looked at Reliance, Thapars, Tatas, Bata or Kirloskars. He took his job a little too seriously. Probably that was the political mistake be committed. He took his job a little too seriously. His instrumental officers similarly were men of outstanding work and integrity. Let nobody try to say that they were men of straw and that proved to be their undoing. That is why they have to face CBI probe and possibly removal. What was the scenerio of events ? Sir, here was a Minister or Ministry looking for information, let us say, on X, Y and Z, and they located Fairfax—about other agencies I shall come latter—with the direct or indirect help of a textile tycoon. The question arises. What is the normal procedure adopted by the investigative agencies, by the Enforcement Directorate, by tbe Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and other agencies when confronted with such a situation ? Was such a procedure followed in this case ? That is the most significant question. Or, whether they are taken for a ride by someone if somebody planned information ? And what were the terms and conditions under which they were employed ? I am happy, that has been included in the terms. And what is more important, I do not say under what circumstances we should, at any rate, employ any agency. That is not the basic question that comes up. Apart from innuendoes of some friends from the Treasury Benches the question arises : How an agency which, on its own admission, was working for the United States State Department, was chosen ? Whose slip was it ? No Commission can exercise their political judgment, no judicial authority, however competent, can go into what is basically a political question. That is exactly why we demand a parliamentary probe and not a judicial probe. Now, from the speeches it is essentially a political issue. Only a *Baba Log* Government could have entrusted such a sensitive task to such an agency. Here is an agency which is sitting in the State of Virgenia lecturing to the Government of India and the very fact that such an agency was chosen shows the poor political judgment to which I commented earlier. Sir, is it not a fact tbat in October 1986, the Director of Economic Intelligence, Mr. M. L. Wadhawan, made a trip to the United States ? Is it not a fact that he held a series of meetings in New York, in Lexiungton Hotel ? Would it be denied ? Was it not a fact that Mr. Wadhawan gave his report after a series of meetings and suggested that an agency be employed after an appraisal of possible agencies and in December did the Fairfax executives come to Delhi ? Were they not wining and dining with the Department of Revenue and their officials ? Was it or was it not with Ministerial approval ? And why did Mr. Bhure Lal finally make yet another trip to New York and on route also to Europe, different destinations of Europe ? Who is afraid of Mr. Bhure Lal ? There is a play called 'Who is afraid of Virgina Wolf ?' Who is afraid of Mr. Bhure Lal ? Not merely Tatas, Goenkas and many others and Relience who have sacked away their millions. Did he or the Government of India engage other agencies in Europe and in other parts of the world, particularly Brussels and Geneva ? The question has not been answer-

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

ed : Would the terms of reference be enlarged to include all such agencies employed in the recent past, not merely Fairfax ? Or did the tentacles of these investigative agencies extend to Geneva, Zurich and even Lugano ? Whom did it frighten ? Who is afraid again of Mr. Bhure Lal ? Why did he have to be put up before the CBI ? It has not been explained. It has not been explained why Bhure Lal is facing the CBI. Can it be denied that Bhure Lal has not been interrogated by the CBI ? The CBI was under a charter. The CBI does not go and get hold of somebody. Who authorised and for what reasons and what is the method, about which the House has not been taken into confidence.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Why was he not removed :

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : That is for administrative convenience, you can say. The new Minister does not have the confidence in him. Removal, I can understand. (*Interruptions*) Transfer, I can understand. But not facing the CBI enquiry. Why should he face ? This question has not been answered. That is why, the Government considered this matter to be of distinct public importance but its probe should not be by a parliamentary committee. The judicial inquiry cannot go into all the aspects. A parliamentary committee could have set unlimited terms of reference and given a report within the time fixed by this august House. After all, there have been a number of cases in the past which have been gone into by the parliamentary committees, not merely the question of the Privileges Committee.

How is this mandarin called the Council of Ministers, a government without a mind of its own acting ? On 31st March, Mr. Brahma Dutt, for whom I have great affection and regard says that Fairfax were only informer. Fairfax were only informer. Informer means, he is a casual basis. Sir, he gives some information, he takes the payment and goes away. But Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh did not forget to tell this House that he shared the responsibility. Responsibility for what, for employing Fairfax. Or was it a casual collection ? On 3rd April, the Prime Minister considered this, and this Government considered this to be a matter of crucial public importance, on which questions continued to be raised. On 5th April, Mr. V. P. Singh, not to leave anything to chance, used the opportunity in the flight from Vizag to Delhi to tell the Press that he defends the deal. And he has many—I do not know whether it is true—uncharitable things to say about some of his own colleagues. Then, we have this debate today. Sir, nothing has happened except this notification which has been read out. Mr. Brahma Dutt remains as he is, whatever may have been the contradiction that is apparent to the House. The chairleaders are active, Rajiv Gandhi Zindabad. Everybody is safely enthroned in his seat with perks, and bungalows, and nothing happened. Is this the Government ? It is the rudderless Government flouting the Act. Sir, is this the Clean Government or a Government with Mafia link ?

Who is afraid of whom ? Sir, now there has been a lot of talk about destabilisation. My very dear friend, Mr. R. L. Bhatia—I do not see him here—talked about destabilisation. The answer has already been given by Mr. Indrajit Gupta. Sir, a Government which opens the door for multinationals, which subverts its own policy, policy pronouncement of the Indian National Congress right before independence and after independence, which subverts the entire policy framework that the Congress has adopted under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Government which submits itself to the terms of IMF and the World Bank and opens up commercial borrowings, that Government is talking about destabilisation. (*Interruptions*) It is not destabilisation of a region or a Government. It is destabilisation of the State and the system. It is destabilisation of the State and the system (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : It is an unmitigated canard, and the Congress has not deviated from its policies. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, please take your seat.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHANAN : It is not destabilisation of a Government or a leader. As it happened in Chile, it is destabilisation of a political system. It is destabilisation of a State. They should know the difference between the Government and the State. Sir, destabilisation, if at all, takes place in this country, it will take place in that Party, in that very Party. The signs can be seen and are visible. Therefore, let nobody talk about destabilisation. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seats, all of you (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : The question before us is simply this. (*Interruptions*). I am sorry that truth hurts and sometimes truth pricks also. (*Interruptions*) And that is why I can understand this stance. I am not surprised at it at all.

The question is, you have a mandate but, you cannot govern. This Government is standing on a precipice. (*Interruptions*)

You talk about clean Government. But you have a Government, as I report what I said on an earlier occasion, when the Gangotri is impure, nobody can say this is Ganges. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Shri Brahma Dutt.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I apologise to Shri Somnath Chatterjee for speaking in Hindi. Hindi is my mother tongue. Even otherwise also I am of the view that.

[*English*]

Language is only a vehicle of thought.

[*Translation*]

I can express myself better in Hindi. Therefore, I am speaking in Hindi.

The most important question that arose from this discussion was as to what is after all the purpose of this discussion ? I feel that after announcenment of instituting a judical enquiry and its terms of reference, there was not much left in the discussion.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee has asked very good questions and he should thank us that we have done more than what he expected has to do. He has demanded five things from us, but if the Notification is studied thoroughly, then it becomes clear that we have given more than five things.

Now the question arises whether the Committee should be there or not. If the Committee is constituted, then it will be said that—as is said often that we have got brute majority here—ours is brute majority in the Committee...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Don't worry, Mr. Jaipal Reddy, I will speak very pleasantly.

[*Translation*]

There is an old story in which there were one father, one son and one donkey. The father and son had a donkey. Son asked his father to sit on the donkey... (*Interruptions*) You must have heard this. I, therefore, do not want to repeat it. Whether the father sits on the donkey or the son, or both may walk on foot, people will keep on saying something or the other. You too have to keep on saying. We as well as the people of the country are of the view that the Supreme Court is the highest institution in the country and every one has confidence in it. I also remained leader of the Opposition for 6 years and I always had demanded judicial enquiry and have accepted the judicial enquiry. People also feel satisfied with the judicial enquiry and it should be so.

Another thing that was said repeatedly was that there is contradiction between my statement and the statement made by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. It was said that he had said something else yesterday. I would like to draw the attention of the

Hon. Members towards there sentences only :

[*English*]

> "There was nothing unusual, illegal or immoral about the Government buying intelligence from abroad or engaging a free agency for the same."

[*Translation*]

I have also said this that our relation with them was that they will give us the information and we will make payment to them for that. Today again the questions have been raised. My difficulty is that when I was replying to this the other day, then also I was repeatedly interrupted in the same manner. I do not know whether you have not been able to understand my point or you do not follow Hindi and as such you have not understood it or alternatively, no effort has been made to understand of all. (*Interruptions*)

The entite case is before the Judicial Commission. But even then I would like to repeat that I had funished adequate information to you the other day. Its status was not that of the RAW or the C. B. I. Its status was that of an informer only which furnishes information and it is paid for furnishing the information. Other important information that I had furnished is that the Fairfax Group did not furnish any vital information to the Ministry of Finance or the Government of India. You are putting the same question again to me to-day. The third thing that I had said is about...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Then why is enquiry being held ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Enquiry is being held so that everybody is satisfied. We do something in order to get self satisfaction. One crime we had committed earlier. In the year 1979, we had done so. In order to fulfil the last wishes of a very old man, we had made him the Prime Minister, so that his soul may rest in peace. To-day also ws are afraid of the same thing. We are making enquiry for your satisfaction, not for us. (*Interruptions*)

It is so that dialogue can be made at any time and I understand these dialogues very well. But please listen to me for a while.

The third important thing that I had said is that we had circulated a questionaire to the companies abroad, which related to some companies in India. We got their reply direct and through this company also. At that time I had said that it had done the job of a courier. We did not pay even a single paisa to them. I had said this thing that day also. I was of the view that you would be having any new proofs. (*Interrustions*)... You had nothing new with you. But Shri Unnikrishnan brought a new thing and spread a rumour. He wanted to spread rumour in this august House. But new facts do not spread rumours.

I had also referred to the statements of Mr. Hershman. I am very surprised that you believe the statement of such a person. You talk of C. I. A. and American imperialism and take the statement of Mr. Hershman to be correct. You believe it and treat our statement to be wrong. Mr. Herehman is the person who calls himelf as Harris in India. A person does not have the courage to utter his real name here and you talk of such a person. As regards him, I had said that his statement is an interference in our internal affairs. We strongly protest to his statements.

Now I am repeating the same thing only. I had said the other day that the Fairfax did not furnish any information about any Hon. Minister or his relatives—and we have not received any information from them. (*Interruptions*)

He has got his own problems. We are in no way concerned with them. (*Interruptions*)

20.00 hrs.

Problem will be created now. Thereafter I said why are you asking about the payment even to-day. Shri Somnath Chatterjee also is asking. I said that neither did we make the payment nor we authorised anybody to make the payment. What more clear thing you want to listen and please listen further... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Please go ahead.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Yes, I shall give you the facts. Finally, it was repeatedly asked if any laxity is being shown in the action against the economic offenders. I had said that even stronger action is being taken against economic offenders. I furnished proofs that there has been more raids. But the Government is a continuous process. Shri Unnikrishnan was saying that I did not stand to defend Shri Viswanath Pratap Singh. He is himself the Defence Minister. He is there to provide to all of you. In fact, everything was made during the discussion on 31st March.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What was made clear.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : The thing which was clear is this. When I put a question to Prof. Madhu Dandavate "Where are you" and what he said is recorded. He said, "I am on the floor." The entire opposition had come to the floor. I want to say to the Hon. Members of our side that Mr. Hersbman has infused a little bit of life in him. He issued some statements ... (*Interruptions*) He said that he is not prepared to hold talks with anybody. That day also I had said that his statements were beyond his jurisdiction. This will be dealt with on a separate front... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : You had said that you will take action against him. What did you do ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Taking action against him does not mean to look at his face. It means the action which is to be taken by us. When action will be taken, you will be informed. I do not want to let you know as to what we will do. Because if I say something, you will talk to him over telephone and apprise him of all these things. Whatever is to be done, we will do.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : Will you set him right ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Of course, we will set him right, we will set right not only Mr. Hershman, but also his colleagues and those who are seeking his help..

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Hon. Minister of Defence had sought his help.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : He did not seek his help. Professor Sahib, if you have got any information, I can have your information. The Hon. Minister of Defence is not there any more. I am ready to purchase information. You do not bother... (*Interruptions*) If somebody provides any information, he will be paid. It is a question of honesty. I am very greateful to Shri Gadgil. He had very politely and intelligently said one thing which I have already said. If the House committee is constituted, the Congress has 407 Members. If 407 is sub tracted from 544, the remaining Members belong to the opposition. If a committee of 10 Members is formed, only two Members would belong to the opposition. There also you would have said that 8 persons did not listen to 2 persons. You will continue to make aspersions. Either the House Committee or the Judicial Committee would have been constituted. Shri Gadgil has clarified this thing in a very refined manner that political overtones come up in a committee of the House, whether or not it is in the Constitution. We people are divided politically and its proof is that the entire opposition cannot unite on any one point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You may please tell us if politics has ever entered in any of the Parlimentary committees whether it is P.A.C. or E. C.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

The issues taken up by Public Undertaking Committee have political and econmic overtones, but we unanimously arrive at a decision.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Let us not have political overtones.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol) : It was by a committee of the House that a privilege motion was brought in against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and she was debarred from the membership of the House.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : A very shameful thing was done. I know that convention. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order. Order, please.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : As regards the Parliamentary Committees, I have highest regards for them. But there are certain subjects which come within the purview of the parliamentary committees and some-times there is consensus among Members on a particular issue. As the Hon. Member has stated, the behaviour of Members is very shame-ful sometimes. This matter is about enquiry. We as well as you have faith in the Suprems Court. If we show any disrespect to the Supreme Court, you can blame us that we have showed disrespect to the Supreme Court. You should welcome it and especially those who are advocates should welcome it even more. At some Stage or the other, they will engage an advocate. You are both ways benefited. If you are engaged by the Fairfax or by any company of Bombay, you are both ways benefited. You are gainer all through. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Bhattam has said that we have tried to the sidetrack the entire issue by referring the case to the Supreme Court. However, I am of the view that there was no pressure on the Prime Minister in this regard. He is sure that he has nothing to hide. Hence he has given more than what you had demanded. You have talked about terms of reference. You said one thing that new terms of references be made. A chit has been received about the terms of reference. I want to know your opinion about it. It has been said therein that the following item may also be included in the terms and references :—

[*English*]

> "The conduct of opposition with regard to Fairfax."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We accept that. Officially do that.

SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : We oppose it. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Please do it; Please do it.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : There is nothing to feel offended about it. A suggestion has been put forward. I placed it before you and you accepted it. I shall send it to the Council of Ministers and the Hon. Prime Minister.

[*English*]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We oppose it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : I Shall also send your opinion. I am here only for the purpose of sending your and all others' opinion. A question was put forward before us. Shri Bhattam who was the third speaker said that 33,000 dollars were paid. I said at the very beginning on 31st March and now also I am repeating the same that not to speak of 33,000 dollars, not even a single dollar has been paid. Had 33,000 dollars been paid, there was no need for Mr. Hershman to issue such a statement. He is misguiding the Hon. Members by his statements and putting pressure on us so that we may pay some money to him. Shri Chandrakar spoke about the economic offenders. In this regard I would like to assure you that so long as the Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi is there, no economic offender, whethere from Bombay, Calcutta or Madras, will be spared.

You have pointed out one thing here that we not have adequate machinery for it, but I would like to tell you that we are going to gear up the machinery. We can take assistance of such foreing agencies which do not jeopardise the security of our country. There is no difficulty in taking the assistance or help from such foreign agencies and we shall make arrangement for it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta has spoken about IMF. So I would like to request him to go through the report and there he will find that our name figures in the last. But I do not think that the amount of Rs. 2,000 crores is a small amount. Our Finance Minister had formulated a scheme to recover

a portion of that amount, but as I bad said the other day also, the people could not take the advantage of the scheme. Even then we will make all possible efforts to recover the amount.

I do not think it proper to give reply to the questions raised by Shri Jaipal Reddy, because I do not know the language and style in which he speaks. Therefore, I beg his pardon.

Shri Bipin Pal Das has made the statement of our Prime Minister very clear and whatever he has said is absolutely correct. You asked us for one judge, but instead of one we have appointed two judges which means hundred per cent increase. He has rightly said that in judicial enquiry, all facts will come before us. Whatever information or documents we are having, shall be handed over to the commission and I also would like to request you that whatever informations or any other material you are having, you should aslo submit that to the commission. Nothing could be substantiated either on 31st March or today. We were threatened that it was a bombshell. I told my colleagues on that very day all these were merely a paper tiger. They do not have any bombshell. Today it has proved to be true.

I agree that Shri Indrajit Gupta tried to raise the standard of the debate, though he asked about violation and the machinery. I want to assure him that we have a very strong machinery, but we are thinking as to how we can take effective action against the economic offenders outside the country. Our Hon. Finance Minister has also considered this matter thoroughly and we shall continue it in future also. And whatever steps we will take in this direction, you will also be informed about them. You have also said about the destabilisation, economic policy and neo-imperialism. I am fully aware of the neo-imperialism and I am proud to tell you that India is the only country which has faced neo-imperialists at every front, at every stage and in every organisation. I remember that when we went to U. S. A. under the leadership of Shri Vishwanath Partap Singh to attend the conference, it was India alone which raised the voice of all developing countries there. Recently I got an apportunity to go to New Zealand. At that time it was said that so and so was coming there from U. S. A. or from other countries. The services matter was also raised there, but we gave befitting reply to them and they had nothing to say in reply. Therefore, we are proud that India is the only country which has never yielded and will never yield before neo-imperialist forces.

You have also raised the matter of investment and loan. I do not want to go in detail on these matters, because Budget session is going on. We have already told you that neither we have been over-burdened by debts or trapped in the debts nor we have adopted such economic policy which may make us economically slave.

You have raised another question and asked whether some other agency was also working or was also engaged. When I am telling you that even this agency was not engaged, so the question of engaging some other agency does not arise at all. Therefore, I would say that these are merely your imaginations and I do not have any reply to your imaginery things. What reply can I give to the question which relates to a thing which does not exist at all ?

You have said that efforts are being made to destabilise the country. It is a matter of regret that some forces within the country and outside the country are trying to destabilise the country. There is no need to go into its detail, but our Government is competent enough to fight the forces of destabilisation. In this regard I would like to tell you one thing that the people who had created a situation of destabilisation in 1975-76, could not remain stabilised during 1977 to 79. As a result of that their own party got destabilised. Shri Unnikrishnan is talking about the destabilisation. What can you say ? You tried to destabilise the Congress You deserted the party at the time of crisis, but what could you do ? You could not do anything and after that your colleagues also deserted you. One who tries to gain something by destabilising the other, be himself gets destabilised.

[Shri Brahma Dutt]

Shri Bhatia has given a reply to Shri Somnath as one lawyer should have given to another lawyer. Shri Bhatia is himself a prominent advocate of the Supreme Court and Shri Somnathji is also a prominent advocate. Therefore, one advocate has given very good reply to another advocate. Shri Dinesh Goswami has said a very important thing.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Where were you in 1977-78 ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : In 1978, I was opposing your Janta Party as a leader of the opposition. At that time I wrote a book about the sequence of formation of Janta Party and as to how it was formed. I will send a copy to you so that you may go through it. I have already sent it to Shri Amal Datta. In it I have mentioned about genesis.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Would you send complimentary copy or would you sell it.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Yes, I will send a complimentary copy. It is not a saleable thing, because it has uprooted your Janta Party.

(*Interruptions*)

Shri Sharad Dighe has rightly said that the terms of reference of this enquiry has wider scope and now there is no scope of their further expansion. Now the truth will automatically come out. Now I would like to request you to kindly close this issue. Have some patience. It appeares that you do not have any other issue to discuss, that is why you are raising such issues. We have appointed two judges of the Supreme Court and whatever information we have, we shall submit to them and if you have any information about it, you should also convey it to them. We have nothing to hide. We neither want to protect any individual nor we have anything regarding any individual or organisation to conceal. We do not want to reprimand any one. The best step which we could take in this regard, has been taken. We hoped that you would welcome it. Had we announced the enquiry by a House Committee, you would have demanded judicial enquiry. This is the only mistake on our part.

With these words, I conclude and thank those Hon. Members who participated in this debate.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should have arranged something for them to eat.

After hearing the Minister's speech and the speeches of the Hon. Members on the other side, I am more convinced than before that the whole object of the exercise of sending this matter to a Commission of Inquiry is to suppress facts from the House and from public.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They cannot make me sit so easily. (*Interruptions*) If you do not want to listen, why don't you go out please ?

I do not have to take lessons from Mr. Brahma Dutt and other members, as to the position of the judiciary in the country... (*Interruptions*) I yield to none in my respect for the judiciary, whatever shortcomings there are. But I am not a person who will criticise the judiciary when it suits me as the Government does. I say this because the other day, on the floor of the House, the Prime Minister had rudely said that he would not accept the judgment of the Supreme Court. That was the statement made. And that is not a very honourable reference to the Supreme Court.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : That was when the National Anthem was insulted... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You praise the Supreme Court when it suits you. You denigrate the Parliament when it suits your political interests and not the interests of the country. You shower praise on the Supreme Court as the present occasion seems to be...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I want to raise one pertinent point... (*Interruptions*). Sir, unless you bring the House to order, I cannot speak. They should have a little respect for parliamentary traditions.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Anybody who speaks against the National Anthem and National Flag has no right to speak about parliamentary traditions...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please. I request you to take your seats. Mr. Harish Rawat, please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record anything.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I think I would just like to clarify a point here. It is not the question of speaking against the Supreme Court or a judge. The fact is that Parliament passes legislation. At times it is interpreted in a certain way by the courts which we feel is not the way we had intended that to be done. And if that happens, then it comes back to Parliament. We correct that and we send it back. And it is precisely this aspect that I talked about when I talked about the National Anthem. Now we take a particular stand on our National Anthem and we will not change that stand. If we find that the Court or anybody else is taking a wrong direction, we will bring it back... I am talking very seriously. I am not talking frivolously. We will bring it back here and we will correct it. To the best of my knowledge, the Hon. member's party supports us on that particular issue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is not referring to that issue. On that all are of one opinion. There are members who at the time of passing some other Bill, abused the judiciary...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I was quoted and I was only answering to the quotation that was made.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I was not on that subject matter. Everybody knows my stand. How was the Supreme Court criticised on the floor of this House by the Congress members on Shah Bano judgment ? Don't you know that ? (*Interruptions*). Don't try to project it as a holy cow now !

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please. Take your seats.

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Hon. member is a full-fledged barrister. Ask him to come to the facts.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Having reflex is better than being brainless.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I have specifically put a very important question and I request the Hon. Minister to give an answer to that. The Prime Minister in his statement of 3rd April had said that all information available on the matter had been disclosed. What was the available information then ? On the 3rd of April, when the Prime Minister made the statement at 5 o' clock, I said that I would like to know whether it was known to the Government as to how and when the appointment was made. Was it not known to the Government on the 3rd of April at 5 o' clock ?

*Not recorded.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : I want to inform the Hon. member that the Hon. Prime Minister was talking about the information given on 31st. And I have enumerated one, two, three, four, five, six, seven—all the points. All the vital information required has been given on the 31st.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : No information was given.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Then the Government has no information on the basis of which any inquiry could be held ! Do you want the Commission of Inquiry to act as an investigating agency ? Do you want that ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : You bring the facts to them. You are supposed to have facts.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request the other members to be silent. Mr. Chatterjee, you please carry on.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I would like to know this from the Government. Firstly, the Hon. Minister has not stated about the method to be followed by this Commission of Inquiry to bring Fairfax under its jurisdiction. Will Fairfax be under the jurisdiction of this Commission of Inquiry ? (*Interruptions*) See, this is the position. Without understanding anything, they respond. Therefore, if any inquiry has to be made abroad, who would do that ? This is the position and you do not know it, and a big attempt has been made on behalf of the Ruling Party to show that judiciary is a better method for the purpose of ascertaining the truth, which the Parliamentary Committee cannot do because political questions would be brought into the deliberations of a Parliamentary Committee. Many of the Hon. members have reminded the Government that our Privileges Committee has been functioning in a non-partisan manner (*Interruptions*) Sir, it is the glory of our parliamentary traditions that in Committees we function on a non-partisan basis. It has happened in so many Committees such as the Public Accounts Committee, Public Undertakings Committee, Estimates Committee and so on. And in the Privileges Committee and in so many other committees we have been functioning on non-partisan basis. Now you have no faith on the majority of the members that will be there in that Committee. You know, you will have a preponderence of majority in this Committee. Majority of the members in the Committee will be yours. Even then, why don't you have faith in it ?

Shri Dinesh Goswami's question was very partinent. The Minister has avoided it. Have you got a copy of the notification ? Kindly see the first question. The first question is : "Was Fairfax Group engaged ?" Does it require a judicial inquiry to get an answer ? Does not the Government know it ? Government does not have any record to prove whether a foreign concern was engaged or not ! Then all the other connected matters arise as to what the terms of engagement are, etc. Can they not produce a single paper that it has been done either verbally or in writing or some document ? Sir, a Parliamentary Committee could have found this out. Sir, a very vital fact which Mr. Dinesh Goswami had said has not been given. He pointed out after this announcement was made that you want to keep political matters out of the deliberations of the House. But, Sir, regarding question of security of India being prejudiced, is it a matter of law, is it a matter of finding of facts ? Sir, who is involving political questions into judicial enquiry ? By your very terms of reference you are bringing politics into judicial arena. Sir, this is the way this Government behaves. I know, Sir, I said in the beginning about their bankruptcy of thinking, their way of functioning. This has been made clear to the people of this country. You don't want people to know. That is why, in different forums by different subterfuges, you are trying to keep people in darkness about the real state of affairs in this country.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Thank you for yielding. Sir, I would just like to express our views. We do not think the security of the country is a partisan thing. Security of the country is totally non-partisnn. It cannot be divided between parties. And I take exception to the Hon. Member's statement that the security of the country is partisan and

depends on parties and that is why by bringing it there we are bringing a party issue into the Commission. We are not. Security is not a party issue.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It was the observation of the Members of the Prime Minister's own party, who said that an enquiry by Parliamentary Committee would include political matters. I do not say that. I never said it would introduce partisan matters. I said, we always act on non-partisan basis. Therefore, there was no occasion to introduce partisan consideration in this matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAWATE : Prime Minister's intervention was to support your views.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Therefore, I said, Sir, (*Interruptions*) Sir, if any information has been given by foreign agency or not, this need not be a matter of judicial enquiry. This will be available with the Government. It is a question of only producing before the Committee or before the House You cannot take House into confidence. You want to defuse the issue. It is a time consuming process. This is what is happening.

Sir, the plea of de-stabilisation which is being taken by some of the Hon. Members on the other side is a clear admission that there has been an attempted destabilisation by the appointment or engagement of Fairfax Group. Sir, if the Hon. Minister for Defence has been candid enough to admit that there has been engagement.. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, in my speech on the 31st I said Mr. V. P. Singh deserves all the praise and congratulation from all sections of the House because he has made effort to unearth sources of black money. He tried to really punish those who have been indulging in all sorts of economic offences. They cannot even tolerate congratulation. They think he is on the wrong side. I had said that he might have made a mistake in engaging the U.S. concern. But I am not challenging his *bona fides* or his intentions. Now they are saying that because of the actions of Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, there has been an attempted destablization of this country. Therefore, who is to blame ? Is it a matter for a judicial enquiry, i.e. into whether there was an attempted destabilization of this country, or not ?

Therefore, I would not like to take the time of the House. I know this Government is incorrigible, and I know the fate of this Government; I know what is the judgement of the people of this country; whenever an occasion comes, they will express their views ...(*Interruptions*)

The Prime Minister even wanted to rule a State from Delhi, and the people of that State have given him their reply.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No; not like this. Take your seats. Mamata Ji, please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : With all their shouting, they have not been able to hide the skeletons in their cupboards. They have come out, and they will come out more and more, because they are steeped in all sorts of activities which are not in the interests of this country. Therefore, we support the Motion for the appointment of a parliamentary committee to go into the matter. There is no necessity for a judicial enquiry in this case.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I now put the Substitution Motion moved by Shri Srirama Murty to the vote of the House. The question is :

'That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 3rd April, 1987 regarding appointment of a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court to enquire into the issues connected with the question of utilising the Fairfax Group of the United States of America, is of the opinion that a Committee of the

House may be appointed to go into all aspects of the Fairfax episode."'

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Appalanarasimham, Shri P.
Bhoopathy, Shri G.
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Chinta Mohan, Dr.
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Datta. Shri Amal
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Dora, Shri H. A.
*Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo
Goswami, Shri Dinesh
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N. P.
Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.
Kurup, Shri Suresh
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama
Palakondrayudu, Shri S.
Patel, Dr. A. K.
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Penchalliah, Shri P.
Raju, Shri Ananda Gajapathi
Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar
Rao, Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara
Rao, Dr. G. Vijaya Rama
Rao, Shri Sribari
Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi
Reddy, Shri E. Ayyapu
Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra
Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma
Reddy, Shri P. Manik
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roy, Dr. Sudhir
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sanyal, Shri Manik
Swamy, Shri Katuri Narayana
Thomas, Shri Thampan
Thota, Shri Gopal Krishna
Tiraky, Shri Piyus
*Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri
Adiyodi, Dr. K. G.
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida
Akhtar Hasan, Shri
Alkha Ram, Shri
Antony, Shri P. A.
Arjun Singh, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata
Basheer, Shri T.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bharat Singh, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhosale, Shri Partaprao B.
Bhoye, Shri S. S.
Brahma Dutt, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chnndulal
Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra
Dalbir Singh, Ch.
Dalbir Singh, Shri

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Dalwai, Shri Hussain
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Bipin Pal
Das, Shri Sudarsan
Dennis, Shri N.
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
Dhillon, Dr. G. S.
Dighe, Shri Sharad
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Gamit, Shri C. D.
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Jaffar Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub
Khattri, Shri Nirmal
Khirhar, Shri R. S.
Krishna Singh, Shri
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kumaramangalam, Shri P. R.
Kunjambu, Shri
Kuppuswamy, Shri C. K.
Kurien, Prof. P. J.
Lachchhi Ram, Shri
Law, Shri Asutosh
Madhuree Singh, Shrimati
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Malviya, Shri Bapulal
Manorama Singh, Shrimati
Manvendra Singh, Shri
Meira Kumar, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Umakant
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Mushran, Shri Ajay
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Namgyal, Shri P.
Narayanan, Shri K. R.
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati
Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh
Netam, Shri Arvind
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pandey, Shri Manoj
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panja, Shri A. K.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Patel, Shri U. H.
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Prabhu, Shri R.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom
Pushpa Devi, Kumari

Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary
Rai, Shri I. Rama
Rajhans, Dr. G. S.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
Ram Prakash, Ch.
Ram Singh, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Ranganath, Shri K. H.
Rao, Shri K. S.
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sangma, Shri P. A.
Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar
Shailesh, Dr. B. L.
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shingda, Shri D. B.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri K. N.
Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
Singh, Shri Santosh Kumur
Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Subburaman, Shri A. G.
Sukh Ram, Shri
Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.
Suman, Shri R. P.
Sunder Singh, Ch.
Swell, Shri G. G.
Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Vairala, Shri Madhusudan
Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
Verma, Dr. C. S.
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
Vir Sen, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Yadav, Shri Kailash
Yadav, Shri Syam Lal
Yadav, Shri Subhash

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Subject to correction,* the result of the division is as follows :

Ayes ... 48
Noes ... 168

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet on Wednesday, April 8, 1987, at 11 A. M.

20.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 8, 1987/Chaitra 18, 1909 (Saka)

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*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Shri S. Jaipal Reddy.

NOES : Shrimati Krishna Sahi, Shri I Balaraman, Shri Jagannati Prasad, Shri G. I. Patel, Shrima. Usha Rani Tomar, Shri Bhishm Deo Dube and Shri Banwari Lal Bairwa.

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